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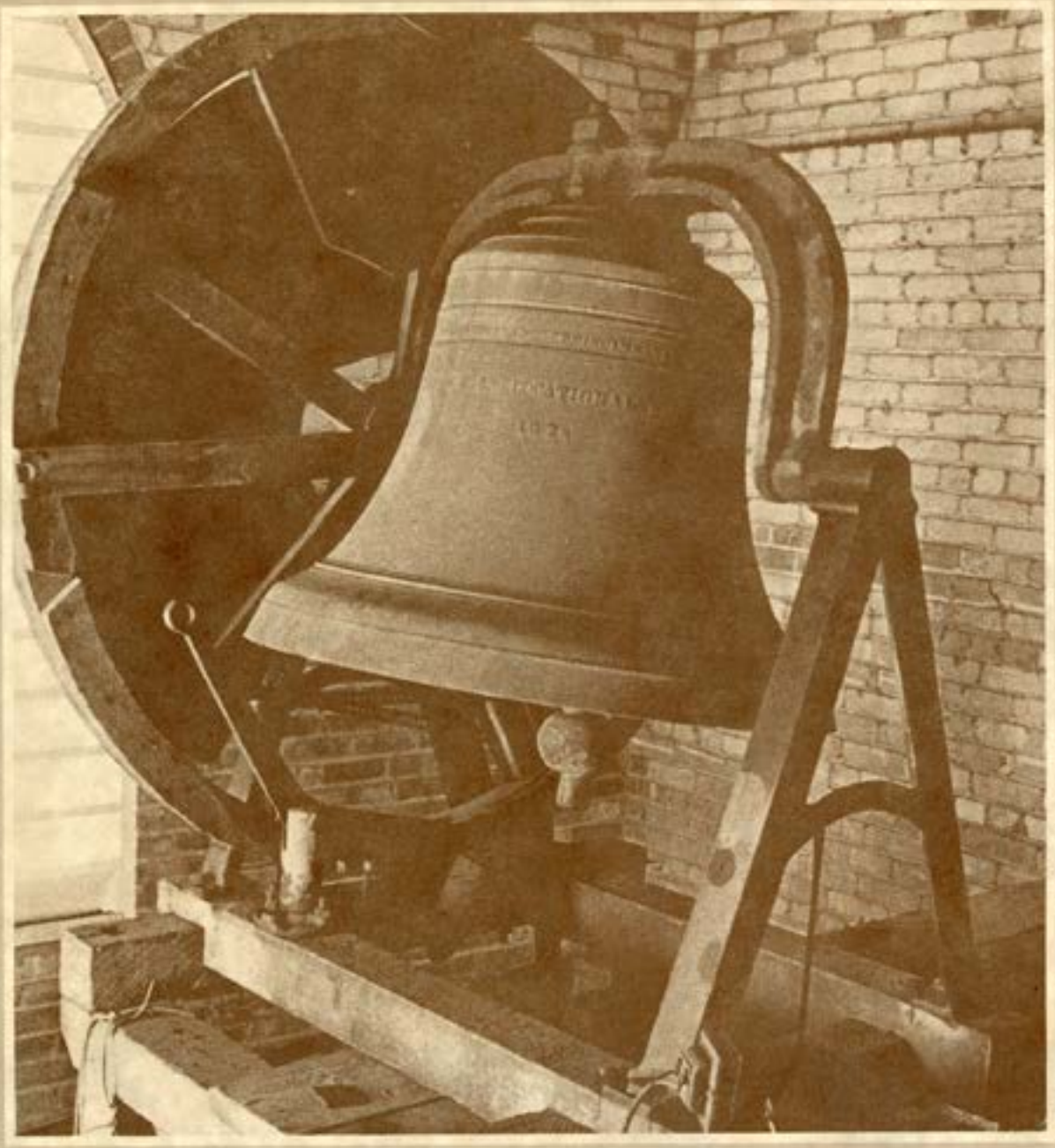

History

The College bell, symbol of the centennial, signaled campus events at Battle Creek College and later at EMC. Superseded by electric chimes and buzzers, it now hangs silent and cloaked in cobwebs atop Nethery Hall.

In the Students' Eye

by Emmett K. VandeVere

Battle Creek College

A century of molding, and being molded--that *is* Andrews University!

This institution began as Battle Creek College (1874-1901); continued as Emmanuel Missionary College until 1960 when it expanded into Andrews University. "Andrews" honors John Nevins Andrews, able scholar, and first overseas representative of the youthful Seventh-day Adventist denomination.

From 1855 to 1903 Battle Creek in Michigan was SDA headquarters. There suburban West End settlers nourished the Press, the Sanitarium and many church members. Vast and tall "Dime Tabernacle," opposite McCamley Park, accommodated 3000 worshippers on the Sabbath.

Because Seventh-day Adventists were reformers expecting the Lord's imminent return, the college they chartered on March 16, 1874, sought "perfection" and the "Christian education" as spelled out by the pen and lips of Ellen G. White. New England ethics, too, impinged, such as formality and a sense of stewardship and mission.

Sometimes, of course, it fell short. The long-past Protestant Reformation imposed curricula based on much study of the ancient classical languages. Also, West End SDA society with its varied ideals, standards, and criticisms, bore down.

The fashioner of the school originally, following 1868, had been Goodloe Harper Bell, a masterful educator among the pioneers. Then for six years, James White served as titular head of the College, but the acting presidents were Sidney Brownsberger (to 1871), Alexander McLearn (to 1882), Wolcott H. Littlejohn (to 1885), William W. Prescott (to 1894), George W. Caviness (to 1897) and Edward A. Sutherland (to 1901 and 1904).

The most influential presidents were Brownsberger and Prescott. Above others these effected changes among the malleable youth who crowded in to secure a Christian education.

Brownsberger was a "classical" man (a "manual labor school" was outside his ken, he admitted), suave, respected, and ambitious for the College to offer Master of Arts degrees. He strove to proctor the housing of his co-educational population in the homes of the pious people of the West End. But his chief worries stemmed from the center of town with its places of "amusement."

Eventually Brownsberger's students revered their College and its neighborhood way of living. They liked their "families,"the services at the Tabernacle, the home based prayer groups, the winter sports (such as sleighriding with tinkling bells), the courting (in disregard of Rule no. 10) over piles of firewood that needed working.

The students recalled with less pleasure the bachelor-like efforts of living in rented rooms; the monotonous diet of potatoes, apples, beans and oatmeal; the clothes draped over lines above the stove, the rug sweeping, the stove blackening. The young men finally organized cooperative "Eating Clubs" where hired women cooks supplied them with two home-cooked meals a day. The young women followed their example.

As advertised the total cost per student in Brownsberger's time was $114 for a school year of 43 weeks, but in practice expenditures usually exceeded the budget.

And what was learned? Chiefly the subjects in the B. A. and B. S. curricula. By all odds the most popular of studies (enrolling nearly half the college students) prepared teachers. The students were eager for "practical," breadwinning courses.

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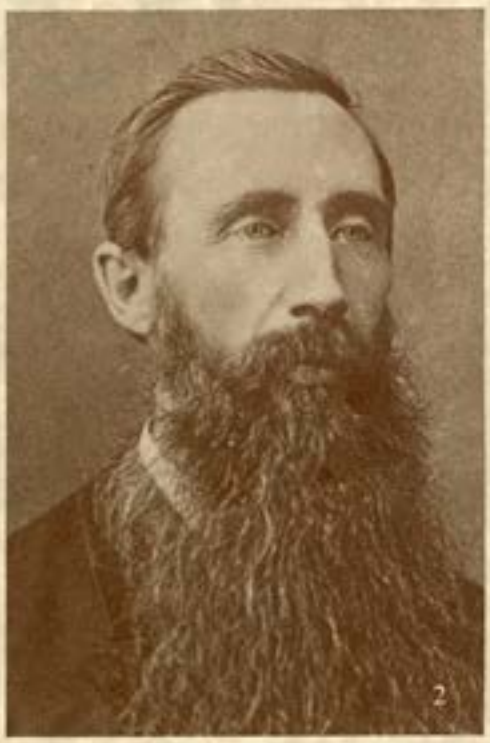

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1. Sidney Brownsberger, acting president of Battle Creek College, was highly respected by the student body. 2. Goodloe Harper Bell, one of the most influential educators among the pioneers. 3. John Nevins Andrews, SDA scholar and first overseas representative of the denomination. 4. The "Dime Tabernacle," so named because William C. White initiated a "march of dimes" to raise funds to build it. 5. The main building at Battle Creek College.

In 1882 the College "roof fell in." President McLearn was too obtuse to harmonize with Bell's positive attitude. The faculty, student body, West End homes, and church divided into unpacifistic factions. (Did this occur because the College had not been planted at Goguac Lake, four miles out, as the Whites had wished?) Upon Mrs. White's advice the College closed for a year, and when it reopened in 1883, it was under the leadership of blind Wolcott H. Littlejohn, who might do better than men with their eyes open.

It would be wise to avoid future dissensions by insulating the students from the West End as far as possible, and by keeping the students too busy to feud over personalities. Anyway, the Trustees decided to erect dormitories and dining facilities, and to offer manual labor subjects.

South Addition on the College and two dormitories (South and West Halls) made room for a flood of students during Prescott's administration. The efforts with manual labor programs in printing, tent making, domestic arts and manual arts succeeded well enough for a while only to be snuffed out in 1889 by student, faculty, and Board antipathies. The notion that college education should produce soft-handed people died hard. Yet under Prescott's direction Battle Creek College enrolled nearly a thousand, an enrollment about half that of the University of Michigan.

"Domestic Training" it was argued, outdistanced manual labor training. Glorified, it merged into the "School Family"concept. The Prescotts set the tone in the dining hall, and in the worship and daily chapel exercises. Gentility and etiquette were instilled. Each student must freely work two hours a day to keep premises and buildings sparkling. An atmosphere of family and home--a Christian atmosphere--should permeate the campus.

In sum, the College was *in loco parentis*. Those in charge of student behavior must keep the sexes in their places. Escorting and dating were banned. Such behavior savored of "monopoly" and Prescott affirmed his regime was positively "anti-monopoly"! (This was a play on the politics of the era.)

Those who adjusted to the right and rigor of Prescott's program exalted it and deprecated any other less effective. Remembered one: "In order to be closer home I decided to attend our college in the West. As a number of boys were tossing ball on the campus during unpacking days, the president came to the door three times calling for them to volunteer to draw water for the laundry. Not one of them paid the least attention. That was too much for me after being used to the Prescott regime, and so at once I left a school where obedience was so poorly commanded, and spent the winter canvassing."

Nonetheless, Prescott stumbled when he and the Board voted to erase the manual training department on the pretext that classes needed space, and then fitted up the South Addition basement as a low-ceilinged gymnasium. There physical education classes were offered and required. But with the "industries" dropped, a mania for games and sports developed, until in 1893 a Great International Football game pitted American against British all-stars. The latter won.

A newspaper containing the details of the game reached Australia where Ellen White read it. She was aghast that so flippant an article should come from so serious a College! She wrote to Prescott, exclaiming this is "all wrong from beginning to end." With her, "match games" were forbidden. Futhermore it might be necessary

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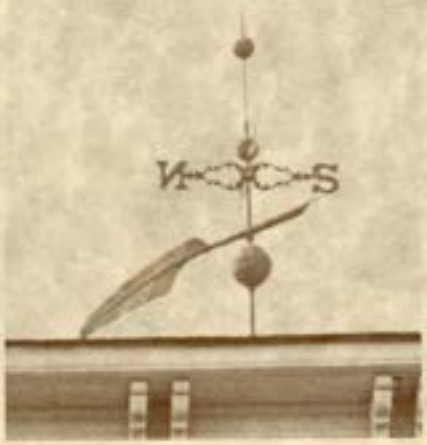

1. President Wolcott H. Littlejohn, who was blind, poses with his reader. 2. Del Jones and Elmer Hayes, students at Battle Creek College, model the latest in men's fashions. 3. Drs. S. P. S. and Maria Edwards, both science teachers at Battle Creek College, relax in the lounge of the women's dormitory. 4. The *Review and Herald* plant in the West End of Battle Creek. 5. President Alexander McLearn, whose tenure of office lasted one year due to differences of opinion between him and Bell. 6. Two Battle Creek College students get a little exercise on the courts. 7. The weathervane atop the College building was a landmark for the students. 8. President William W. Prescott, under whose leadership the College enrolled nearly 1,000 students.

1. The class of 1897. 2. Battle Creek College offered astronomy in its science curricula. Here Dr. S. P. S. Edwards (looking through the telescope) hams it up with his students. 3. President Edward A. Sutherland who dared transplant the College to Berrien Springs. 4. President George W. Caviness, a classical education man. 5. Ellen G. White speaking in 1901 at the General Conference in Battle Creek. On her counsel, the College left Battle Creek and was reestablished in Berrien Springs.

to start the church's schools all over again.

Accordingly Mrs. White promoted the Avondale School in Australia on 1,450 acres of land and pressed "practical courses" into the curricula. (Was it not intended that Avondale should shame American Adventists into reforming their colleges?)

Meanwhile Prescott forged ahead. In 1891 he convened at Harbor Springs, Michigan, the first nationwide SDA Educational Convention. There the Lord's Messenger presented testmonies both new and old and pled for reform. Many were inspired and moved. Consequently Bible courses were multiplied so that a student would take one each year of attendance, and four history courses were shaped to emphasize the partnership of sacred Scriptures and history.

Albeit one on the premises later observed that Prescott wanted reform but just did not know how. Greek and Latin still dominated. Indeed, Professor E. D. Kirby boasted, "If you can pass Latin here, you can pass Latin anywhere."

With George W. Caviness reforms were too measured. So in the early spring of 1897 he was swept off to Mexico where an expert linguist was sorely needed, and the progressives swept into power: President E. A. Sutherland, Dean Percy Tilson Magan, doctrinaire M. Bessie De Graw, minister and Trustee Alonzo T. Jones. The oldest of the church's colleges should be the queen of the family!

Now to remake the College. Revivalism pervaded. Facets of Christian witnessing developed. The classics ("pagan authors") were excised. Industries reappeared. To keep youngsters away from Battle Creek, a system of elementary schools and state conference academies was fabricated. Even the College debt of about $70,000 was attacked.

To dramatize the break with the past, Sutherland held the plow handles, Magan drove the team, and 220-pound Justus G. Lamson sat on the beam as they plowed up the playgrounds north of the college building for a garden.

Finally, and most roseately, the Sutherland coterie, armored with positive "orders" from Ellen White, dared move Battle Creek College eighty miles out into the country to a land of beginning again.

But look at a few of the contributions of old Battle Creek College! Focus on the denomination's seven earliest colleges. Their grand total of years to 1920 equalled 199 years. During 121 of those years they were administered by Battle Creek men--and that at a time when they were in their plastic infancy.

Moreover, influenced by the College's intellectuality, denominational members completely reversed their estimation of education. Many who once were skeptical of formal education, especially of higher education, changed their minds. In fact, Seventh-day Adventists committed themselves to academic and professional training more than any other religious group in the United States.

Emmanuel Missionary College

The College was transplanted to 272 acres on the bank of the St. Joseph River about two miles north of Berrien Springs in the Michigan fruitbelt.

Fine drama unfolded at a farmer's gate, probably on May 15, 1901, when school men cajoled Edgar F. Garland to accept Magan's only $5 bill to seal an option on his "absolutely necessary" farm. Nearby an elm sapling "shook his arms in astonishment," and lived on to be the enormous "Option Elm."

With sixteen freight cars of College material already stored in the village, the responsible committees on July 16, approved the purchase, and on July 18, 1902, Magan reported the land paid for.

Following a year spent in rented, makeshift quarters--the former county courthouse, office buildings, and thin-skinned Oronoko Hotel in Berrien Springs--the grand experiment on the College Estate got underway in hastily fabricated frame structures: Manual Arts (North Hall), Advocate (Press), Domestic Arts (Birch), and Study Hall (Administration).

An onion- or turban-shaped bell tower rose above Study Hall; hence for forty years it and the old Battle Creek bell hung inside captured the affections of thousands.

The young men lodged in Manual Arts, Advocate, or high up in Study Hall. They boasted of running water--as one said, "We ran both to and from the yard pump with pitchers of it, the faster the better in icicle weather."

The young women lived in barracks-like rooms high up in Domestic Arts and it was cold there too as May McChesney's Diary indicates. January 3, 1904, Sunday: "It was decided not to heat 'Domestic Arts' very much so I am sitting with a blanket around me." Next day: "Room freezing cold. All the plants except one frozen stiff. 19 degrees below zero."

From the outset the relocated institution was styled Emmanuel Missionary College. Why? Because "Emmanuel" reminded that "God with us" was absolutely necessary. "Missionary," because that reflected the drive for missionary-farmers, missionary-teachers, missionary-medical workers, overseas missionaries.

Nestled on the shoulders of the St. Joe, with Stevens woods to the south, the "Garden of Eden" along Lemon Creek in the north, fruitlands to the west, the College was verdantly insulated. People came and left by train, buggy, bicycle, and the *May Graham* on the river.

Some of the students took to the river on homemade craft. E. C. Wood, Frank Artess, J. F. Olmstead, and his financee, Blanche Irwin, in their tub, the *Lucille*, passed up and across the river to give a Bible Study to a family. Coming back their skiff hit a deadhead so sharply that Blanche was pitched out. In a frenzy

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1. Under this elm tree Edgar F. Garland accepted Magan's $5 bill to seal an option on his farm. Dubbed the "Option Elm," the tree was a campus tradition until it died of Dutch Elm Disease in 1967. 2. The Berrien Springs courthouse was purchased by Adventists in 1922 and became their Sabbath meeting place. 3. The *May Graham* on the St. Joe River transported students to and from EMC. 4. P. T. Magan, first dean of EMC. 5. The onion-shaped dome of South Hall housed the College bell for 40 years. 6. Moving into Birch hall, the women's residence hall in the early days of EMC.

1. Coeducational physical education classes sometimes met on the lawn for a warm-up of calisthenics. 2. The carpentry shop provided practical experience in woodworking. 3. A passenger-to-be awaits the interurban at College Station. 4. President Otto J. Graf with his faculty in 1914. 5. From 1906 to 1934 the interurban provided EMC's chief means of transportation. Here the train comes through the "Blue Cut," where the road to the University farm runs today. 6. A farmer drives his team through the Interurban Arch.

Olmstead snatched off his watch and was discarding coat and shoes before diving into the water for her, when the others, noticing that air trapped under her billowing skirts kept her afloat, extended an oar and dragged her back into the boat. Thus Olmstead was denied a hero's role, the faculty missed a heartbeat, and the utility of the old-time skirts was demonstrated.

By 1905-6, electric cars, the interurbans like iron arrows shot throught the edge of the campus, giving in the daytime hourly transportation to the Twin Cities, Niles, South Bend, Chicago. These jolly trollies handsomely served the College population until buses drove them out of business in 1934.

So inexorably "modern" transportation began to whittle at the founders' vaunted seclusion.

Sutherland characterized the continued spiritual quest at the College when he remarked: Would that all of us, like Saul of old, could be "among the prophets."

Healthful living at the time was essentially "Grahamism" and "Fletcherism." Two meals a day was the regular fare with a snack worked in near six o'clock when obtainable. Boxes from home, laundry-baked beans and bread and butter hidden in the Business Office safe were a welcome treat.

An independent, self-reliant, cooperative self- and school-government program was sought. Faculty-student committees tried to manage the oil supply and woodpile, dining room details, local missionary activity, and care of property--in sum the student way of life. Once a week a Union Meeting convened. The reformers wanted their charges to be knowledgeable of College problems.

Happily, humor surfaced now and then to oil the cooperative machine. A story persists that one swain slyly took his fiancee carriage riding, and when taken to task for it, defended his behavior, saying, "I only went to *my* barn, got *my* horse, hitched him to *my* buggy, and took *my* girl for a ride!"

Work at EMC was endless, and some learned from it. Fred Green who came from Texas in the spring of 1903 grew to like the place "as much as any Jew ever loved Jerusalem." The morning after his arrival he and several others were directed to Shamrock residence to confront Dean Magan.

"Well, boys, do you not think this is a handsome school and farm?"

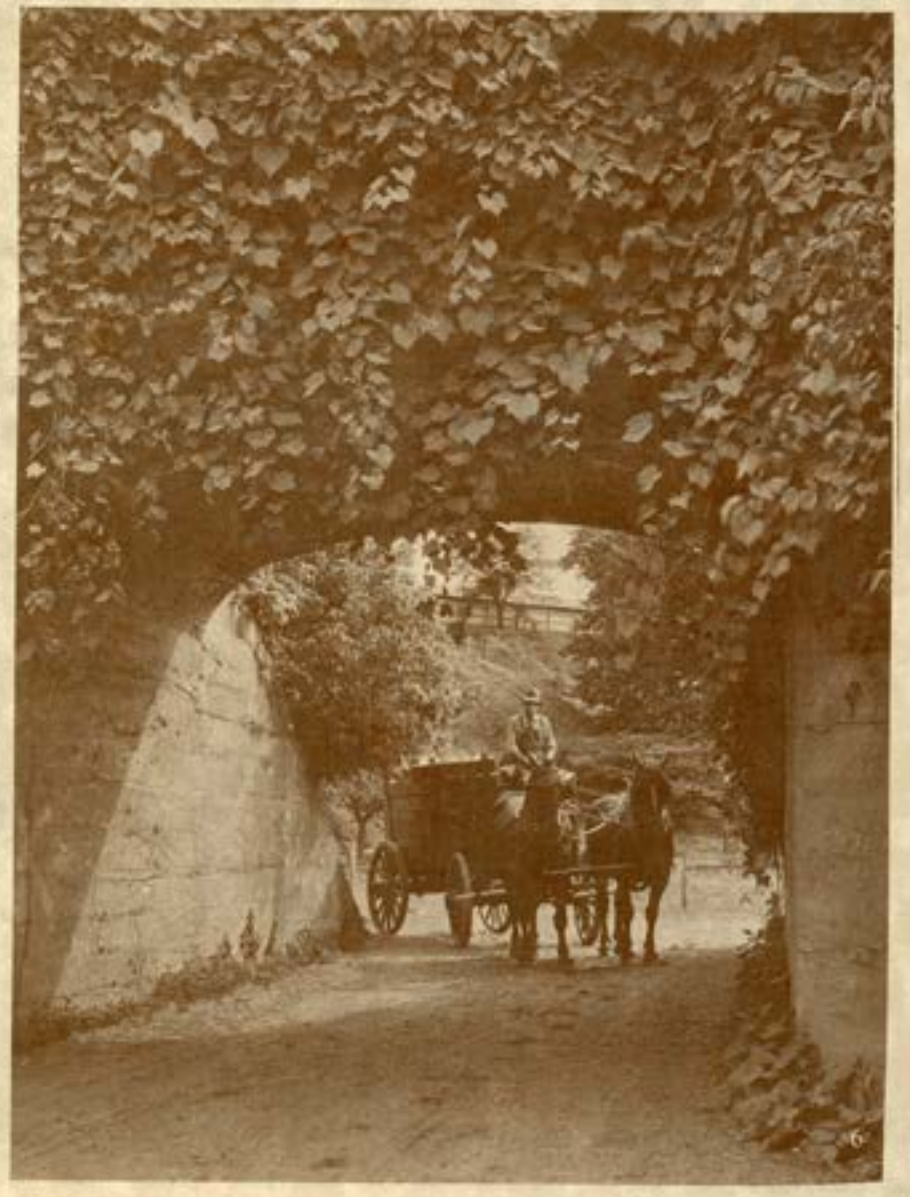
"Yes, sir," they replied.

"We just love it out here in the country," Magan continued.

Fred wanted to carpenter, but Magan set him to clearing the yard around Shamrock --evidently his entrance examination. Two days later Magan inspected.

"Well, well, you've done a good job. Now you report to Mrs. Druillard. She distributes all the labor for which we pay 12 cents an hour."

The news was disappointing. "I'll tell



you, the girls in the kitchen need a husky flunky--report to Mabel Noggle at the rear of Domestic Arts," Mrs. Druillard suggested.

In the afternoon it was his job to hitch a team of mules to an old tank-wagon, drive it to the well, pump the tank full of water, and park it beside the kitchen. In the midsummer, because the pump broke, Fred was forced to drive below the bluff to a spring to fill the tank. The haul up the steep trail was all the mules could manage--and one day they didn't. One of the mules slipped on loose gravel, the wagon rolled back, cut off the road, and hurtled down forty feet. Fred leaped off and landed safely, but the team and the wagon tumbled down the slope. The mules landed on their backs, thrashed to their feet, tore the front wheels loose, and ran out onto the flat. Finally some of the fellows helped Fred get the tank onto another wagon, catch the team, refill the tank, and arrive safely at the kitchen door, late but triumphant!

A vast goal held before the young people was a quick preparation to finish God's work on earth. Supposedly, the introduction of a "one-study plan" tended that way, but manual work most of the day and course work most of the evening produced nodding heads. Hence, before long, teachers such as Joseph H. Haughey in mathematics, rued the experiment.

Structures like the $37 bunk houses and the $800 Magan Pavilion in the grove were used from 1902 to 1906 to prepare church school teachers. On the one hand, thousands of public school teachers, converted by EMC's incomparable religiousity and teacher training program, should burst forth to quickly evangelize America. On another hand, dymanic teachers teamed with nurses, doctors, Bible instructors, colporteurs, and evangelists in self-supporting units were to multiply to carry the Advent Message to all the world in a generation. These were bright dreams.

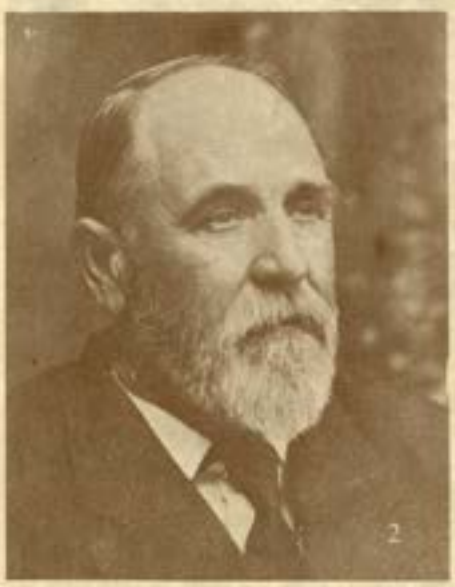
The College plant, worth about $75,000 in 1904, was tolerably well finished by the autumn of 1903 and Sutherland "swung around the circle" determined to attract a hundred new students. He garnered only thirty-five. Apparently he had shot his bolt, and decided he should resign to pioneer a school in the Southland. A dozen teachers and students trekked with him.

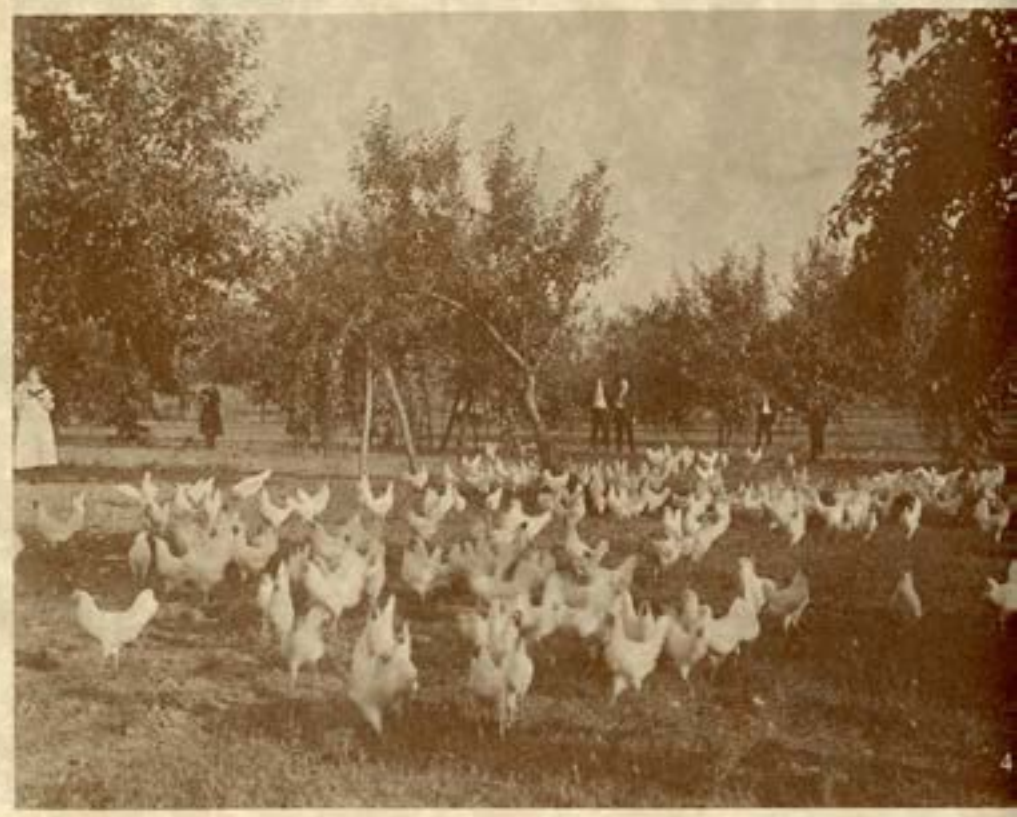
The big farmer hands on the reins of the College government during the ensuing four years belonged to burley Nelson W. Kauble, minister and school man who had come off an Indiana farm. Hardly less weighty in affairs stood Haughey, who, though a reformer at heart, had gotten his fill of churning experiments. He, and later Dean J. G. Lamson, threw their influence for steadier eqilibrium, which helped a lot to right the college.

Yet it happened that Kauble, while attempting a poultry industry, became enamored with chickens scratching over

1. The $800 Magan Pavilion in the grove opened in June of 1903 as a summer training school for teachers. 2. A shot of South Hall reflects the "campus beautiful" tradition. 3. Mrs. Alma Druillard (Mother D") was in charge of student employment at EMC. The going rate was 12 cents an hour. 4. The school family in 1910, including faculty, collegiates and "academics." 5. The band of early EMC. 6. Dr. Magan (second from left, back) poses at Madison, Tennessee, with other founders of early Adventist educational institutions. Front row: W. C. White, Mrs. Ellen G. White, Mrs. Edson White and Edson White. Back row: C. C. Crisler, Magan, Mrs. C. C. (Minnie Hawkins) Crisler, Mrs. Alma Druillard, E. A. Sutherland, and Sarah McInterfer. 7. The farm hands and their teams.

1. Charles Lawson and Lela Graber gained practical experience in EMC's business laboratory. 2. President Nelson W. Kauble, minister, educator and Indiana farmer. 3. President Otto J. Graf, under whose masterful leadership EMC began a long uphill climb. 4. A few of the white leghorn pullets that were Kauble's pride and joy. 5. Posters on the wall reminded students in typing lab to keep their eyes on the copy. 6. Reminiscent of the early days... 7. Prior to 1927 the old chapel was merely a covered basement which did double duty as a church on Sabbath.





most of the campus, poultry shows, and blue ribbions. Eventually his office looked much like that of a hatchery executive. That was too much. The Trustees called a halt, and brought in Otto J. Graf from Nebraska to curb and create.

After Kauble's departure ten more men would head EMC: Otto J. Graf (to 1917), Clement L. Benson (to 1918), Frederick Griggs (to 1925), Guy F. Wolfkill (to 1930), Lynn H. Wood (to 1934), Thomas W. Steen (to 1937), Henry J. Klooster (to 1943), Alvin W. Johnson (to 1950), Percy W. Christian (to 1955), and Floyd O. Rittenhouse (to 1963). Only the last three held doctoral degrees, but by and large each had abilities to match the demands of his term.

Graf, born at Good Thunder, Minnesota, metaphorically speaking brought "good thunder" to the College. His teutonic abilities were what the school needed. Under his masterful, frugal guidance EMC began a long uphill climb.

In his wife, Roberta, and an older sister, Preceptress Alma, he had two family members as gifted as he. And steadily he gathered an able faculty around him. "Dean" William H. Wakeham, completely reliable, was second in command. In third place functioned "Business Manager" Fred Green, agile to devise ways to aid students financially. Fred joined with Preceptor "Daddy" Burton Hoffman to develop a well-kept campus--the beginning of "The Campus Beautiful" tradition.

The Grafs and Otto and Laura Rathbun (printing and English) cultivated public relations like veterans. Attendance climbed above two hundred.

In 1910 Graf led the College to a third charter. The first one (1874-99) obligated the institution to offer programs "in all respects as thorough and comprehensive as is usually pursued in similar institutions in the United States." But Sutherland, wanting some things different, re-incorporated as a charitable institution. Hence the College awarded no baccalaureate degrees between 1899 and 1910. Graf's charter recovered the original status. Forthwith emigre students outside of the Lake States returned.

Before long the idea of pushing the College forward dawned on the students also. Mina Davis nursed it, insisting that they should mount a student movement to prod all supporting organizations to pay the institutional debt of $40,000. She ignited other student leaders, Howard Wilcox, Harry Lunquist, Henry Klooster, Nathan Beebe.

To inspirit those who cared about the school wherever they might be, in July-August 1915, Wilcox and Albert Campbell challenged the students to issue a biweekly college paper THE STUDENT MOVEMENT at fifty cents a year. Eight

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subscriptions were scooped up during the fever of exultation that summer, and the school paper was on its way to long life.

Softly thundered Graf, "Our prayer and confident belief is that the student activities of Emmanuel Missionary College will ever be what God can approve, and that this new arrival in the sisterhood of papers may reach the Lord's ideal of what a student paper ought to be."

The student movement carried everyone in its surge. Thus by June 15, 1916, the College debt had been erased. Gloated visiting GC Educational Secretary Frederick Griggs, "This is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, work ever accomplished by one of our student bodies."

A year later the good thunder faded as Graf, stricken by a post-operation relapse, a collapsed in chapel. His brother-in-law, Clement L. Benson, headed up the remainder of the school year.

The Trustees restored presidential initiative by picking up Frederick Griggs whose management continued the plans begun by Graf. Griggs rallied the forces with his golden voice, marvelous tact, vast vision and extreme humanity.

As the twentieth century unfolded, greater were the problems and opportunities. The post-World War I era witnessed higher educational standards, freer money, more automobiles. The church reported more missionaries overseas, more colporteurs and evangelists and increasing membership.

Graf had the goal of collegiality for the school; now Griggs achieved it. Using the fired-up student body, he mounted campaigns to increase enrollments, first to 300, then to 400, and finally to 514 in 1923. By 1920 College enrollment (240) surpassed the academy population (189), and under Principal Harry Edwards, EMC Academy reached autonomy. By 1928 the ratio was 453 collegians to 90 "Academics." The 300-maximum student body dream envisioned in 1901 had faded.

To instruct so many, Griggs persuaded the Board to hire fifty staff members rather than thirty, and to demark scholastic departments. Shining names included Earl Beaty, Charles and Leona Burman, Ella Iden Edwards, Rena Klooster, Mary Lamson, and Christian and Hattie Sorenson.

To care for so many, more buildings were reared: North Addition on Birch Hall (women's residence), a central heating plant, Maple Hall (men's residence, later called Burman Hall), Music Conservatory (an all-student project), Home Economics Cottage, and a water pump and reservoir on Lemon Creek to supply the institution's needs. For this expansion President William Guthrie of the Lake Union Conference found monies, and John R. Sampson of the mechanical department

1. EMC students, like AU students today, enjoyed the beaches of Lake Michigan. Here the students spread their tablecloths on the sand for a picnic. 2. Manual Arts Building, later North Hall, served as the men's dormitory for many years. 3. The mechanics department--a study in portraits. 4. President Griggs confers with Business Manager Fred Green in the president's office in South Hall. 5. President Frederick Griggs, formerly GC Educational Secretary. 6. President Graf symbolically cremates the College debt by burning $46,000 of notes. 7. In 1915 students Howard Wilcox and Albert Campbell sparked interest in a college paper, *The Student Movement*, to be issued biweekly at 50 cents a year. 800 subscriptions were sold that summer, launching the paper on a career that continues today.

directed on-the-job workmen. The rectangular layout of these structures signaled that the zigzag line of buildings with potato patch and vineyards out front had disappeared.

On-campus industries to transform student labor into cash appeared; remarkably, with three of the leaders stepping out from among the school's graduates.

Sidney Smith, prepared in the field of science at Iowa State University, used brains and brawn to establish the farm as a model in Southwestern Michigan and among the denomination's institutional farms. Current land purchases added 170 acres to the farm resources, and by 1924 income stood at $50,000, with student earnings exceeding $20,000.

The mechanical department had existed all along, admittedly useful for on-campus construction, but now Manager John R. Sampson lusted for commercial jobs. How delighted he, Green, and Griggs were when woodware jobbers of South Bend wandered off the highway one day to the shop door to start a stream of orders for screendoors, ironing boards, and chairs that soon called for a new big shop (the denomination's largest), and pushed student income above $60,000 a year. (Eventually Sampson became legendary. Rumor tattled that one day, feeling that a toe bothered him unendurably, he put it on a block and cut it off with one whack of his hatchet!)

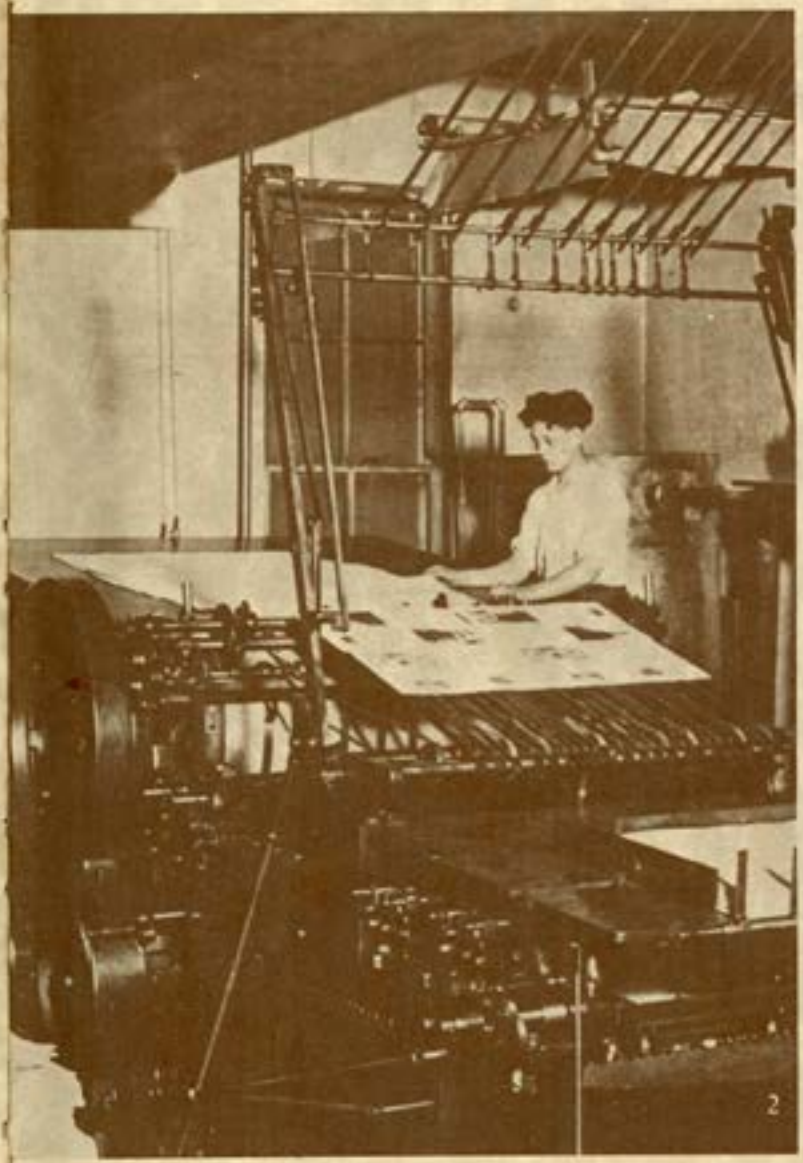
Leo Samuels tried to make the cannery commercial. Special building and sidetrack favored the enterprise, but after a canny start, rugged competition from established companies choked it to death.

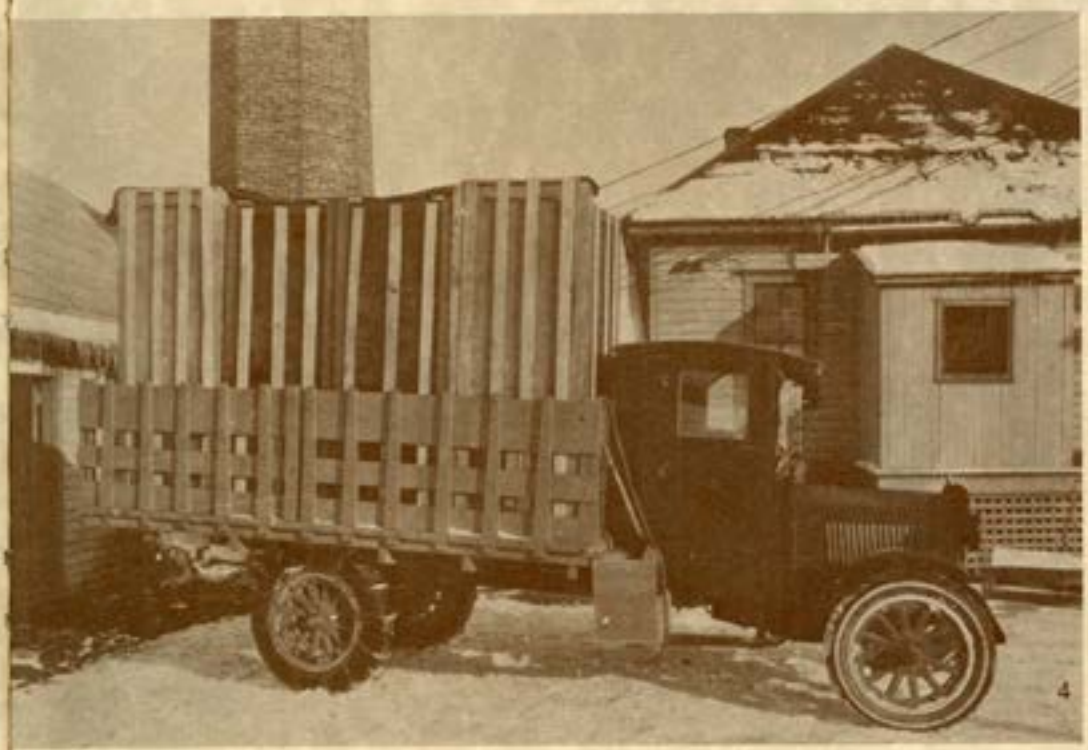
John Krauss took charge of the College Press, an active shop since 1901, to require "thoughtful printing" of his hands. A score of youth gained printing skills. Let the population mutter if they would about the awful coughing of its large gasoline engine.

An astonishing apect of this self-help program was the support it had from the liberal arts faculty--a support induced by Griggs' dedication. Monthly, all-staff conferences knit minds and hearts together. And EMC became the industrial queen among SDA colleges, with industries now involving manufacturing.

The students of the twenties had minds. Those who made their way by colporteuring with gospel literature dominated the campus. They were a sturdy lot, proud of being Seventh-day Adventists. Games and sports (except skating) were scorned--a 440 acre open-air "gymnasium" was enough. They set themselves as sentinels to keep the institution in rectitude.

For instance when the administration purchased a moving picture projector to show educational reels, sixty-four theology students petitioned against the innovation, fearing the action might become





1. Coeds studying by the fire in Home Economics cottage (c. 1930). 2. John Krauss, manager of the EMC printing press, required "thoughtful printing" of his hands. 3. Orders for screendoors, ironing-boards and chairs necessitated the construction of the denomination's largest carpentry shop, the forerunner of today's College Wood Products. Here the carpenters display their handiwork. 4. A truckload of screendoors ready for delivery.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE graduating class of Emmanuel Missionary College, 1923, is pleased to announce the publication of the first senior annual since the founding of the school nearly a quarter of a century ago. This book, which has been named *The Cardinal*, is already in preparation and will be ready for distribution about May 20, 1923. It contains 150 pages every one of which is designed to fairly breathe with the spirit and activity of your college as it has grown from a very modest beginning in its present location to the largest of our educational institutions. Various steps in its development will be shown and classes of other years will be represented. Printed in two colors throughout, full of pictures, and handsomely bound, this book will warm your heart with memories of other days.

Send in your name with part payment at once; only 600 will be printed. Page size: 7¾ x 10½ inches.

Tear off and mail today

THE E. M. C. ANNUAL STAFF

Please entet my name on your subscription list for *The Cardinal*, 1923. I am enclosing the amount named below as part payment, the balance to be paid upon delivery of the book.

Check your choice here

☐ Paper Cover,	price $1.00	Advance payment $.50
☐ Leatherette (Stiff),	price $1.75	Advance payment $1.00

Signed _____

1 The hatching of the first *Cardinal* was announced by the graduating class of 1923. 2. WEMC, "the radio lighthouse in the heart of the St. Joe Valley where the big peaches grow," began broadcasting in 1923. This studio was located in the top floor of Administration. 3. Sewing on Singer treadle machines, embroidering and making hats occupied home ec students. 4. Medical cadets carry the EMC banner which was designed by the senior class of 1923.

a "needle's eye" for some "camel." They lost, but prophesied ill results.

Students stifled their social proclivities, apparently being quite satisfied to "party" together in departmental club meetings that met early on Saturday evenings, ahead of the more administratively planned programs of lectures and musicals.

Perhaps the students acted most eloquently, and neighborly, in 1918 and 1919 when influenza swept the nation and struck Berrien county. They volunteered to nurse the smitten--entire families--many days, regardless of weakened school work. In the end, as one of the "nurses" remarked, "EMC never had so many friends as she has today."

When the College began area broadcasting by radio in 1923 under the skill of student John E. Fetzer and the money of John H. Talge of Indianapolis--and the blessing of Griggs--the students saw in it a means to spread the Message. Dozens of them combined their talents to produce high-level programs introduced by the booming, bass voice of Harry Edwards, alerting that another program from WEMC, "the radio lighthouse in the heart of the St. Joe Valley where the big peaches grow," was on the air.

Former-, current-, and future-student activities multiplied. The Alumni who formally organized in 1914 incorporated in 1921. William Wineland and Henry T. Elliot served as initial presidents.

In 1922 President Griggs presided over the birth of the Student Association, hoping, no doubt, to harness student enthusiasms for "worthy projects." But because the SA constitution seemed to grant considerable management to students, a verbal civil war agitated the halls for months, the "stalwarts" wanting nothing of "cub rule." The standpatters lost.

The will to expression moved the seniors also. In 1923, profiting by the issuance of graduation bulletins by the administation since 1913, they produced an annual, *The Cardinal*, (a name inspired by the "Cardinal Club" of bird watchers). The publication of this paperback book of 150 pages started another EMC tradition. The SA took the yearbook under its sponsorship in 1929.

Finally even future students came to life when the Chicago Academy seniors in 1925 asked to visit the College for a day. Their curiosity helped establish the annual College Day practice.

In 1923 and 1924 fifty years of history caught up with the denomination's oldest college. Griggs and Haughey, Battle Creek men, glowed as they directed attention to the roots of the institution. They seized on March 11 as Founders Day, and glorified the past when James and Ellen White, G. H. Bell, George I. Butler, Uriah Smith, Sidney Brownsberger, and others laid the foundations. The same picture of James White which had marked the front of the chapel at Battle Creek was again hung.

1. Guy F. Wolfkill, a "true-blue Adventist," put the College in the "black." 2. The "Bloomer Girls" demonstrated routines with hoops, sticks, and Indian clubs (reminiscent of earlier years) in the Centennial program "Pangs and Progenitors."(See picture below) 3. Physical Culture class on the lawn. 4. The top floor of Administration housed the library until the James White Library (now Griggs Hall) was built in 1938.

This was preliminary to the Golden Anniversary celebration of April 1924.

The nostalgic semi-centennial weekend extended from Friday to Monday, April 18-21, 1924. Dignity and dignitaries luxuriated. Ranking former students on hand were W.A. Spicer, Frederick Griggs, J. L. Shaw, W. E. Howell, Walter Irwin, R. A. Underwood, J. B. Clymer. The transplanters were represented by former Dean P. T. Magan ("From City to Vineyard"). The missionaries found voices in Nellie H. Druillard, Hattie Andre, Frank W. Field. Sparkling reminiscences issued from the pens of J. Edson White, W. C. White, Sidney Brownsberger. Alumni President, Charles W. Marsh, pointed to the 353 graduated since 1908, and to the 336 graduates who had entered church employment, many overseas. Wrote Arthur G. Daniells from afar: "It was in that institution that I got my inspiration for my life work."

The State of Michigan spoke or wrote through Superintendent of Public Instruction Thomas E. Johnson ("Threefold Education") and Governor Alexander J. Groesbeck. The Governor intoned: "May the next fifty years be as successful for your institution as the past half century has been."

The singing of Handel's "Messiah" by a 125-voice choir climaxed the festivities.

(To more completely comprehend the enthusiasms of 1924 one should read the "Founders Golden Anniversary Bulletin" of that year.)

Few leaders daily worked so much wizardry on college students as Frederick Griggs; naturally, then, he coveted a chapel larger than the one in the Ad Building fashioned for 250. Accordingly in 1924 the college family of 500 moved into a basement-only chapel, located across the quadrangle from Administration. Little matter when it rained or melted that folks had to raise umbrellas to ward off water dribbling from above, for Griggs now had room for all the students and a platform ample enough to walk over without stepping on the feet of his faculty backers.

But even a leaky chapel was too expensive for an already sinking budget, so Griggs, in 1925, accepted an invitation to labor in the Far East.

What a sentimental going-away celebration the school family gave him! Cut crepe streamers and wounded thoughts marked the route of the auto that bore him and his wife away from "the happiest years of our lives." Wept the STUDENT MOVEMENT: "It is hard to think of E.M.C. and not at the same time think of Professor Griggs as its president."

Clearly the College needed a budget balancer and that is what it got when Guy F. Wolfkill was invited to the presidency. He was a blue-eyed puritan; a true-blue Seventh-day Adventist through

ANDREWS UNIVERSITY

Instructing and administrative personnel of distinguished service.
Numbers indicate tenure. Those starred received *Cardinal* dedications.

COLLEGE AND GRADUATE SCHOOL

ART: Irvin Althage (23).

BIOLOGY: *Burton H. Phipps (26); *Frank E. Marsh (16); Harold Hedtke (23).

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: Wilson Trickett (25).

CHEMISTRY: *Hetwarth Halenz (23).

COMMUNICATION: Horace Shaw (25); *Claire Giddings (18).

EDUCATION: *Frederick Griggs (15); *Ella King Sanders (17); Harry Elmo Edwards (34); Leona Burman (28); Louise Amba (35); Ruth Murdoch (17); Wilton Wood (15); Mercedes Dyer (17).

ENGLISH: *Goodloe Harper Bell (10); *Harry M. Tippett (20); *Paul T. Gibbs (20); *Abbie Colbert (30); Harry W. Taylor (21); Merlene Ogden (19); Irma Lidner (17); *Alma M. Campbell (9).

HISTORY: *Christian Sorenson (12); *Emerett Vande Vere (27); Richard W. Schwarz (19); Gerald Hardman (15); *Floyd O. Rittenhouse (11).

HOME ECONOMICS: *Lydia Wolfkill (5); Beatrice Holquist (19); *Alice Garrett Marsh (24).

LANGUAGES: Ella Idett Edwards (27); *Daniel A. Augsburger (32).

MATHEMATICS: *Joseph H. Haughey (33); *Edward J. Specht (25); Harold Jones (22).

MUSIC: Edwin E. Barnes (18); Birt and Fanchon Sorensen (15); *Harold B. Hamsun (15); Verne Kesley (35); *Paul Hamel (26); Margarete Vande Vere (22); Sam M. Reid (20); Wilmuth Benson (16); C. Warren Becker (15); *Melvin W. Davis (5).

PHYSICS: Bruce Lee (15).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION: Ingrid Johnsen (15).

RELIGION: Uriah Smith (19); *William H. Wakeham (22); *William R. French (7); *Walter E. Straw (14); *Edwin R. Thiele (28); Sakae Kubo (19); Steven Vitrano (16); Ivan Blazen (15).

SECRETARIAL: *Bonnie J. Hannah (21).

TECHNOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL: John B. Krauss (15); *Victor Campbell (30); Jacob Riffel (25); Walter W. Nelson (21); Clayton Kinney (18); Leslie Smith (29); Bernard Andersen (21); J. F. Tompkins (19); Joe Galusha (20); *Claude Davis (14).

BUSINESS MANAGERS: *Fred Green (14); *Karl F. Amba (14); V. Edward Garber (21); T. E. Lukens (17); John Kelley (18); *Lewis N. Holm (12).

BARSARIAL: *Earl Beaty (40); Robert MacMorland (23); John Neumann (18); Barry Shaw (18).

REGISTRAR: Wanda Wescott MacMorland (25); Dyre Dyreson (15).

DORMITORY HEADS: *Mary Lamson (17); *Charles A. Burman (15); Rachel Chrisman (17); Mildred Martin (25); Arlene Friestad (19).

HEALTH SERVICE: Olen Cooper (15); *Maude Fahrbach (6).

CUSTODIANS AND SECURITY: Arthur Davis (15); *Wesley Christensen (28); *Benjamin Nutt (16).

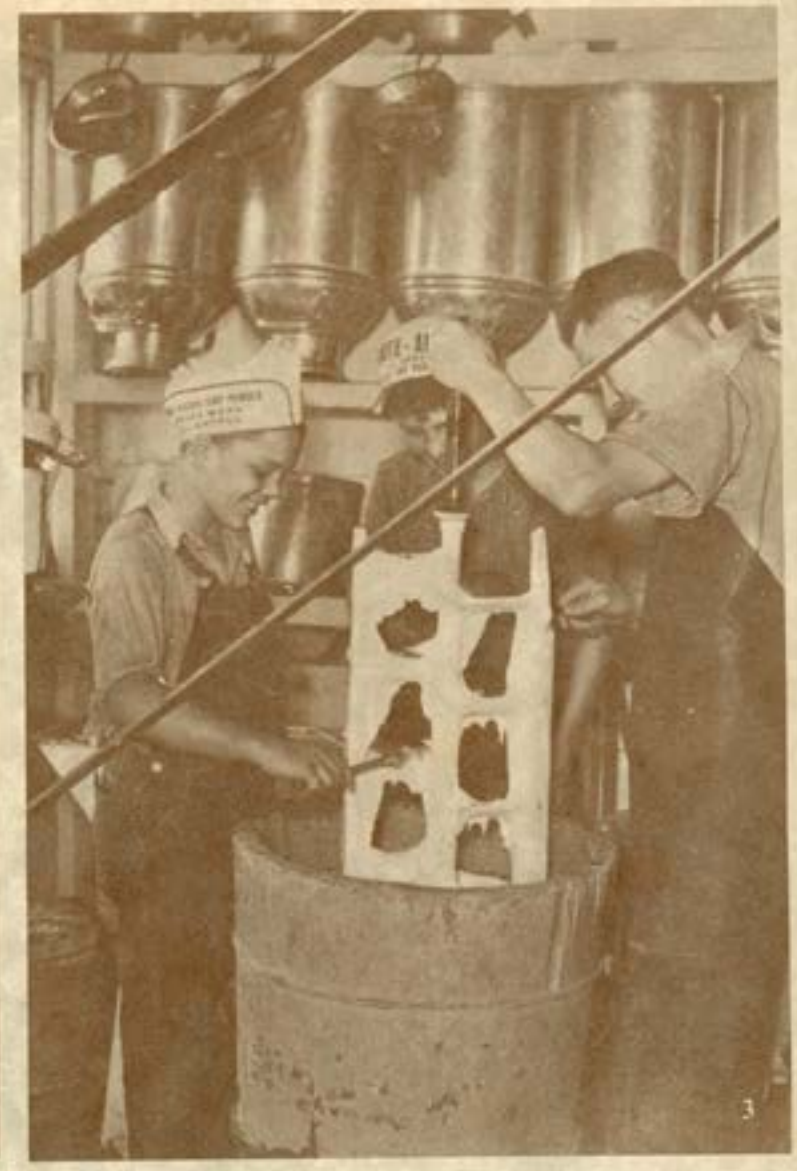
LIBRARIAN: *Bertha Allen (9); Anna Blackney (17); Mary Jane Mitchell (23).

LAKE UNION CONFERENCE PRESIDENTS: *William Guthrie (1910–28); *J. J. Nethery (1937–46).

LOCAL FRIEND: *Burton Wade.

SDA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Milian L. Andreasen (13)
Edward C. Banks (16)
*Earle Hilgert (15)
B. F. Hoffman (15)
Siegfried Horn (25)
Alger F. Johns (17)
Louise Kinnear (17)
Roland E. Loasby (22)
W. G. C. Murdoch (21)
Leona Running (19)
Kenneth Strand (15)
Daniel Walther (21)
Charles L. Wenger (23)
Arthur L. White (19)
Charles Wittschiebe (21)
*Lynn H. Wood (19)
Frank Yost (18)



1. The laundry workers of 1912 had no Maytags to rely on, but hand wringers, flatirons and elbow grease served in good stead. 2. EMC about 1932. Burman Hall and Science Hall (now the art department) are about all that remain of the frame building era. The large building is the auditorium, and facing it is Administration or South Hall. Facing Burman is Birch Hall, former women's residence. 3. Making ice cream in the dairy. 4. Threshing oats on the farm near where the track is located today. 5. Lewis N. Holm, dairy manager, begins the day.

and through; a one-handed man who could beat out a fire with his coat while others ran for the hose. He so vigorously plugged financial drains that the College was in the "black."

As President he kept up the momentum for building until the superstructure of an auditorium-chapel rose on the waiting foundation. When unveiled this much-needed edifice stood as stark as Wolfkill and Sampson could make it.

Use of the Chapel began on November 24, 1926, with the structure pungently new. After that assembly exercises were throughly organized with each in his place; the young men on the right, the young women on the left, the faculty on the rostrum. Woe to anyone who scratched the varnished floor or marred the folding-arm seats. The President's keen eyes seemed to see every defect. But those who had fine metal in them liked the man, they felt they always knew where he stood and where they should stand.

To really tune up the Chapel exercises the student movement was again activated to help secure funds to purchase a pipe organ. All seemed eager to have a "mighty Moeller," as Edwards spoke of it in his radio scripts.

Operative in November, 1927, this three-manual instrument with its 1309 pipes pleased Birt Summers, head of the music department, who played an original composition depicting an EMC picnic at Indian Lake, including the joyous "hurrahs" of the crowd, the College song, the honking of the truck.

Shortly, the music faculty and others used Chapel and organ to set a delightful pattern for Sabbath evening vespers. Organ players, musicians and poetry readers, sermonette makers, fashioned the "service beautiful." They inaugurated a tradition of dignified, twilight worship that has endured.

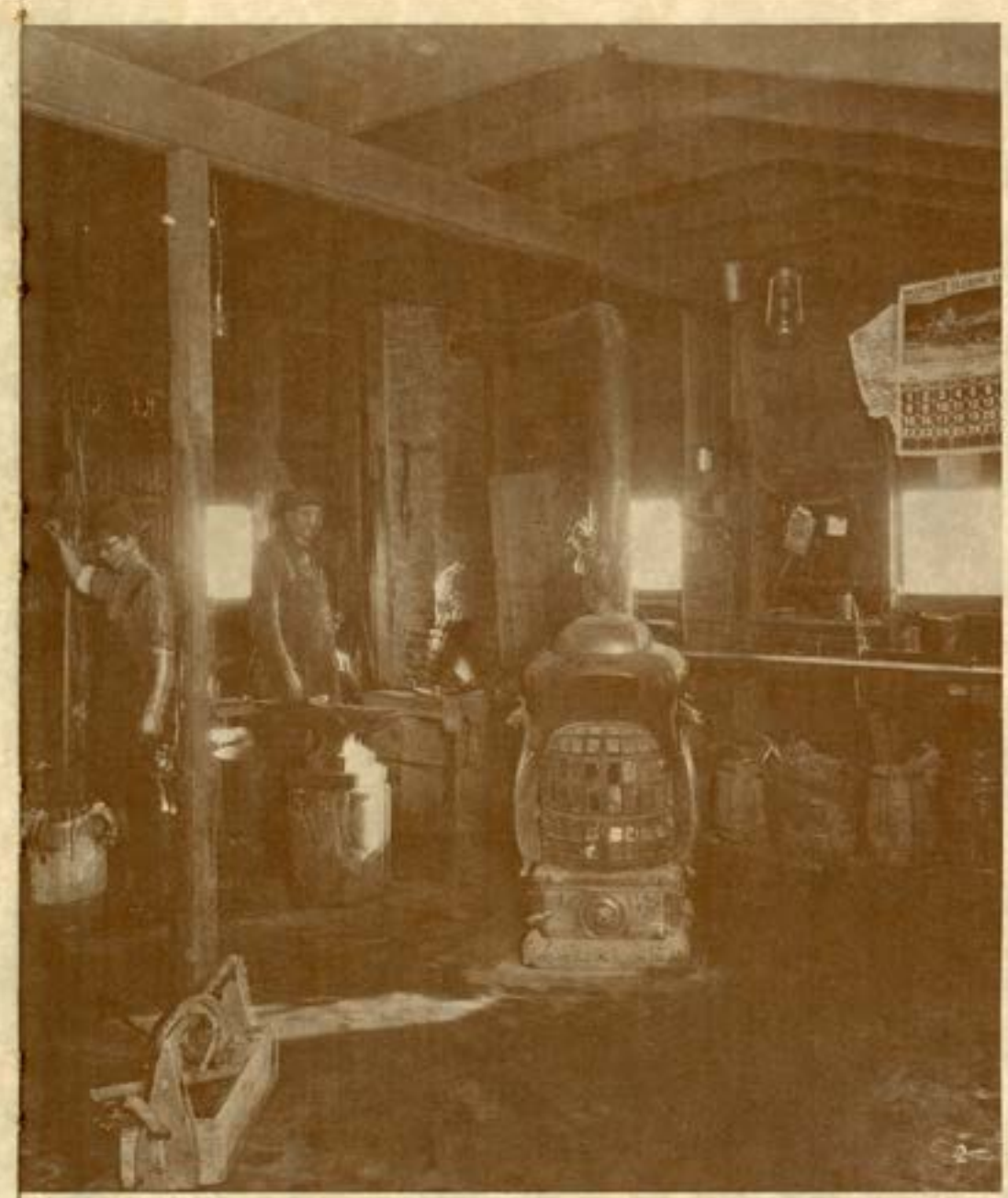
Promise seemed written over the Radio Lighthouse in 1925: a drive for funds paid for a larger, more sound proof studio in Ad attic from whence "pipelines" stretched to the chapel and the organ, and to the transmitting station (a cement block-house) at the vineyard's edge. Pastor W. A. Westworth's heart-to-heart talks pulsed over the air waves.

Then gradually College and Conference financiers concluded that the radio was too expensive. Therefore in 1931 the outfit was sold to John Fetzer who had made it technically possible in the first place.

(He set it up as Station KXZO at Kalamazoo.) Yet withal it was an idea that refused to die.

Students and administration created in the basement of the Auditorium an indoor recreation area for marching, basketball (under an eight-foot ceiling and among six steel posts), pingpong, program-staging space; in short, a cramped gymnasium.

There a Holloween program, scrambled with pilgrims, Puritans, Indians, bonfires and storytellers, attracted campus



1. College assembly in the Auditorium, Wolfkill's pride and joy (c. 1930). Note the segregated seating. 2. Even in 1925 the fires were stoked in the blacksmith shop and horseshoes found a market. 3. The interior of the Auditorium which was built in 1926. 4. Twin pillars marked the main entrance to EMC. The Interurban, chief means of transportation, ran close by. One pillar still stands not far from the old tennis courts.

1. Farm superintendent Glenn Houck prepares tomatos for market. The farm and other industries helped EMC stay afloat during the Depression. 2. Lynn H. Wood, president of EMC during the Depression years, was considered stiff and uncommunicative by the Board. 3. Harvest time when tomato was king. Meier Hall has since replaced the tomato patch. 4. Science students on their way to class (c.1932). Science Hall, (now Art) was designed by President Wood and had the distinction of being the only building constructed for less than estimate cost.

residents. There a reception by Everymans Club for the young women outraged the President when a wobbly calf was introduced in a program skit for stage effect.

More to Wolfkill's liking was the glowing Senior Farewell in Recreation Hall engineered by his wife. Plants, flowers, baskets, radio broadcasts, all real or imaginative, pressed on the senses of the 150 seniors and faculty gathered there on May Day, 1928. Soft music permeated the place. After refreshments, kind words flowed like wine as Wolfkill toasted the seniors. Their president, Floyd Rittenhouse, reciprocated.

Nonetheless the College Trustees in 1930 brought up the question, at Wolfkill's request, of whether his administration was too austere. While he and his wife, arm in arm, paced the walks beside Adminstration, the men discussed his tenure. When he learned the Board divided for and against him, he straightway resigned; he was not the one to play the role of "old Pharaoh."

Next day in Chapel he preached what he called his own "funeral sermon." In forthright manner he explained his resignation—no whispering nor divided student body would mar his departure!

New factors molding the College developed swiftly between 1930 and 1950. The institution like a traveler on an unexplored plateau unexpectedly encountered some mountain ranges, namely, the Depression, accreditation heights, World War II vicissitudes.

Lynn H. Wood was the first guide. This educator came from administrative positions in England, Australia and Tennessee. (He was the only president whose father had graduated from the College (in 1889).

By 1932 the Great Depression was really formidable. Suddenly everything was scarce: students, faculty morale, Board wisdom, and, of course, money. Enrollments cascaded from 494 in 1930 to 338 in 1934. Operating loss in 1934 climbed above $28,000. Upper floors in the dormitories were sealed off. Heat and light were "rationed." Tuition and salaries were trimmed. "Wolves" howled on the heights.

Could anything save the College from the fangs of wild beasts?

Practical people thought perhaps the industries could. Soon therefore college folks either worshiped at the industrial "shrine" or burned incense there. Farm, press, and shop worked for all they were worth. That meant some profits for all: College, students, jobbers, products canvassers.

Business Manager Karl F. Ambs and Industrial Secretary Earl Beaty counseled. William H. Wohlers, Lewis N. Holm, and Glenn Houck intensely

1. Digging potatos down on the farm. 2. Thomas W. Steen, chosen to replace Wood as president, encouraged informality and relaxation among the students. 3. Dean Mary E. Lamson (c. 1930), after whom the women's residence hall was named. 4. A diligent student cracks the books in his room in Burman Hall.

cultivated the farm; Charles Andrews, William Tasker and Charles F. West directed wood products; John Krauss speeded the presses; Morton Green managed the College Store. Soon the Woodshop housed 19 machines, hired between 50 and 100 laborers and sold $50,000 worth of products annually. The press added night shifts to fill orders. Twenty-five toiled on the farm.

Helpfully, in 1934, another industry sprang up: the gift of Henry Skadsheim, former missionary, Wisconsin entrepreneur, who moved the essentials of his book-binding shop to Berrien. Campus managers questioned the value of the concept, but finally ventured to rent a part, then all, of the Normal School basement to the business. Admittedly it was a ratty place, however the binders made the most of it, especially job-hungry young women who found paying work there. Chortled Rachel Christman, dean of women, "I don't care if you Binders do dip into the 'red,' your operations swell my dormitory population and bring my operation into the black." "Sub-normal" though this industry was, the College saw fit to adopt it in 1940 as the Berrien Bindery.

Thus the callous-handed worked mightily in order that all, including the College, might live. Conceded Wood: "Had it not been for the help rendered by our industrial departments, it would have been an impossibility to carry on the program... The students have gained a practical view of life..."

Now it happened that Wood at Board meeting time was so matter-of-fact that the Trustees, judging him too stiff and uncommunicative, granted his permanent "leave" for further study, and hired Thomas W. Steen to replace him. Steen ('10) possessed an outgoing personality--and was available.

That an experienced educator (Adelphian Academy, Brazil Seminary, Broadview College) waited in the wings can be explained.

At this time the woodshops at Broadview and Berrien competed in the Chicago markets. Consequently the authorities merged the two as the College Wood Products under one management based on the EMC campus. Also by now, the Depression dictated the merger of Broadview College into Emmanuel Missionary College to strengthen the academies in the Chicago area and to bolster EMC. This left President Steen of Broadview without portfolio. About forty students migrated with him to the campus at Berrien.

Steen strove to spread sunshine, to persuade that the Depression was over, that optimism, informality, and relaxation were appropriate. He thought even the birds sang more cheerily.

Before long the staid deans, Mary Lamson and Charles Burman, were retired, and socializing on the campus was

permitted. Needless to say, the students thought highly of the new order. They loved the new freedoms, so much so that even Steen wondered if there was anything left of the old restraints. Trying to shame his charges into a modicum of proper public behavior, he complained to them in assembly: "EMC has 473 acres, yet it seems as though the young men can find no other place of interest than the one-forth acre in front of the young ladies' dormitory!"

The problem, however, that finally overwhelmed Steen was that of accreditation. The nation had become one of licenses, examinations, and degrees, and schools and educators were caught in the development. Accrediting bodies for colleges and high schools appeared. EMC was in the area blanketed by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (commonly, the NCA), with headquarters in Chicago, and obviously had to deal with it if the school wanted to "stay in business." Accreditation was especially important after the denomination's College of Medical Evangelists decided it would no longer admit premed students unless they issued from accredited colleges, first for 14 grades, then for 16 grades.

What course should Emmanuel Missionary College follow? During the twenties and early thirties, Griggs, Wolfkill, and Wood had not had to meet this issue head on, but Steen could not dodge it. However some preparation, small expenditures (during the Depression), and much optimism looking to "full accreditation" were not enough. Hence, EMC for some months lost all accreditation; whereupon the Trustees found a successor to Steen by inviting Henry Klooster ('23) to come home (from Tennessee) to hammer the College into creditable shape.

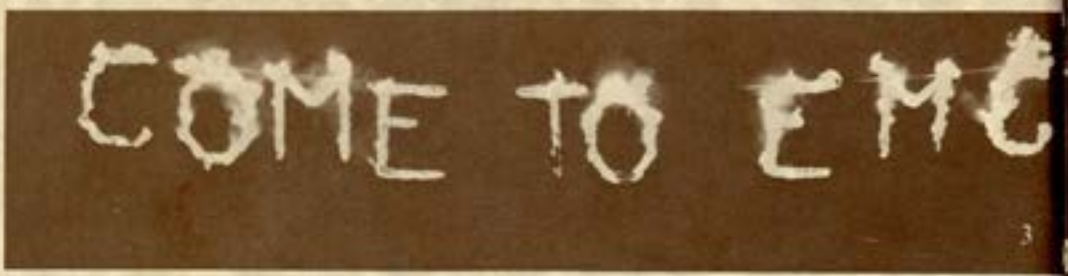
Klooster, Dean Edwards and Registrar Wanda MacMorland directed the College along the trail of full accreditation in 1938. It was an exuberant day when the College, having climbed from the depths, reached the peak of recognition.

How had the grueling climb benefited the institution? And the students? Few people any longer praised the old student-constructed buildings. In fact, responsible people had to think in terms of cement and brick structures. The Lake Union constituents determined to create the most modern college and plant among Seventh-day Adventists. The faculty, abetted by leaves of absence with salary, now sought advanced-degree learning in the graduate schools of the land.

So EMC slowly became different in some ways from what it had been. Was it true that practical education was assuming new form? With calamitous suddenness World War II smote the globe, and after

1. A young student takes up residence in Lamson Hall. Note the roller skates, a necessity of Saturday night life. 2. Dean Rachel Christman (c. 1955) chats with a Lamson resident. 3. Socializing under the Hackberry tree. 4. Henry Klooster (class of '23) succeeded Steen as president. 5. Registrar Wanda McMorland exerted a strong academic influence during the '30's and '40's.

1. President Alvin W. Johnson. 2. Roller skating in the gym was a popular Saturday night activity for many years. 3. A warm welcome. 4. Fast moving "round robin" tournaments provided entertainment for players and spectators. 5. The Dairy Dream, perhaps like the Berrien Inn today, offered a chance to socialize over an ice cream cone.



1941 the campus had fewer men, but Klooster convinced many women, more than previously, that the best place to wait for the returning veterans was in training at EMC. Enrollment increased from 532 in 1940 to 632 in 1945.

As the United Stated entered the conflict, Klooster, following the fireproof, Georgian style of the White Library (1938) and Vocational Arts (1941), pushed against the sky a handsome Administration Building (later Nethery hall) whose tower received the Battle Creek bell. Evidently EMC's owners now built for 600 students! The new classrooms, offices and teacher "cubicles" were deemed palatial. Formalized stone heads of grain on the edifice at decorative points suggested readiness to be cast into the furrow of the world's need. Students unceremoniously called them totem poles.

Klooster, the "big blond Dutchman," acted as president six years, four years longer than Steen suggested he might. Then with quiet suddenness in 1943 this extraordinary administrator departed. The Trustees attracted Alvin W. Johnson ('20) to succeed him.

President Johnson and Dean Aubrey Rulkoetter worked their alchemy on EMC for seven years. They were a skilled managerial team, planning conservatives, schooled in Depression, and resourceful promoters.

Students tumbled in! Hundreds from the armed forces; 387 veterans in 1947, 427 in 1948, 351 in 1949. Many of them were married. Most were eager to acquire an education. And they were unabashed fellows. A few faculty even questioned the propriety of admitting them but Johnson welcomed them with dinners in their honor. During 1949-50 enrollment reached 1119, and the Business Office reported an operating gain of $48,000. Pleasant aspects! Difficult ones were plant and faculty expansion.

There was a nagging need for housing that was only partly met in the autumn of 1947 when 150-room Lamson Hall was completed. In September, young swains pitched in to move the young women, bundles and bags, from Birch to Lamson, so they could at once take over the shelter of Birch. Also some men settled in the old administration building, now renamed South Hall. Still other occupied quansets, "Tin Town" (on White's Point), trailer court (on Bates' Point), and Frontenac (a many-roomed residence located south, across the St. Joe River).

The Johnson Gymnasium was another major building, so large and unobstructed it seemed a mammoth cave. The stage accommodated the College band or massed choirs. Moveable chairs on the main floor and fixed seats in the balcony seated about 3,000. The students preferred the fixed seats. The highly varnished maple floor supported two basketball games and two shuffle board contests at the same time. By subsequent standards, locker and shower facilities were inadequate, but the planners of 1948 wished it that way so the students would hurry to the dormitories when games ended.

Indeed, before putting the Gym into use, the faculty worried. Would it be boon or bane? Progress or retrogression? The counsels of Ellen G. White were searched. The resultant report pointed out that indoor "sports," especially "match games," were poor substitutes for outdoor labor.

Useful work led to a sense of satisfaction and well-being; sports led to unrest, rivalry, lack of piety. Therefore this new building was open only during selected hours under close supervision. But as time passed, the hours lenthened and the rules lessened. Recreational activities inside increased, particularly roller skating, even as they did outside. EMC was on the route to limited intramural athletics. Trained instructors taught Physical Education

courses as the College decided to offer a minor, then a major, in Physical Education.

On Saturday nights moving pictures such as "Martin Luther," "My Friend Flicka," "A Man Called Peter" and Sam Campbell's wild life series drew large audiences to Johnson Auditorium. Homemade orations, amateur hours, band concerts packed in the people. In sum, the Gym was heavily used.

An Education structure adequate for a decade appeared east of Administration--and it had a smaller gymnasium of its own. Here for a few years the faculty entertained the seniors with farewell dinners and toasts.

The students were much interested in the new College Store (to replace the old dingy one in the cellar of North Hall) which stood close to Education, not because it contained grocery and book counters, but because of the elegant soda fountain and snack bar with chairs and booths. Now the campus boasted its own chat-and-nibble shop! Thereafter the little old midget "store" off the edge of the campus passed into legend.

Characteristic of the Johnson era were the all-inspiring Weeks of Prayer conducted by W. A. Fagal from the Faith for Today television program and by Seminary Professor Milian L. Andreasen who spoke prose poetry with a Danish accent.

Also, typically, Every Mans Club, to humor the young women, presented a hilarious spoof of the 1849 Gold Rush. Natural clowns from the men's dormitories acted their parts well that evening.

Generally money goals loomed large with totals for the church's Week of Sacrifice and Ingathering campaigns increasing in amounts year after year. By 1950 the conviction settled in that EMC must be the first among SDA colleges in these endeavors.

By 1950 President and promoter Johnson hoped to discover some other training institution--such as a dental college or small sanitarium--to add to the College's ample campus. But the drafting of Johnson to head the Religious Liberty Department of the General Conference put the damper on this search.

Percy W. Christian was invited from the West Coast to head the school. As he viewed matters, the College needed to broaden and enrich course offerings. In this he was markedly successful. The faculty-student ratio improved as the student body shrank a bit.

The College owners, however, looking at the shrinkage rather than the healthy ratio, permitted invitations to reach Christian. Consequently this analytic, scholastic president transferred westward in 1955 to head Walla Walla College. Nothing was more natural than the school's Dean of Academic Affairs, Floyd O. Rittenhouse, should be promoted to the presidency. It was suspected he could build enrollments to a thousand again--and he did.

Withal the fifties brought maturation. New structures rose to create a skyline: presidential residence (1951), Music (1954), Agriculture (1955), Life Sciences (1956), Applied Arts (1958), Pioneer Memorial Church (1959), Laundry-Bindery (1959). In sixty years sixteen box cars of College duffle had multiplied into a plant of sixteen major edifices. The net worth of the institution moved from $2,813,682 in 1955 to $4,004,743 in 1959; the determination of the Lake Union constituents fruited: EMC had grown handsome.

Nor was that all. The College stood in good repute. Student body spirituality was well spoken of. The spindly transplant of 1901 had grown robust--along with the giant spreading Option Elm. World War II brought not leanness but affluence.

Nearly every issue of the *Student Movement* exuded optimism, originality, order; faith, fun, fancy; loyalty, lordliness, love. And one could believe that the prayer of President Graf, in 1915, that the school paper should reach "the Lord's ideal of what a student paper ought to be" had unfolded.

1. A jail band team in 1967. But on which side of the bars? 2. An Ingathering contact scrutinizes the pamphlet before digging into his pocket. 3. *Student Movement* display tracing the history of the SM from 1915. 4. Checking the billboard for coming attractions. 5. President Percy W. Christian.

Andrews University

Now the educational surge following World War II caught the SDA's in the current. Attention focused on the Advanced Bible School which, with General Conference approval, operated summers on the campus of Pacific Union College (which had full accreditation) from 1934 to 1936. Long time educator, Milton E. Kern, molded patterns, and the few score enrollees applauded.

But might not a successful experiment prosper better if brought under the eaves of the General Conference establishment in Takoma Park, Maryland? Many thought so, and in 1937 the young institution was transplanted eastward. Renamed the SDA Theological Seminary, it matured in a fine but rather small edifice situated on a meager lot lying back of the GC office building.

Presidents of the Seminary while located in Takoma Park were M. E. Kern (to 1941), Denton E. Rebok (to 1953), Ernest D. Dick (to 1958). A total enrollment of over 2,000 encouraged these leaders. This meant a cramped Seminary Hall, insufficient housing, and jammed parking. By 1958 something had to be done, especially when a School of Graduate Studies (under Dean Winton Beaven) sprang up in 1956 along side the Seminary, but within its facilities. The amalgam was named Potomac University.

What should be done? Naturally, appoint a Committee on Higher Education to study and recommend. Divided in its study, it brought in two reports covering the Pacific and Atlantic rims. Both California and Maryland sites were feasible, but Maryland got the nod. (No study was made of mid-America!) Washington Missionary College (later Columbia Union College) ought to mesh into the setup.

President Dick had planned to relocate on 18 acres quite close to WMC so the Graduate School could correlate with it. But others "planned" to relocate College and University 12 miles distant from Takoma Park on a 263-acre Miller place at Brown's Corners near Ednor.

And there were other perplexities: one being the retirement of President Dick and the election of a new president, F. O. Rittenhouse (of EMC); another being the determination of the faculty of WMC not to leave the bank of Sligo Creek nor to function as the undergraduate school of Potomac University; a third being the denial of public water and sanitation facilities near Ednor.

Decision lagged until the denomination's Autumn Council convened in Takoma Park late in October, 1958.

Council delegates, ignoring the probable sentiments of Potomac's faculty, undertook to decide the matter. Two days of lively discussion ensued. Numerous mid-continent delegates set their minds against locating another institution on the coasts. And they craved ruralism, marshaling arguments from the counsels of Ellen White.

The vote to relocate the University on EMC's campus stood 113 to 60 (made unanimous by voice) with Lake Union Presi-

1. Fall picnic in the '50's. 2. Students get together for a little exercise on the lawn. 3. Getting it down in just the right words. 4. President Floyd O. Rittenhouse. 5. The SDA Theological Seminary in Takoma Park, Md. Together with the Graduate School it formed Potomac University which was transplanted to the EMC campus in 1960.

1. Archaelogist Siegfried Horn at the site of the Heshbon expedition. 2,3. Despite loaded trunk lines, inter-dorm phone calls have always been a necessity of campus life. 4. The "Splash" campaign of '65-'66 raised funds for the Beaty Pool opened in July, '68. 5. "The best years of your life." 6. Seminary field school students in Detroit, summer of '72. 7. Examining the *Cast* of '66.

dent J. D. Smith and President Rittenhouse, according to Trustee action, freely offering forty acres of College soil as a landfall.

Evidently the ignored Midwest benefited by not entering competition for the University until late. Obviously, too, something more--something significant--had fallen to EMC. Johnson's dream had dawned.

When Rittenhouse explained the unexpected action to the students in Assembly, assuring this meant he would be staying at EMC (and also with Potomac University), they applauded until their hands were on fire. The faculty were less emotional.

The President spoke also of spring with earth movers as busy as ants and University structures rising from the fields like mushrooms.

In retrospect pieces and ingredients of new patterns fell into place with celerity.

Straightway (1959-60) about "half" of the University moved to EMC "facilities" with offices in Chapel basement and classrooms above the Press. This made it certain the other half would follow. Heroic faculty who immigrated were William and Ruth Murdoch, Karl F. Ambs, Earle and Elvire Hilgert, Alger F. Johns, Charles Wittschiebe, Housel and Hedy Jemison, Esther Benton, Siegfried Horn, Edward Heppenstall, Mary Jane Mitchell, Daniel Walther and Leona Running.

For some time the College had angled for two adjacent farms, the 163-acre Garland and the 16-acre Egrey places. Now these were purchased. To facilitate the erection of Garland Apartments, Gateway Residences, Seminary (1961), James White Library(1962), another administration building (1966), and so on, the General Conference and Union Conference appropiated funds--in sixteen years nearly eight and five million dollars respectively. And thus a second quadrangle developed.

Generally EMC's faculty rallied to the magic of merger to accomplish true unity, laboring to help meet the needs of the Graduate School. They quickly developed rapport with the Graduate Deans, Charles Weniger (to 1963), Emil Leffler (to 1968), Joseph Smoot (to 1969), Frederick Harder (to 1971) and Gordon Madgwick.

State of Michigan authorities smiled on the coalescing institution by insisting on merger under EMC's broad charter (made perpetual in1967) simply changing the title from Emmanual Missionary College to Andrews University. (The Trustees had substituted "Andrews" for "Lake Michigan" in 1960). Of course accreditation problems arose, but with much hard work by everyone and marvelous agility by Rittenhouse and his successors, the necessary recognition from the NCA was secured and retained. Other accreditations followed too.

The Seminary progressed along its own lines under the guidance of Deans W. G. C. Murdoch (to 1973), and Siegfried Horn. Attendance held steady at nearly 300 each quarter. Garland, Beechwood, and Maplewood Apartments housed the Seminarians; the James White Library informed them; a growing teaching faculty (32 in 1974) guided and inspired them; field schools of evangelism polished them. Be-

1. President Richard Hammill. 2. Spending a year as a student missionary increases in popularity every year. These students represented AU in 1971. 3. Student Association president Tom Robbins presided at the burial of an automobile engine on Earth Day in 1970. 4. Forty-six consecutive years of deanship are represented by Miss Mary Lamson, seated, Miss Mildred Martin, Miss Arlene Friestad and Miss Rachel Christman. Mrs. William J. Shertzer, left, spoke at the Open House for Lamson West. 5. Pitching in for ecology on Earth Day. 6. Changing classes.

tween 1960 and 1973 the field schools baptized 7,810 into the faith. The influence of the Seminary on the campus was wholesome, but not overweening; off-campus, strong and pervasive.

By 1974 Seminary and Graduate School were both offering programs leading to certain doctoral degrees. The hopes of the transplanters of 1958 were being met.

The only disruption occurred in 1963 when the Trustees failed to reelect Rittenhouse and chose as his successor Richard Hammill, a doctoral graduate of the University of Chicago, who undoubtedly sensed better what a university ought to be than most of his colleagues. 1974 marks his eleventh year, so as the SM points out, "He must be doing something right." In fine, he is an educational statesman--an indication that Andrews University has firmed. (The presidents of BCC-EMC-AU have been emphasized in this history because small colleges are very much the lengthened shadows of these men.)

While post-graduate drama was taking place on one side of the campus, undergraduate trauma was occurring on the other. Huge Meier Hall for men (1964) and Lamson Hall West (1966) for women tipped the gravity of concern that direction. Why? Because campus residents seemed to be conforming to this world. Had they forgotten they were training to serve as transformers?

Too many young people in their early twenties were influenced far beyond the usual degree of osmosis by the anti-establishment activity in the nation. Suddenly faculty advisers suspected SDA youth were selling out for a mess of pottage compounded of criticism, cars, unstructured days and nights, spectator sports, "sick" music, permissiveness, uncouthness--ingredients which seemed suspended in murky ignorance of Christian and denominational heritages.

What had happened to SDA families and homes whose younger members now entered Andrews? What had occurred twenty-five years earlier in the College to have fashioned the makers of these homes?

A sociologist might study the STUDENT MOVEMENT of the late sixties if he would grasp the degree to which pacifistic SDA's during the period imbibed the spirit of the churning, burning students then making headlines in the United States.

President Hammill groaned beneath his burden for the bewildered in college society. "It takes the wisdom of Solomon," he postulated, "to know how to educate our young people to think for themselves, to make investigation and inquiry, and yet at the same time not to have them become disrupting influences."

Suddenly the climate in the country altered. God was not dead! Christ and Christian witnessing again became vogue with many.

Encouraged by "youth action" outside the church and inspired by youth leaders within the church, campus residents went into action: scores volunteered as "student missionaries," usually for overseas posts at their own charges; the University's

Gymnics witnessed over the Lake Union Conference; individual students thrilled the sated members of Pioneer Memorial Church with their heartfelt testimonies. Weeks of Prayer as conducted by Morris Venden and Ron Halverson stirred University and community folks to holier living.

As omens of troublous times boiled up from earth's caldrons--these the founders of 1874 had anticipated--the University settled again to its tasks. The first century had seen the denomination grow from 6,000 to 2,225,000--and in this growth the institution had played a part. (For a more complete story of Andrews University consult *The Wisdom Seekers* (1972), the authorized history of the institution.)

What might not the second century witness?

Luckily unpleasant things fade from memory. Indeed, for good or ill, most students are in essence "blind"as touching their very own University; they touch "four inches" of the creature's leg and imagine they understand the animal. Decades later they wake to discover that Andrews is more than "four inches," it is more than a 2,000-person student body, it is also a 65-person administration, a 225-person faculty, a body of loyal alumni, a heritage, a vision.

Horace Mann's famous school placed a student and a teacher together on a log. The log, quite accessory to the teaching, may have been rough or smooth, what mattered was the teaching process. Nowadays nearly all the logs are smooth ones--the Andrews University "log" being no exception.

The University Estate of over a thousand acres encloses 22 instructional buildings, 3 large residence halls, 4 apartment complexes. Eleven industrial and plant service buildings house auxiliary enterprises. An encircling "outer drive" frames the core-campus, with the farm (a "milk factory") lowered from the plateau to the lower bench lands along the river. Blacktop streets and a maze of cement sidewalks eliminate mud and dust. Trees, shrubs, flowers and lawn, thoughtfully placed and manicured, bloom luxuriantly in the spring and color riotously in autumn. Every aspect tempts the cameraman, especially Pioneer Memorial Church, and the quadrangle stretching away before it. Students are pleased that this beauty is "theirs."

But sad to say, "Option Elm," finally six feet in diameter, had been felled, killed in 1967 by worms that communicated the Dutch Elm Disease.

Up from the green field by Garland rises a 380-foot radio transmitting tower. Again the institution broadcasts. WAUS, Southwestern Michigan's most powerful FM station has been operating since January 1971 with a modern studio complex located in the Campus Center. The station's programming is composed of fine arts music, news and information, and religious programs.

Beyond the borders of the Estate lies "Andrews suburbia" composed of some

1. Dr. C. Warren Becker presiding at the premier concert of the Cassavant organ, March 12, 1966. 2. AU, 1974. 3. Mike Mottler, former station manager for WAUS-FM, prepares for the station's opening in January of '71. 4. Donkey polo provides a challenge for riders and hilarity for spectators, '65-'66. 5. The AU Gymnics travel the Lake Union as witnessing gymnasts. Here the '69-'70 group poses in the Beaty gym.

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1. This innocent pachyderm campaigned Republican at AU in July, 1970. 2. Commencement in Pioneer Memorial Church abounds with color and ceremony. 3. In 1961 the cafeteria moved from this location in Birch Hall to the million-dollar Campus Center. 4. Student Fred Benton receives his diploma from President Hammill in 1970. 5. The snack shop draws hungry crowds at meal times and in between. (Next page) 1. Students share the excitement of a three-legged race during a Centennial celebration social. 2. The Centennial logo, designed by Alan Collins.

500 homes erected since the merger. Many of these house faculty, staff and other key personnel.

And the faculty? They hold high scholastic standards; they possess more advanced degrees than hitherto; they publish more frequently; they remain with the institution longer.

The inquisitive reader in this connection might scrutinize the University's annual bulletins and the volumes of the *Focus*. The *Focus* (since 1965) holds its head high among SDA public relations publications. Students and colleagues remember Horace Shaw and Opal Hoover Young as its chief architects.

Admittedly the former school family type of social life has vanished; now student life focuses in the dormitory lobbies, in the lounges, snack shop and cafeteria of the Campus Center, in Pioneer Memorial Church, in the neighborliness of the individual academic departments, on the playing fields and track hewn out of former pumpkin patches. (In 1961 the cafeteria moved from its old cacoon in the basement of Birch Hall--where it had been since 1908--to a million dollar, 3-level Campus Center--a move from rags to riches, from the dingy to the delightful.)

Academic departments are now what they had not been--the hub of much student experience. Departments which had two or three members now advertised seven or eight. This meant that students sat before the desks of specialists. Departmental assemblies, clubs, parties, field trips, often break the humdrum of student routine.

If one would fathom a little of what Andrews means he should attend commencement exercises. Double lines of "marchers" of nearly 225 faculty and 300 candidates extend from the point of assembly to the entrance of Pioneer Memorial Church.

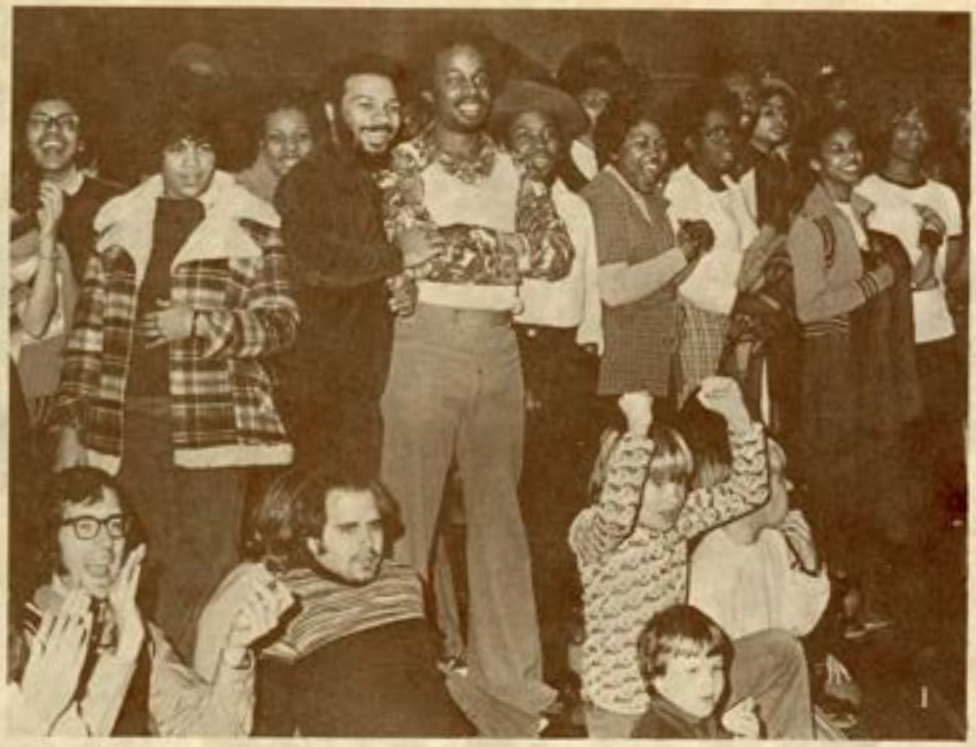
Races and nationalities abound. Regalia colors flash. Organ music sets the pace. Color guards and faculty marshals lead the procession. The presidential party is the most impressive.

Throughout the exercises oratory flows. Finally the intonation of names sounds. The candidate basks for *his* brief moment in the spotlight--the recipient of presidential smile, handclasp, congratulation and diploma.

Fortunately, music special to the occassion produces calm and exaltation. Those who failed to hear college senior Enoch Sherman sing "Forward with Christ" by O'Hara at the summer commencement in 1967 missed hearing a tenor solo for which one waits a long time.

After two hours of programmed splendor, the church empties and lines of graduates receive further congratulations. About 5,888 passed through the process between 1960 and 1974. What contrasts in maturity between those who depart and those who enrolled four years earlier!

During a sentiment-packed hour people say pleasant things, take pictures and drift away. Though trampled, the grass is green. Though deserted momentarily, Andrews University waits for more students upon whom to work its alchemy!



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STUDENT COSTS FOR 9-MONTH SCHOOL YEAR (PUBLISHED ESTIMATES)

1875: Full Work (43 wks) with neighborhood board and room	$169.00
1900: Four regular studies and board and room	157.50
1925: Sixteen hours of courses and board and room	333.00
1950: Sixteen hours of courses and board and room	690.00
1974: Flat charge--Seventeen hours and board and room	2895.00

MAT notations indicate participation in Master of Arts in Teaching programs.

DEPARTMENTS	STAFF SIZE IN 1960	1974
Agriculture	3	3
Art	1	4
Behavioral Science	begun in 1964	10
Biblical Languages	1	ended in 1965
Biological Sciences (MAT)	5	7
Business Administration (MAT)	4	7
Chemistry (MAT)	3	6
Communications (MAT)	3	5
Education (MAT)	7	20
Engineering (MAT)	1	3
English (MAT)	8	11
Geography	begun in 1968	3
History and Political Science (MAT)	4	10
Home Economics (MAT)	3	8
Industrial Education (MAT)	4	8
Library Science	3	6
Mathematics (MAT)	6	5
Modern Languages (MAT)	4	7
Music (MAT)	14	14
Nursing (Michigan campus)	1	11
Physical Education	3	5
Physics (MAT)	1	6
Religion and Biblical Languages	7	7
Secretarial Science	3	3

SEMINARY ENROLLMENTS (PERIOD TOTALS)

1934-1940: 367
1941-1950: 654
1951-1960: 1318
1961-1970: 1975
1971-1973: 920

GRADUATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS (PERIOD TOTALS)

1957-1960: 286
1961-1970: 1817
1971-1973: 1126

COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS AT 5-YEAR INTERVALS

1875: 289
1880: 489
1885: 411
1890: 563
1895: 670
1900: 320 ca.
1905: 140 ca.
1910: 148 ca.
1915: 259 ca.
1920: 240 only college hereafter
1925: 390
1930: 410
1935: 345
1940: 445
1945: 502
1950: 1119
1955: 858
1960: 1102
1965: 1382
1970: 1691
1974: 1680 ca.