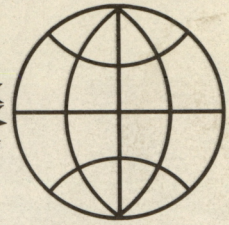


ANDREWS UNIVERSITY

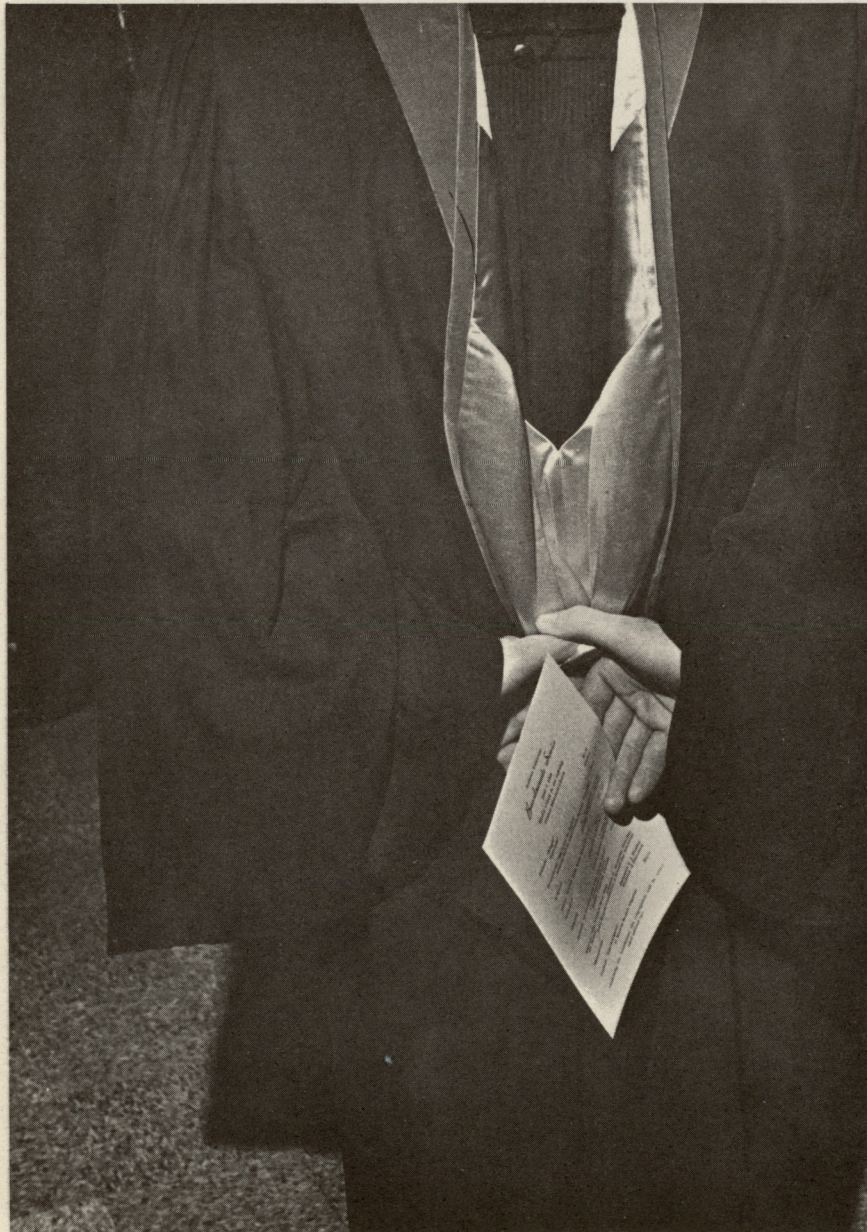
FOCUS



VOL. 4

MAY-JUNE, 1968

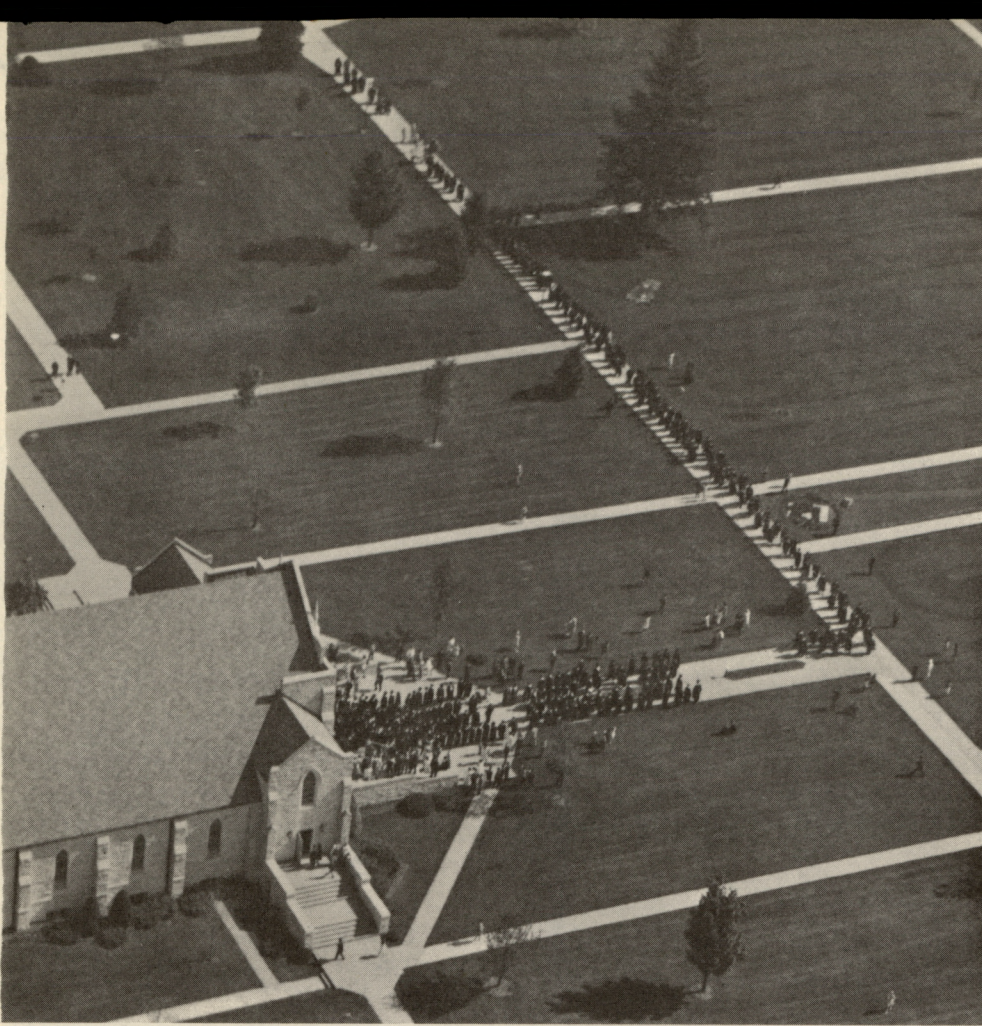
No. 3



MAGAZINE

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A hooded graduate patiently waits for the processional to start at AU's 99th graduation convocation.



Ninety-Ninth Commencement

"You graduates today have a greater challenge than mere efficiency in your work. The world is full of efficient workers," E. E. Cleveland told the 277 Andrews University graduates at commencement exercises, June 2.

"The world is waiting for graduates with a mission, graduates who are not self-seeking, but who have a vision of need and who have the love in the heart to fill that need."

Andrews University President Richard Hammill conferred on Cleveland an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree.

Cleveland was cited for his richly productive career in three lines of activity—writing, teaching, and evangelism. His evangelistic work has taken him to four different continents. The lengthy citation was read by Dr. W. G. C. Murdoch, dean of the Theological Seminary at Andrews.

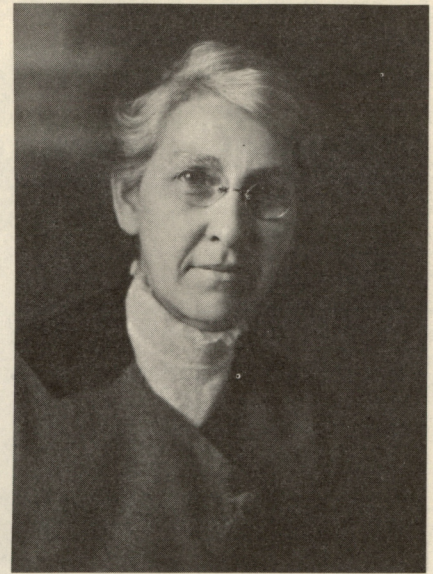
Also given special citation at the commencement was Sarah Elizabeth Peck, oldest alumna of Andrews Uni-

versity, graduating from Battle Creek College (forerunner of Andrews) in 1888. She has served the denomination as overseas missionary and educator. Miss Peck, now 100 years old, lives in Angwin, California. The university cited her as its veteran of veterans, its alumna of alumni.

Distribution of the 277 graduates was 186 from the College, 67 from the School of Graduate Studies, and 24 from the Theological Seminary.

Weekend exercises for the graduates began Friday evening with a sermon of consecration entitled "This Is the Hour" delivered by Dr. Emil Leffler, dean of the School of Graduate Studies at Andrews. Dr. Leffler came to Andrews eight years ago from Albion College where he had served twenty-one years as dean of the college there.

Baccalaureate speaker, Sabbath morning, was C. E. Bradford, president of the Lake Region Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. Elder Bradford's topic was "The Church Must Strip for Action."



Sarah Elizabeth Peck, "Alumna of Alumni."

Coming Events

August 20 to 27—Quadrennial Council of Higher Education will convene at Andrews University when representatives are expected in all disciplines from all North American denominational colleges. Adventist college teachers not denominationally employed are also cordially invited. Day camp for children of visiting teachers will be provided on campus. Various field tours and swimming in the new pool will be available to everyone. Sabbath, August 24, Elder Arthur White will conduct a tour to places of denominational interest in Battle Creek. Tour will start at 1:30 p.m.

ANDREWS UNIVERSITY

FOCUS



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No. 3

Horace Shaw Editor
Opal Hoover Young Managing Editor
Louis Pettis Editorial Adviser

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FOCUS



Dr. J. G. Smoot

New College Students' Pastor

A new associate pastor for college students at the AU Pioneer Church, Elder J. Gordon Paxton, began his pastoral duties the first week in May.

Paxton attended the Seminary here the past two quarters to finish work on his B.D. degree. He will spend most of his time at AU working with college students, visiting in the dormitories, cooperating with the dormitory worship program, and directing lay activities in the church.

Born in Boulder, Colorado, Paxton received his B.A. from La Sierra College in 1956, his M.A. from AU in 1958, and his B.D. from the Seminary last quarter.

Paxton's hobbies include camping, gardening, music, and reading. He is married to the former Loise McGavock, a graduate of Pacific Union College, and they have two daughters, Jennifer Loise, 9, and Carolyn Denise, 7.

The addition of Paxton to the staff of ministers serving the Andrews University Pioneer Memorial Church brings the number to five. Elder John Kroncke is first pastor. His associates are Alvin Perrine, visitation; Anthony Castelbuono, youth pastor, T. Irville Rush, stewardship; and J. Gordon Paxton, college.

Smoot, New Academic Dean; Leffler Retained, Consultant

Beginning September 1 as dean of the Andrews University School of Graduate Studies will be Dr. J. G. Smoot, currently the academic dean of Columbia Union College in Takoma Park, Maryland.

He will fill the vacancy created when the current dean, Dr. Emil Leffler, becomes an educational consultant for the University.

professor of secretarial science at Columbia Union College, Takoma Park, Maryland. She received her B.A. from Andrews University and her M.S. from the University of Wisconsin. The Smoots have a six-year-old son, Andrew.

Dr. Emil Leffler, the present dean of the Graduate School, graduated with a B.A. degree from Columbia Union



Dr. Emil Leffler, retiring dean of the graduate school at AU will be retained as consulting dean. Above, Dr. Leffler displays a plaque from the Atlantic Union College Alumni Association honoring him for twenty-three years of outstanding service as a member of the AUC Board of Trustees.

Dr. Smoot graduated from Southern Missionary College in Tennessee in 1955. He received his M.A. in 1958 and his Ph.D. in 1964 from the University of Kentucky in Lexington. He has done additional research in the area of his doctoral dissertation, planning to publish eventually a monograph in American history.

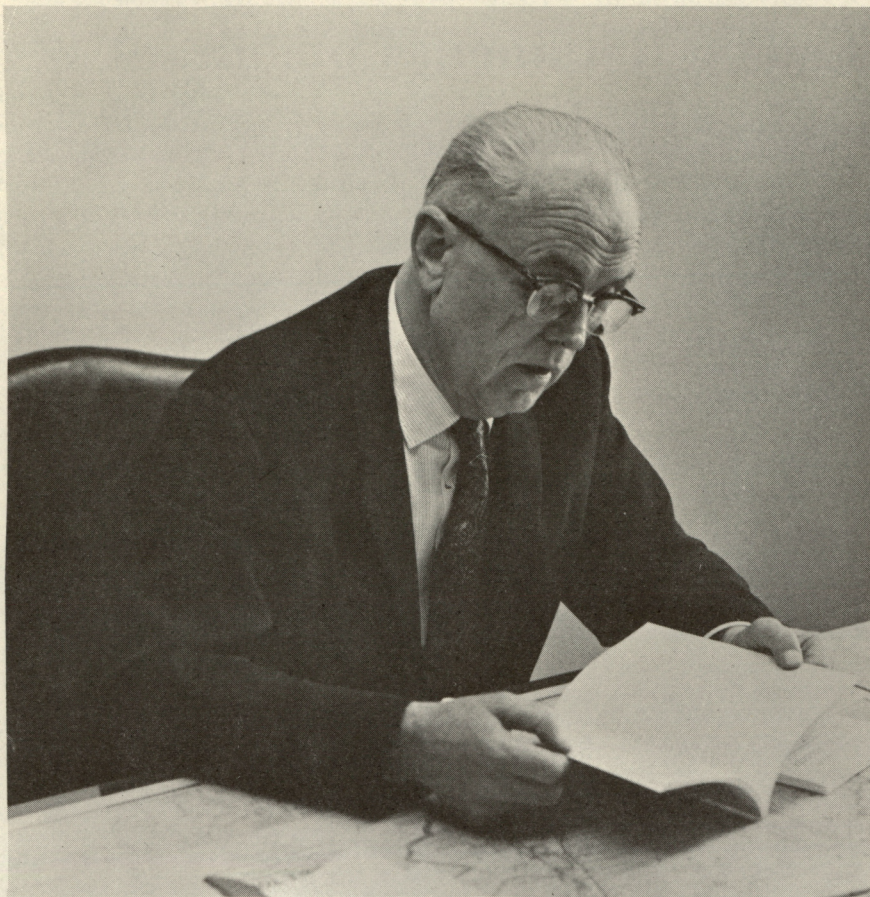
His memberships in professional and honorary organizations include Phi Alpha Theta National Honorary Historical Society, American Historical Association, Organization of American Historians, and the Southern Historical Association.

Dr. Smoot's wife, the former Irma Jean Kopitzke, is currently an assistant

College. He received his M.A. degree from Columbia University. He has done additional graduate work at Columbia University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Michigan. His D.Sc. degree from the Detroit Institute of Technology, and the LL.D. degree from Battle Creek College were conferred as honorary degrees.

His educational career has included eight years on the staff of Broadview College in Illinois, ten years at Battle Creek College as a staff member and president, twenty-one years at Albion College as dean, and eight years at Andrews University as the dean of the Graduate School. Leffler will serve Andrews as consulting dean.

AU Research Journal in Sixth Year



Dr. Siegfried H. Horn, professor of archaeology and history of antiquity at the Theological Seminary, inspects a recent issue of "Andrews University Seminary Studies," of which he is editor.

Serving as an outlet for scholarly research, the *Andrews University Seminary Studies* is now in its sixth year as the official journal of the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary.

Edited by Dr. Siegfried H. Horn, professor of archaeology and history of antiquity, the semi-annual periodical first appeared in 1963. At first it was published on an annual basis, but after two years, article contributions and general expansion allowed for a change-over to semi-annual appearance.

Articles are both solicited and voluntarily contributed. Those which are accepted reflect a high degree of scholarship and attention to research. Primarily, the sources for articles in *AUSS* are the faculty, students, and alumni of the Seminary.

The publication is sent to the libraries of most of the reputable institutions of higher learning and to most of the important theological seminaries

in the United States. It is also sent to such overseas countries as Sweden, South Africa, Australia, and England.

According to Horn, the circulation was expected to be about 300, but within two years had climbed to 600. Presently there are approximately 800 paid subscriptions to *AUSS*.

The periodical has received very favorable reviews in several publications, and is well accepted by many theologians and Bible scholars.

Student To Become Dean

This year's student will be next year's dean when Mary Zezas, now a junior Bible instruction major, becomes assistant dean of women in Lamson Hall. Miss Zezas has completed two years of a Bible instructor's course at Union College. When she completes her degree requirements, she plans to continue being a dean because, she says, "There is no greater joy than in helping a young person."

Unique Additions Made To Field School Training

New angles will be added this summer to the field schools of evangelism training, states Dr. E. C. Banks, director of field education at Andrews. Social work and training in revivalism will be included with the regular offerings.

Eight students, under the direction of Elder Herman Brownlos, South-eastern California Conference revivalist, will study and observe for three weeks and then go in two-member teams to conduct revival meetings in four areas.

A social problems group will work under Dr. Roy Branson, assistant professor of Christian ethics at Andrews, and Elder William Loveless, pastor of the Sligo church at Columbia Union College. They will work chiefly with youth who have social problems such as alcoholism and narcotic addiction.

The usual field school activities of classes, visitation, and attendance at evangelistic meetings will be conducted with a third group at Detroit by Dr. Steven Vitrano, chairman of the religion department at AU.

Church Music Program To be Given at AU

A bachelor of music degree with a major in church music will be offered at Andrews University beginning next fall.

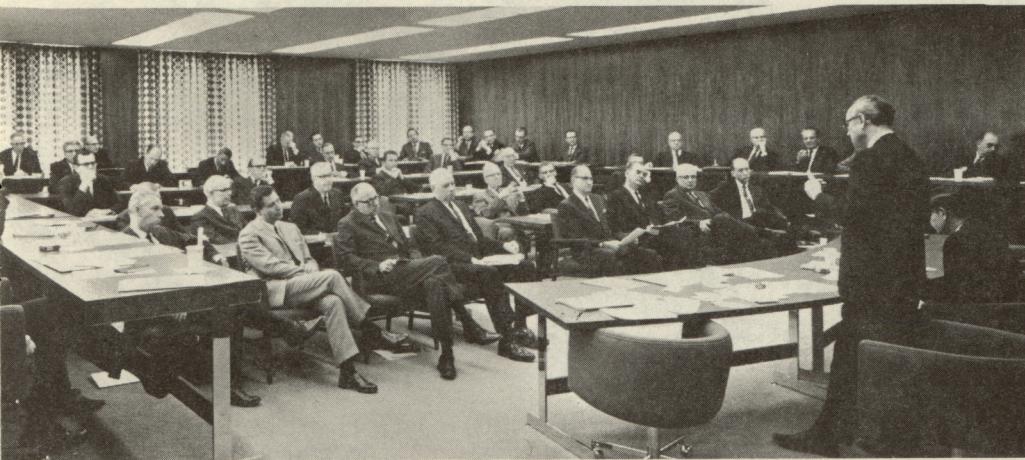
"The purpose of this course of study is to prepare students for a role as church musician," says Paul Hamel, chairman of the music department. Electives in theology in addition to music studies prepare the student to serve as church and evangelistic musician.

"Should a student desire to continue in theology, he will have the necessary background for doing graduate work on the Seminary level," Hamel stated.

The curriculum for the degree follows the recommendations of the National Association of Schools of Music, in which the Andrews University music department holds associate membership.

Other majors available in the bachelor of music degree program include music education, orchestral instruments, piano or organ, and voice.

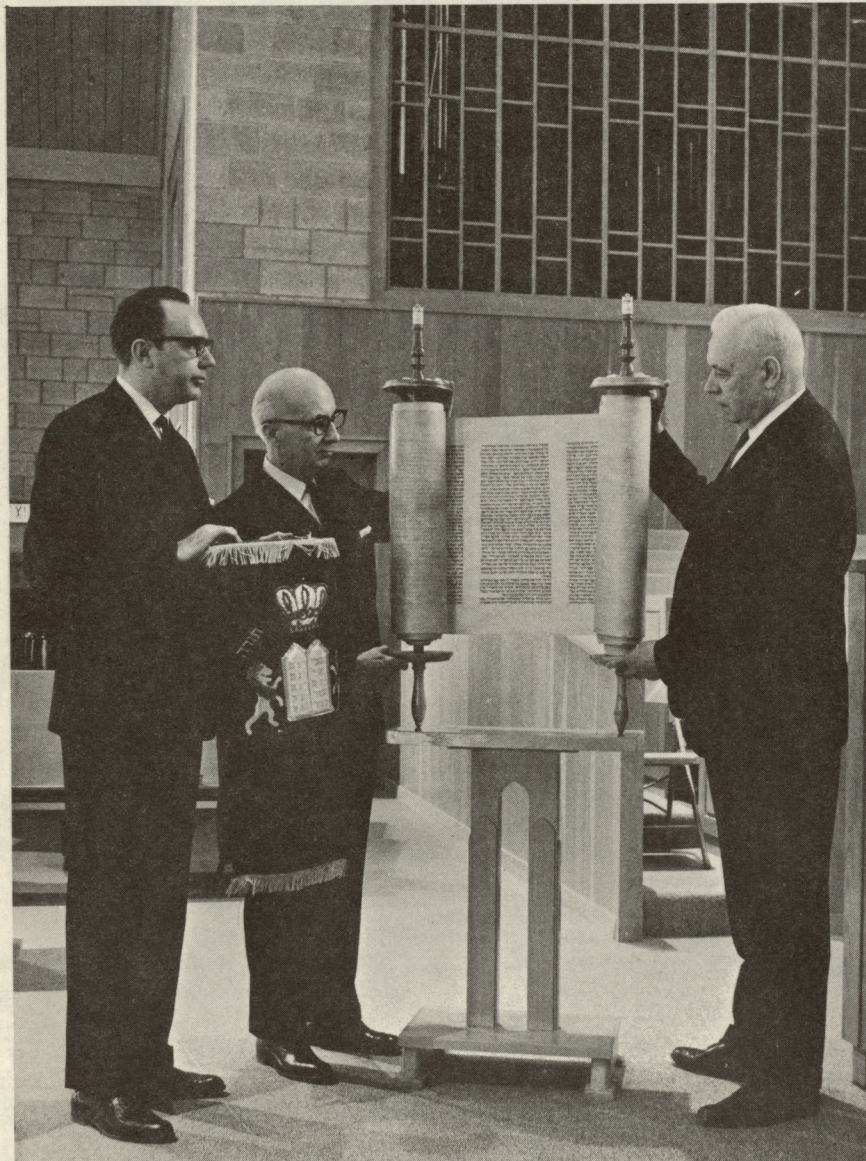
New Dialogue Instituted



Dr. Richard Hammill speaks to a subject discussed during the meeting of the Ministerial Training Advisory Committee at Andrews.

In a new move toward dialogue, a Ministerial Training Advisory Committee met at Andrews recently to study means of relating Seminary studies to field needs and to acquaint workers and conference officials with the objectives of the Seminary.

Attending the two-day council were over fifty conference presidents, pastors, and Seminary faculty members. The meeting was chaired by Neal Wilson, vice president of the North American Division of Seventh-day Adventists, and was attended by Elder R. H. Pierson, president of the General Conference.



Three Students Go to Osaka Center

Three students from AU plan for a year in Osaka Center in Japan. They are Dennis Belsh, senior-business; Doug Matacio, junior-theology; and Howard White, senior-theology. They will work at the English Language School at Osaka. Besides teaching English at the school to non-Adventist businessmen, scientists, and university students, they will conduct Bible classes and help with the general evangelistic work in the center. The three students became interested in the student-missionary idea through letters from Bruce Bauer, an AU student sponsored this last year by the Student Association.

August 28 to September 4, Starting from AU campus, a tour of Adventist denomination historical shrines will be conducted by Elder D. A. Delafield.

Mr. George B. Suhrie (left) presents W. G. C. Murdoch, dean of the Theological Seminary, with a complete Hebrew Torah. Pastor John Kroncke of the Pioneer Memorial church holds the velvet covering.

Course in Human Rights Scheduled for Summer

A graduate course in human rights will be offered at Andrews University during the 1968 summer term, beginning on June 9, taught by Dr. Leif Kr. Tobiassen, professor of history and political science. The course will yield five credits applicable to the master's or higher degree. Associating with Dr. Tobiassen in teaching the class will be Drs. Walter Specht, E. K. Vandevere, Alger Johns, Daniel Augsburg, and Donald McAdams. The course will deal with human rights on the county, city, state, federal, and international levels; it will study civil rights, especially religious rights, and the teaching of the Bible concerning man's natural civic and social prerogatives. Attention will be given to the civil rights movement in the United States, and to the promotion of the "inalienable" rights through the centuries, most recently by the United Nations. Comparisons will be made between the United States and other countries.

To prepare for this new course, Professor Tobiassen during the months of March and April made a tour of several countries—Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Greece, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East and West Germany, France, and England. Tobiassen met with UN diplomats, government officials, with churchmen and laymen and others in the various capitals, interviewing them regarding human rights in these Catholic, Orthodox, Communist, Lutheran, and Anglican lands.

Representatives Lay Plans For Summer Book Sales

Participating in a three-day literature evangelist meeting at Andrews were publishing department secretaries and Book and Bible House managers from the Lake Union conferences, the Ohio conference, and from Canada, with representatives from three SDA publishing houses. J. W. Proctor, secretary of the Lake Union Conference publishing department, anticipates that 100 students will be needed for the summer's literature evangelism program in the Lake Union.



Samuel Read, special instructor in percussion at AU receives plaque from former students. Presenting it is piano instructor Mrs. Charles Cox. Mrs. Read (the former Lucille Hall) is at right.

In-Service Institute in Math Provided by Foundation Award

The National Science Foundation has awarded a grant of \$5,800 to Andrews University for the operation of an In-service Institute in Mathematics for Secondary School Teachers (grades 7 to 12) during the 1968-69 academic year.

The institute course, Probability and Statistics for Secondary Teachers, is designed to introduce participants to concepts of probability and statistics through the study of the following topics: permutations and combinations, the general theory of probability for finite sample spaces, random variables, the normal and binomial probability distributions, hypothesis testing, and the theory of sampling. The course carries eight quarter-hour credits of graduate credit toward the degree of Master of Arts in Teaching. The director of the institute is Dr. Roy A. Jorgensen, professor of mathematics at AU. It is one of the more than 1,000 institutes supported annually by the National Science Foundation for the purpose of strengthening the subject-matter background of teachers of science and mathematics at various academic levels.

The national Science Foundation grant makes it possible to offer the institute course to participants without a charge of tuition or fees.

Marimba Band Salutes Former Director

Presenting a tribute in music to their former director, eighteen students of Samuel Read, special instructor in percussion instruments, performed on seven marimbas and a vibraharp as guests at a recital of the pupils of one of Read's former students.

The marimba ensemble played a former theme song, "Vienna, My City of Dreams," and invited Read to lead them on the piano. Read was presented with a bronze plaque for his twenty years of service at Andrews University. The plaque read: "Samuel Read, for distinguished teaching of marimba. Your love of music has enriched the lives of your students."

Dr. Paul Hamel, chairman of the AU music department, comments that "Mr. Read always has a hard time concluding a lesson. He gets so interested in teaching, he can't stop on time. But it shows his dedication to each student."

Read's genuine interest in his students is reflected in their praise and in their success. They respond warmly, rating him with traits of humility, patience, sensitivity, friendliness, and dignity.

Read studied violin and percussion at the Juilliard School of Music in New York, and received his B.A. in music from AU. He heads the percussion section of the Twin Cities Symphony Orchestra.

Youth Program in Berrien Springs to be Established

The establishment of a year-round youth fellowship program in Berrien Springs is the Andrews University MV's student missionary program for this year, explains Jim Ayars, senior theology major and MV leader.

The student selected as coordinator will receive an \$800 scholarship in return for a year's service with the teenagers of Berrien Springs. Applicants will appear before an MV student committee to tell of their ideas and plans for the proposed youth center.

The basic program is to set up a sort of teen retreat this summer at the former Evangelical United Brethren church at Berrien Springs, recently purchased by Dr. Wilson Trickett, associate professor of business administration. Trickett has offered use of the building to any group willing to start a program for the Berrien Springs youth. Once organized, the program should be self-supporting.

Working with the student coordinator will be Elder J. Gordon Paxton, new associate pastor for college students, and Elder Anthony Castelbuono, youth pastor.

Team Work



Loma Linda University medical student Jerry Schoepflin (left of center) listens as Robert Baker, Andrews Seminary student, contributes to a discussion during the recent Physician-Minister Seminar held at Andrews campus. The joint committee of both universities offered four proposals: (1) A joint field school (2) a faculty exchange program (3) the inclusion of basic physiology and health instruction in the ministerial curriculum (4) annual physician-minister seminars conducted by students of both universities.



C. E. Wittschiebe, professor of pastoral care at AU, discusses with administrators at Memorial Hospital, St. Joseph, Mich., the need for clergymen trained to counsel patients with emotional problems. "The physician and the minister need to work together," believes Wittschiebe.

'Campus Lamps' Organized

Student-initiated, a religious group calling themselves "Campus Lamps" aims to "promote prayer and spiritual welfare at AU" and to stem the "trend toward mere spectator religion."

With a growing membership, a written constitution, and a faculty sponsor (Dr. Douglas Waterhouse, assistant professor of religion), the Campus Lamps' goal is to "get interested students out working for the Lord, helping other people, and thus enhancing the individual's spiritual life," according to Ray Plummer, president of the group.

At present the new organization operates through a committee that plans three worships each week in Meier Hall. Plummer lists other tentative plans as including a branch Sabbath School, a type of academy visitation-seminar program, and a Bible study group on campus.

Survival



Cooked cattails, dandelions and other "tasty" plants, seasoned with mint, sassafras, and sour dock spelled survival for 25 AU vegetarians participating in a wilderness survival training course in the Tennessee mountains. Pictured is James Thurmon, graduate student in theology.

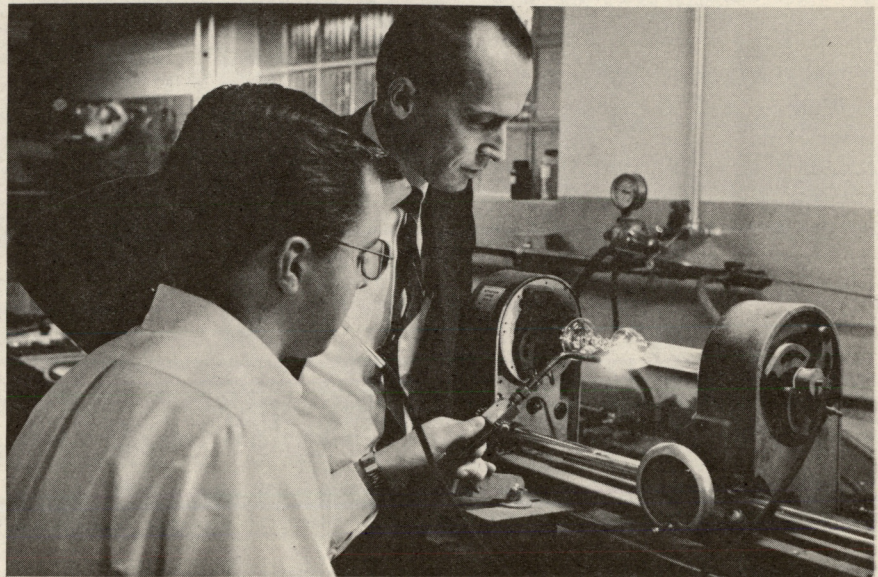
Below: Dr. Dwain Ford, chairman of AU chemistry department, watches as Glen Hahn, junior biology major, applies heat and air to glass during a session in the glassblowing laboratory.

Andrews University seminarians learn more than preaching in the courses from the Theological Seminary. For example, four AU seminarians "survived" in the Tennessee mountains as part of a wilderness survival training course.

The Andrews University ministerial students, along with twenty-three pastors, educators, and children received instruction and practiced skills in rescue work, shelter building, and food gathering. The four-day seminar attempted to prepare the participants for emergency survival with a minimum amount of equipment.

The Seventh-day Adventist seminary students learned how to "eat off of the land." In accordance with their principles on healthful living, they were taught how to survive on wild edible plants. James Thurmon of Arkansas and David Young of North Dakota were able to eat well by finding and preparing cattails, water cress, red bud, plantain, dandelions, fiddleheads (young ferns), and tubers from briarroots. For seasoning they found sassafras root, spearmint, and sour dock palatable.

Two other seminarians, Ken Veal of California and Gary Adkinson of Idaho, practiced shelter building. Out of native materials they learned to build two-men shelters that would keep them warm and dry, regardless of the weather.



SM Gets First Class Rating

The Andrews University *Student Movement* received in April a first class rating as a college newspaper by the Associated Collegiate Press, which works out of the University of Minnesota.

Mountain rescue was taught by some students of Southern Missionary College, Collegedale, Tennessee. Dr. Glorr, a member of the faculty of the University of Kentucky, was present to teach first-aid and healthful principles in wilderness survival.

Elementary Music Festival Held at Andrews Campus

Over 500 young voices were raised in song at the annual Michigan Elementary Music Festival held in the Physical Education Building at Andrews in April. Andrews University Elementary School was host to the other Seventh-day Adventists Michigan elementary schools of the area.

The ten elementary or junior high schools participating in the massed choir were under the direction of Rae Constantine Holman, and they were accompanied by Gladys Fernandez.

RESEARCH ON A PETRIFIED FOREST

by Harold G. Coffin



Dr. Harold G. Coffin

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Harold G. Coffin is professor in paleontology at Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan. He has been on the faculty of the university since 1964, as well as serving with the Geoscience Research Institute.

Dr. Coffin received a bachelor of arts degree in biology from Walla Walla College, College Place, Washington, in 1947, and followed this with a master of arts degree in zoology from Walla Walla College in 1952.

His dissertation title for the Ph.D. degree in 1955 from the University of Southern California was "The Biology of *Pagurus samuelis* (Stimpson)."

Professional organizations of which he is a member include Sigma Xi, for which he served as a local chapter secretary in 1962-63, the American Association for Advancement of Science, and the Geological Society of America. He has written several scientific papers published by the Department of Biological Science at Walla Walla College, and the book *Trails Unlimited*, published by Pacific Press Publishing Association in 1956.

Prior to joining the Andrews University faculty, he taught biology, general science, and paleontology at Canadian Union College, Edmonton, Alberta, and at Walla Walla College, College Place, Washington.

A GEOLOGICAL wonder of great interest that has been known in scientific circles for over one hundred years is located at Joggins, Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy. Along a stretch of several miles, upright petrified stumps embedded in the cliffs have been exposed by the active tidal waters. Movable coal seams outcrop along these cliffs and in other areas of Nova Scotia. Petrified trees arise from the upper surface of some of the coal seams or are distributed between seams.

Charles Lyell, perhaps more responsible than anyone else in establishing geology as a definite science, visited the cliffs near Joggins in 1842 (Lyell, 1843, pp. 176-178). A young Canadian scientist accompanied him during a later visit to this area and went on to make the most comprehensive study of the coal-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia ever undertaken. His numerous papers in various scientific journals of his time (see references at end of article) and the large volume, *Acadian Geology* (Dawson, 1891) set forth the results of his efforts. William Dawson set a pattern of thinking regarding the origin of the petrified trees, the coal seams, and the other phenomena associated with the coal-measures that has been rather closely followed to the present time.

HE CONSIDERED each level of trees to represent a ground surface or soil level. Associated with the flora was an assemblage of animals such as would be expected in that kind of environment and with these types of plants. Certain zones show rootlets, called *Stigmara* rootlets, which he also took to be soil levels. Each coal seam was said to be the result of the gradual accumulation of plant debris in bogs or salt marshes. He recorded 85 such horizons and felt this to be the minimum number of soil levels revealed among several miles of sea cliffs in this region (Dawson, 1854, p. 2-10).

A series of petrified forests one above the other has far-reaching implications. The time necessary for a forest to grow, for it to be covered by sediments, and for another

forest to grow on top of the newly laid soil is considerable. Furthermore, this happened not just once but at least 85 times because there are that many levels of upright trees or other plant remains such as coal, prostrate trunks, leaves, etc. Each of these levels is considered by geologists to be an ancient soil level or growing surface (Dawson, 1854, pp. 2-10).



Sea cliffs exposed along the Bay of Fundy near Joggins, Nova Scotia. Petrified trees and coal seams are found distributed along this cliff.

IF these are bona fide ground surfaces and forests in position of growth, the creationist is hard put to interpret them because more time is involved than can be encompassed within the year of the Genesis Flood; indeed, more time is involved than is understood for the existence of the earth since creation.

Mrs. E. G. White writes the following in *Education* page 129.

“Before the Flood the development of vegetable and animal life was immeasurably superior to that which has since been known. At the Flood the surface of the earth was broken up, marked changes took place, and in the re-formation of the earth’s crust were preserved many evidences of the life previously existing. The vast forests buried in the earth at the time of the Flood, and since changed to coal, form the extensive coal fields. . . .”

Realizing the problem involved for those who accept literally the story of Creation and the Flood, research was commenced in this area of Canada.

Although other evidences for growing surfaces are given by geologists, the upright position of trees and other plants is the most obvious and strongest point.

THREE types of petrified plants are most commonly involved. The upright stumps are almost exclusively those of giant clubmosses, a group that is extinct but is represented today by small creeping vines mistaken by most people for overgrown “mosses.” These ancient plants reached a diameter of three feet or more and truly looked like trees. A unique but not surprising feature of these giant clubmosses is the hollow or soft pulp interiors. All these vertical trees are filled with sediments and only the outer wood or bark remains as a thin film of coal. Obviously the trees must have been hollow at the time they were buried by sediments.

Another petrified tree common in the Joggins area is a coniferous tree which is perhaps most closely represented today by the Paraná Pine of the Southern Hemisphere. None of these petrified trees was hollow and none of them was found in a vertical orientation. Only the hollow trees were observed in the cliffs in the growing position.

The third type of plant in upright position is not a tree but belongs to a group of somewhat fragile herbs called by various names as horsetails, scouring rushes, or joint grass. Those fossilized specimens located in the cliffs of Nova Scotia were up to six inches in diameter but most were not over two inches.



A coal seam exposed along the sea cliff near Sidney Mines, Nova Scotia (running from left to right between dark lines near center of picture).

IF coal-bearing rocks in which these plants are located are the result of the Genesis Flood, there should be evidences in support of this view and against the popular opinion of long geological ages. There should be some explanation for these upright plants other than that of growth in position. What have been the results or research there?

Several points came into focus soon after the commencement of the study. Others were less obvious and perceived only after more careful examinations. As mentioned above, the upright trees were all hollow and became filled with sand and mud. The solid-wood coniferous trees, although abundant, were never in vertical orientation. Is it not strange that fragile, hollow trees would survive the burial process without being knocked over; whereas, the solid, more durable trees would all be toppled to a prone position? This was the first bit of evidence to give me cause to suspect the usual interpretation of growth position.

CLOSELY connected to the above point was the nature of the sediments inside the hollow stumps. It was a surprise to discover that 70 per cent of those examined did not contain the same kind of material as that which surrounded them, or the bedding inside did not match that outside. The conclusions from such facts are twofold: (1) The sediments built up so quickly and in such a fashion around the stumps that nothing entered them until mud and sand had reached the broken tops and spilled inside. (2) Disturbances following the filling of the stumps either moved the stumps into new positions or removed the surrounding sediments and brought in new material. Either of these possibilities does not agree with concepts of great ages or uniform conditions.

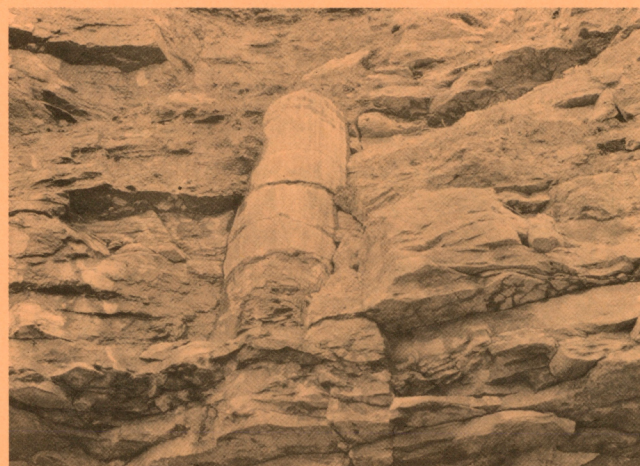
It is expected that growing trees would have their roots anchored in a soil. This growth surface would support not only the trees but less important plants such as grasses, ferns, shrubs, etc. Furthermore, the leaves, limbs, and fruits of the trees themselves would drop to the ground and add to the organic debris. Thus a soil or humus layer would be built. Are such soil layers visible in these sediments of Nova Scotia? Occasionally, trees sit upon coal seams. Geologists interpret these as compressed humus or marsh plants. Most often, however, the base of a tree is within a shale bed with no trace of a soil. Occasionally vertical trees are found wholly within sandstone, and again an organic layer is absent.

It is significant that when a coal seam or organic layer does lie below the base of a tree, almost never do the roots of the tree penetrate into that seam. The roots spread out above the seam or rest directly on top of the coal. If the coal represents a soil resulting from accumulation of organic matter upon a growing surface, the roots of the trees growing on that surface should be penetrating the coal, but this is not the case.

Overlapping vertical trees are sometimes seen. In one case noticed near Glace Bay, two trees approximately two feet in diameter and within ten feet of each other overlapped a major portion of their heights. One tree arose 25 inches and ended 9 inches below the base and the top respectively of the second tree. This means that if these

trees are in position of growth, the major portion of the lower tree protruded above the ground during the entire life of the second tree. Furthermore it remained hollow and did not fill with sediments until the second tree was buried. The difference in the level of origin of the two trees was not due to unevenness of the growing surface. The bedding could be easily traced and was clearly nearly level.

Another feature noticed with these two trees which serves to illustrate a situation commonly seen is the presence of well-preserved plant fossils immediately below the roots of the trees. This observation has been, in part, the cause for some geologists in the early days of the study of coal and coal-bearing rocks to decide that the coal does not represent *in situ* growth. Delicate plants located in the soil and humus of a true growth level in which trees are growing certainly will decay and become part of the humus.



Upright petrified tree in sandstone near North Sidney, Nova Scotia.

Hollow stumps standing in a growing forest would be expected to collect within their empty interiors debris falling from branches and limbs overhead. However, pieces of roots were found in the sediments inside two stumps near Sidney Mines, Nova Scotia. Brown (1850, p. 127) made a similar discovery. There is no way for such plant parts to have been dropped in from above. They must have been washed in by water.

ANOTHER observation that supports the belief in a very rapid accumulation of sediments was the banking and settling of the mud within the stumps and against the outside. The slow gradual accumulation of sediments over a long period of time would not produce these results.

Root-like structures called *Stigmaria*, up to six inches in diameter, are frequently found in the coal measures. They are covered with regularly spaced pits or scars which are

the points of attachment for the rootlets that spread out in all directions into the surrounding rock. Although the soft underclays below the coal seams are especially filled with *Stigmaria* and rootlets, both may be found in shales and sandstones unassociated directly with coal seams. In the environment of uniformitarian thought it was not difficult for Lyell, Dawson, and others to think of the underclays as ancient soil levels where trees with their roots and accompanying rootlets grew.

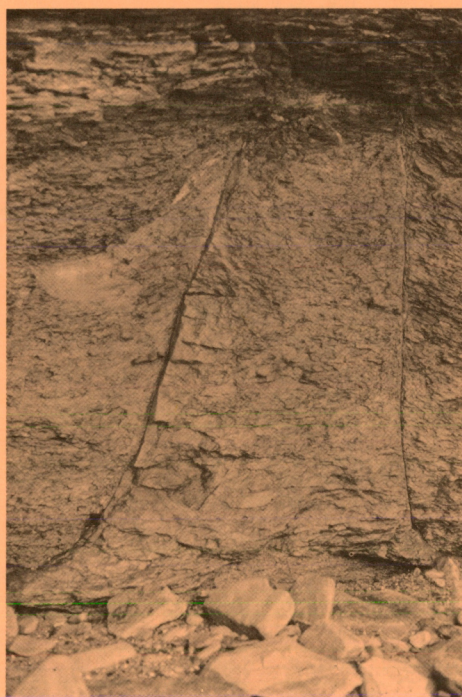
PALEOBOTANISTS have puzzled over the *Stigmaria* roots and rootlets. That they were growing rootlets seemed to fit best into the prevailing theories of time and evolution. They also had the distinct appearance of rootlets in position of growth on ancient soil zones. Yet there were aspects dissimilar to anything seen today that made it impossible for researchers to be unanimous in their conclusions on the *Stigmaria* rootlets. However, few questioned the *in situ* position of the structures even though the true nature of their function was not known. Rootlet-bearing *Stigmaria* have been traced several feet toward petrified trees where they become one of the flaring roots of the trees. I have personally seen this situation clearly in one tree located in the cliffs northwest of Sydney Mines. Thus the relationship of the *Stigmaria* and their rootlets to the petrified trees is certain.

The roots and rootlets of most plants spread out into the soil at random and each root or rootlet is quite independent of the others; that is, it does not grow parallel to, at right angles to, or in any other orientation to the other roots. It makes its own way in its own direction through the soil. This is not true with the *Stigmaria* rootlets. They often spread out into the rocks in "growth" that is parallel. Where one rootlet bends the adjacent rootlets will also bend. Since the rootlets attach to the *Stigmaria* root in an orderly and regular pattern, rootlets may arise parallel to each other along many feet of a section of *Stigmaria*.

IT IS NOT UNCOMMON to see several feet of *Stigmaria* exposed in the cliff in a longitudinal section and extending upward and downward from the root are the rootlets, in parallel and regular alignment with one another as though one were seeing a longitudinal section through the middle of a gigantic bottle brush. Where the cliff exposes a cross section of a *Stigmaria*, the rootlets spread out in all directions like beams of light from a star.



Upright petrified tree in shale near Joggins, Nova Scotia. Note that the tree was hollow and filled with sediments and that a band of sandstone that passes diagonally across the top of the picture is not present inside the tree.



An upright petrified tree filled with shale. Note that the shales surrounding the tree have settled, causing the sediments to slope downward away from the tree.

SINCE *STIGMARIA* and rootlets are attached to trees whose affinity to the clubmosses is not questioned, it follows that some answers to the function of the *Stigmaria* and rootlets might be obtained by the examination of living specimens of clubmosses. The first time I looked at a living clubmoss (*Lycopodium*) after studying the *Stigmaria* and rootlets, I was stunned by what appeared to be an obvious answer to the *Stigmaria* rootlet problem. *Lycopodium* is a vine-like plant that grows along the ground and sends up shoots on the ends of which are the club-like fruiting bodies. The portion of the plant that extends between the upright shoots may be called a creeping stem or a rhizome if it is underground. Occasionally at irregular intervals, roots penetrate down into the ground. Some prostrate stems of *Lycopodium* run along just at the surface of the ground or slightly below in the leaf mold and humus. A feature that caught my attention immediately was the creeping stems which were covered with stiff scale-like leaves. Although these stiff leaves on the living *Lycopodium* were not as long and slender in relation to the stem from which they arose, as the rootlets are to the *Stigmaria*, yet the analogy seemed to be obvious. If this is a correct analogy, the rootlets of the *Stigmaria* are not rootlets at all but slender leaf-like appendages attached to the rhizomes or creeping stems called *Stigmaria*. This concept of the *Stigmaria* and rootlets is not entirely new. Several paleobotanists have referred to this possibility. Investigators have found sections of *Stigmaria* many feet long with no noticeable change in diameter from one end to the other. I found exposed along one cliff, a 60-foot length of *Stigmaria* which had a diameter of 4 inches by 2½ inches at one end and exactly the same dimensions at the other end 60 feet distant! These gigantic rhizomes may have extended from one tree to another originally. As yet no example of the extending of *Stigmaria* from one petrified tree to another has been found but this is actually an argument against *in situ* growth. Trees still attached together by rhizomes could hardly have been eroded out and washed about in water unless the action were most gentle and of short duration.

IT IS POSSIBLE that the rootlets attached to the *Stigmaria* served the purpose of water absorption even though their orderly attachments and morphology are not similar to rootlets as we know them today. In this case they correctly would be called rootlets although arising from a creeping stem.

One universal characteristic of true roots and rootlets is their negative response to light and positive response to gravity. This positive geotropism means that roots will grow downward generally. But upward growth is one of the obvious characteristics of the *Stigmaria* rootlets. This growth feature is sufficient alone to cast grave doubts on the interpretation that *Stigmaria* and their rootlets are true roots.

All who have had any experience with growing plants know that the roots spread out at random into the soil unless there is some obstruction that prevents the roots from growing in certain directions. Random orientation should therefore be characteristic of plants growing in sand or soil. With this in mind compass measurements were taken of *Stigmaria* which are probably creeping stems originating from the giant clubmoss trees. In two sets of samples of approximately 20 specimens each, 90 to 95 percent were aligned in a dominant orientation. Thus out of 20 only one or two were out of alignment with the others. This in itself would argue strongly against these *Stigmaria* being in position of growth; but when it is noticed that the direction of current which laid down the cross-bedded sandstone in which the *Stigmaria* were buried moved in a direction in agreement with the orientation of the *Stigmaria*, a doubly strong case is established. The owner of an orchard who found that the roots of his apple trees grew, with rare exceptions, north and south or other opposite directions, would certainly be puzzled, and with good reason. This is not a feature of normal plant growth. If the roots were broken off from the trunks of the apple trees and deposited elsewhere by a current of water, their consistent orientation would not be such a puzzle. Apparently this is what has happened to the *Stigmaria*.

A large upright petrified tree was located several hundred feet along the sea cliff but in the same bed in which quantitative studies were made on the *Stigmaria*, establishing their dominant orientation. If the *Stigmaria* are not in position of growth, the same should be true of the tree. This tree had other interesting features. It passed through a bed of shale several feet thick which was abundantly supplied with exquisitely preserved fern leaves. These delicate fossils, none of which evidenced signs of decay, indicate the rapid dropping of sediments. The upper three feet of the tree was filled with sediments so heavily mixed with organic matter that it approached that of crude coal. But there was no similar bed of crude coal around or above the tree. There was however, directly above the broken top a two or three inch seam of this dark gray deposit. Apparently the last three feet of the hollow tree were filled with this material when it was washed out over the ground. It accumulated within the natural trap of the hollow tree to a depth of three feet but on the surrounding surface, it lay only inches deep. In this case it is obvious that the thin organic layer lying directly over the tree cannot be a growth level but was a water-laid deposit.

Calcium carbonate (lime) permeates many of the sandstones and shales that are exposed on the Bay of Fundy and near Sidney along the outer coast. In addition, occasional beds of limestone are seen. An oceanic source is the most reasonable explanation for the lime. If the sea was the eroding and depositing force, there must have been strong and violent water movements, at least in certain

places and at certain times. Evidences of strong water activity can be seen in the cross-bedded sandstones and the trees and logs that are in diagonal or sloping position. A tree tipped to a 45 degree angle whose roots are not parallel to the bedding plane could not have been buried slowly nor could it be in growth position. It must have been buried extremely rapidly or carried *in toto* along with the sand.

THE ANIMAL fossils also argue for the sea as the force that tore out the trees, carried them about, and dropped them in the sediments. A small worm, called *Spirorbis*, which has a coiled calcareous tube, is currently an abundant inhabitant of the salt water environments. This tubeworm, which appears like a small snail not over 1/4 inch in diameter, is also seen in the coal-measures of Nova Scotia. The limy tubes are abundant in some of the seams of coal and are often found fastened both to the outsides and the insides of the hollow stumps. The evidence of this worm nearly forces one to the conclusion that these trees floated in salt water long enough for *Spirorbis* to attach to them, or they were covered by deep, clear sea water.

Despite the fact that *Spirorbis* is attached to sea animal fossils in most fossil-bearing rocks, geologists have called it a fresh-water animal when it is found associated with coal-producing plant debris. This unwillingness to accept the facts at face value stems from the influence evolutionary geology has on the interpretations of earth scientists. It is difficult for them to accept *Spirorbis* as a sea animal because this does not fit their belief that coal was formed by the gradual and repeated burial of marshes and peat bogs where sea animals should not be found. (Stevenson, 1911-1913, p. 509).

THICK beds of mussels are also noticeable at Joggins. *Spirorbis* is attached to the mussel shells. Both animals are strong evidences of the sediments being deposited by the sea and not by rivers and streams. Scales of fishes and teeth of shark add to this marine picture.

How can stumps floating upright in water and being left in the mud in that position be explained? Yet this is a requirement if the growth in place of these stumps is questioned. Would hollow stumps that have their centers of gravity in the base of the trunk adjust to a horizontal position as their tissues become saturated with water?

Actually trees and logs floating in a vertical stance are not rare in certain areas. I have seen water-logged timbers that broke away from log booms and drifted for some time in the waters of the Puget Sound in the Northwest, floating upright with the top barely visible at the surface of the

water. Loggers from British Columbia and Alaska say trees or stumps ripped out of the ground by ocean storms or logging operations often float upright. This phenomenon has also been observed in the Bay of Fundy where the fossil stumps are located. I have noticed and photographed recent stumps sitting upright along the beach or among piles of driftwood where they were left by high tides or storms.



Solid-wood coniferous-type trees in horizontal position. These were never found in upright position.

A search of the literature is productive for reports of upright drifting trees also. Francis (1961, p. 28) in his reference work on coal reports, "... it is natural for short stems attached to the heavy roots of trees to float upright, with the roots downwards, when transported by deep water, particularly if the roots enclose a ball of clay or gravel."

The excellent little volume by Ager (1963, p. 85) makes the following comment. "E. D. McKee (personal communication, 1963), has told of palm trees being swept from a Pacific atoll during hurricanes and coming to rest in considerable depths of water in an upright position because of their heavy, stone-laden roots, so that even trees in position of life may not be completely beyond question."

A situation that most closely approaches what one might expect during part of the Genesis Flood is reported in volume one of the famous Challenger Expedition Reports. While sailing along the coast of New Guinea they ran into long lines of driftwood brought down perhaps by flooding rivers. "Much of the wood was floating suspended vertically in the water, and most curiously, logs and short branch pieces thus floating often occurred in separate groups apart from the horizontally floating timbers. The sunken ends of the wood were not weighted by any attached masses of soil or other load of any kind; possibly the water penetrates certain kinds of wood more easily in one direction with re-

gard to its growth than the other, hence one end becomes water-logged before the other" (Challenger, 1885, p. 459). Missionaries from the Amazon region say that trees floating in vertical orientation during flood season is a common sight in the Amazon River. One seldom sees trees with roots floating in water because logging activities leave the roots and stumps in the ground. Apparently the upright floating of stumps with roots is not unexpected, although the opportunity for such a situation does not arise often today in North America. The Genesis Flood would produce ideal conditions for large numbers of trees and stumps with root systems to float for varying durations of time in the sea.

Back in 1886, a Frenchman named Henry Fayol experimented with floating trees and plants. His research, which extended over several years, can hardly be improved upon. He recorded that the proportion of trees that floated upright as compared to those that were horizontal roughly approximated the proportions of vertical and prone trees found in the coal measures of France.

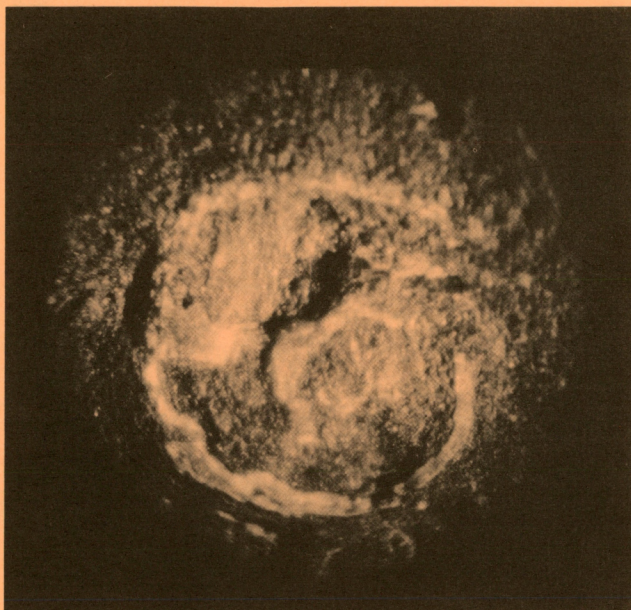
MY own floatation experiments with living horse tails revealed that a cluster of stems joined together at the base would float upright when thrown into a tank of water. The roots, solid rootstocks, and associated soil that cannot be dislodged readily, cause the lower end to be heavier and to sink down. It was observed that individual stems of horsetails which initially floated horizontally on the water's surface, after some days swung into an upright position suspended from the surface of the water. As saturation increased, they sank and rested on the bottom in a vertical position. Eventually a few days later they fell over to lie horizontally on the bottom of the tank. If sediments were building up around the stems while they were upright, they would not have had opportunity to fall over. Fayol did the same experiment years ago and got the same results.

IN SUMMARY it may be said that the trees and the sediments around the trees reveal the following information:

1. The trees are not in position of growth because a soil or growth level is often absent, the *Stigmaria* roots are aligned with the direction of current, the roots of the trees almost never penetrate what could be a growth level of organic matter, and well-preserved undecayed plant fossils are present directly under the spreading roots of the trees.

2. Sediments built up rapidly around the trees as determined by the settling of the shale around the trees, no

3. Water was responsible for the transport and burial of the trees; the evidences being the presence of the marine tubeworm, *Spirorbis* on the trees and in the coal, the presence of mussels in great numbers in the coal measures, *Stigmaria* roots found within the hollow trees, and orientation of plant remains in the sediments.

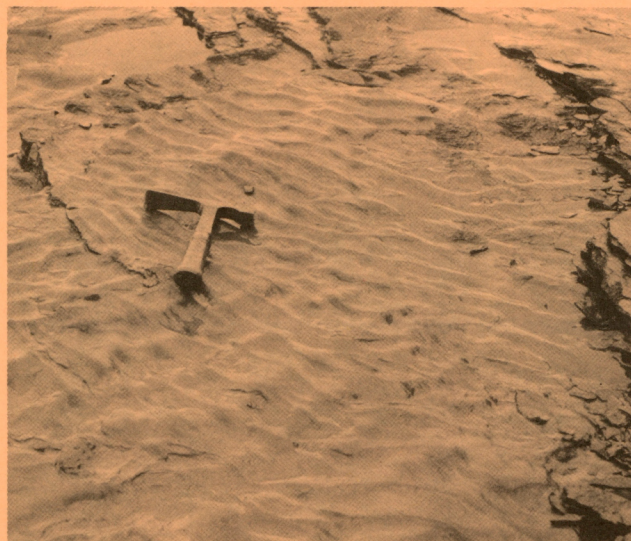


Cross section of the spiral tube of the tubeworm, *Spirorbis*, in the coal-measures of Joggins.

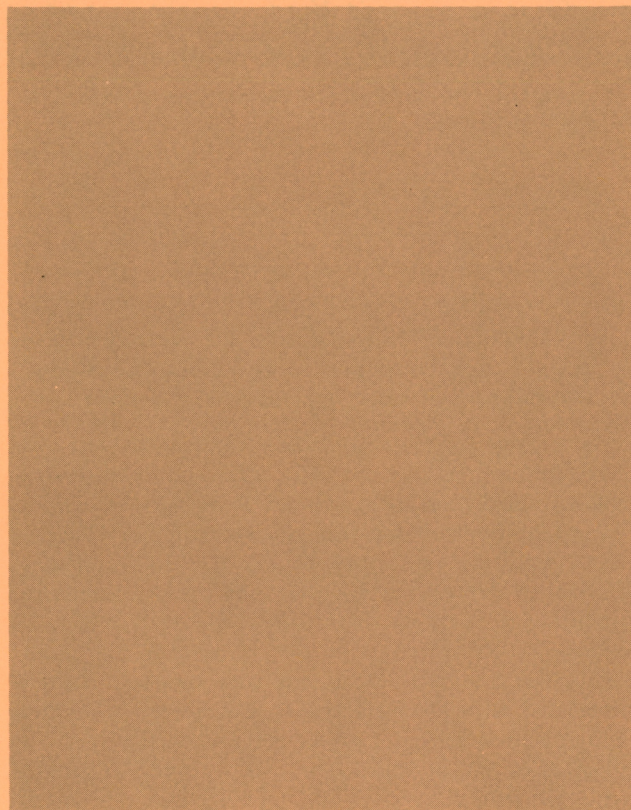
ATENTATIVE MODEL of the events producing the fossil forests of Nova Scotia, based on a catastrophic flood hypothesis is as follows:

Plants were torn up by the erosion of an invading and rising flood. As the stumps floated in the water they became saturated and slowly swung into an upright position. Clusters of horsetails washed out into the sea also, and floated vertically until they became saturated and sank. While plant flotsam was drifting, tube worms and mussels fastened themselves to the floating mass, and fish swam among the debris. Eventually the stumps sank down into the muds or sands at the bottom or were stranded on a mud flat or sand beach when the tide retreated. Continuing fall-out of sediments from the water above or tidal rise and fall and wave action caused sediments to accumulate around and in the stumps.

TODAY these long buried organisms have been exposed in the sea cliffs by the currents and waves of the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean. Now as I wander along these beaches and cliffs and ponder their past history I am not as puzzled as formerly. The study of this area has made much more understandable the statement, "the waters prevailed, and were increased greatly upon the earth" (Gen. 7:18).



Fossil ripple marks in sandstone along the Bay of Fundy. Ripple marks preserved in the rock are extremely common in the coal-measures of Nova Scotia.



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At Last--A Swimming Pool!

Elected "Miss Diving Board" by the Student Association during its Splash Campaign for a swimming pool, Janis Joseph, association secretary, gets her feet wet in the first water to go into the pool which occupies part of the new addition to the physical education building. Enjoying the thrill vicariously are John H. Kriley, manager of the physical plant, and Ingrid Johnson, associate professor of physical education and health.

Below: Visiting alumni at Homecoming have a look at the new pool sans water.



Cherry Habenicht, physical education sophomore, serves Dutch food from a windmill booth at the International Food Fair held at the close of Homecoming. With her is Mrs. Grosvenor Fattic, graduate student.

The annual food fair is co-sponsored by the Campus Women's Club and the Graduate Guild, and the proceeds from the fair are used for student scholarships and other worthy projects. The "Big Wonderful World" affair featured colorful booths and foods from all around the world. (We noticed Uncle Sam's good old ice cream booth had as long a line as any.)

Peterson Publishes On Browning

The Bulletin of the New York Public Library has accepted for publication an article by William S. Peterson, AU assistant professor of English. The article is titled "An Unpublished Essay on Robert Browning by James Thomson." It is based on a document which Mr. Peterson found among the papers of James Thomson, a Victorian poet, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford University. Two other articles by Mr. Peterson are scheduled to be published within the next year. "Arthur Symons as a Browningite" will appear shortly in the *Review of English Studies*, which is published by the Clarendon Press at Oxford University. It describes the activities of Arthur Symons, a critic and poet, in the London Browning Society during the eighteenth-eighties and his eventual acquaintance with Browning. The other article, "An Unpublished Memoir of Browning," will be published by *Victorian Poetry*; it is primarily a transcription of a document in the British Museum.

Tobiassen to Publish 'The Reluctant Door'

Dr. Leif Kr. Tobiassen, AU professor of history and political science, has signed a contract with the Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C., to publish a 200,000 word book in 1968. The book, *The Reluctant Door*, is a treatise in international law dealing with the problem of accessibility of the UN headquarters to foreigners who are not admissible into this country under federal immigration and security laws but who have business with the international organization whose offices are located in New York.

"The entire issue of freedom of trans-frontier movement and admissions of foreigners is of particular interest to Adventists," Tobiassen believes, "because missionaries are often denied entrance into certain countries because of their views." Some governments are reluctant to grant visas to alien religious workers, even for visits. Tobiassen's work deals not only with international law, but also with American constitutional law and federal administrative law.



Lang Leaves for Study

Harold H. Lang, chairman of the engineering department at Andrews University for the past five years, has been granted a leave of absence for the 1968-69 school year to work on a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan.

Teaching Lang's classes will be Melvin A. St. John, Jr., presently completing his M.S. in mechanical engineering at Michigan State University. St. John will join the faculty in September.

Acting as chairman of the department during Lang's absence will be Albert Heaney, for the past three years assistant professor of engineering. This summer Heaney will also be doing work toward his Ph.D. in electrical engineering on an NSF grant at Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

AU Academy Holds Business-day Open House

AU Academy held "Business Day" open house in April to acquaint secondary students in the Lake Union area with the course offerings in business available at AUA and with the benefits to be derived from a secretarial or business career.

Over 300 persons visited the in-operation display of business machines by A. B. Dick, IBM, and Smith-Corona. The recently inaugurated shorthand dictation laboratory equipment increases the efficiency of the teacher as much as five times by allowing each student to choose a program best suited to his particular skills from the pre-recorded shorthand dictation.

Chris Knarr and Gary Bayne, AU students, read to an elderly woman at Carson's Convalescent Home in St. Joseph, Michigan. Chris and Gary are two of the many Andrews students who visit five different homes weekly. Many of the elderly people consider the visits the highlight of the week.

Seminary to Train Camp Counselors

Summer camping training classes for AU Theological Seminary students will be conducted again this summer, according to youths' pastor Anthony Castelbuono of the campus Pioneer Memorial Church.

AU Faculty Members Lecture in Puerto Rico

Two Andrews University faculty members recently conducted an instructor's class in nutrition and food demonstration in response to a request from the Bella Vista Hospital in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. They are Mr. Clinton Wall, associate food service director, and Mrs. Frank Marsh, chairman of the home economics department.

Signifying the completion of thirty-five hours of instruction, fifty certificates from the Seventh-day Adventist General Conference Medical Department were awarded to persons in attendance. In addition, Mrs. Marsh and Mr. Wall each filled ten different speaking engagements, including TV and radio programs, and also addressed the dietetic staff and interns at the University of Puerto Rico.

LeRoy Peterson Joins AU Music Staff

Joining the Andrews music faculty in September, 1968, will be LeRoy Peterson, who will be coming from Atlantic Union College, Massachusetts.

Although born in Canada, Peterson began studying music in the Orient while his parents were missionaries in Singapore. After his first recital at the age of 14, the *Straits Times* of Malaya predicted, "When LeRoy returns to Singapore, he may well fill the Victoria Hall."

Soon Peterson went to Europe and continued his study with the renowned Michel Schwalbe at the Geneva Conservatory in Switzerland. A year later he came to the United States.

Midway through college and seven years from the time he left Singapore, Peterson returned to the Far East and did perform (as predicted) to a capacity audience at the Victoria Hall.

After graduating from Columbia Union College in Takoma Park, Maryland, Peterson went to Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, Maryland, and earned a master's degree and an artist's diploma.

His teachers have included the late

Edouard Dethier of the Julliard School of Music; the renowned artist and teacher, Roman Totenberg; and the brilliant Hungarian violinist and recording artist, Robert Gerle. Peterson has received such awards as the *Marie Morrise Keith* award from the Washington Federation of Music Clubs, the *Roman Totenberg* award, and the *Melissa Tiller Memorial Prize* from the Peabody Conservatory for distinguished performance.

Owner of a Stradivarius violin, Peterson has recorded several albums with Chapel Records and has also appeared as soloist with such orchestras as the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, D.C., and the Baltimore Symphony and Peabody Orchestra in Maryland. His performances have taken him from coast to coast and also to parts of Europe and Canada and have included radio and television appearances here and abroad.

Below: The National Adventist Choral Society under the baton of Francisco de Araujo as it appeared in concert at Andrews University enroute to Orchestra Hall in Chicago. AU's C. W. Becker is at the organ.



FOCUS ON HOMECOMING



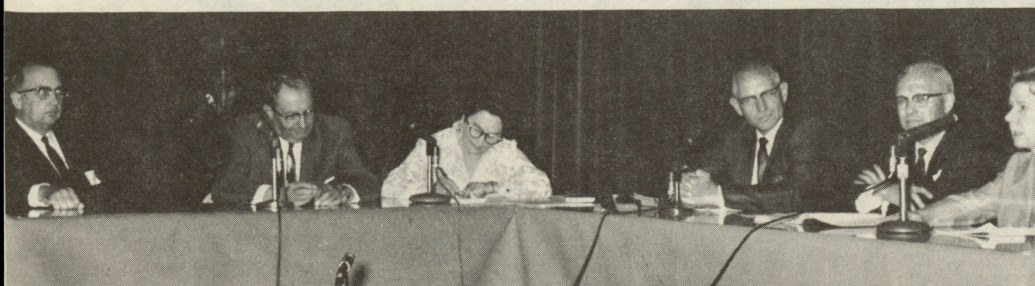
Topics pertinent to alumni interests were discussed at Homecoming by (from top) Robert Wohlers, Raoul Dederen, Richard Hammill (moderator), Opal Hoover Young, and Otto Christensen—"How Can Denominational Unity Be Preserved Under the Impact of Modern Theological Influences?"



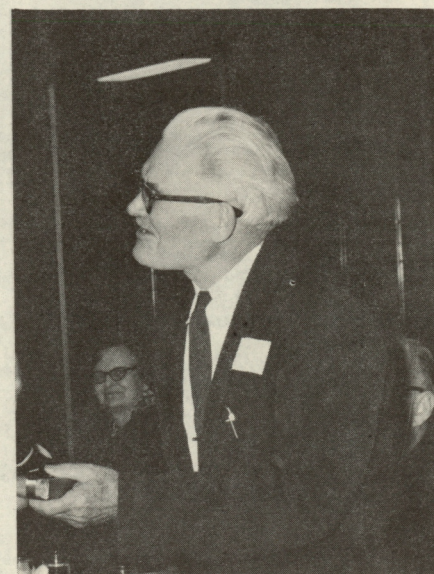
Richard Hammill, Kendall Hill, V. E. Garber, James Barclay (moderator), Paul T. Jackson, and Lee Boothby—"AU Offerings in Annuities and Related Savings Plans."



Donald Snyder, F. E. J. Harder (moderator), Beverley Van Horne, and Allan Buller—"How Can Adventist Education Be Improved? How Can the Improvements Be Financed?"



R. D. Moon, Russell Swartz, Elaine Giddings (moderator), D. K. Peshka, James Hagle, and Helen Merriam Diehm—"Should the Individual Church Member Have More Influence in the Adventist Denomination?"



Alumni Secretary Horace J. Shaw presents gifts to alumni of two earliest classes represented at Homecoming: Mrs. Grover Fattic, Sr., 1910, and L. M. Peterson, 1918.



Ruth Rittenhouse Murdoch, cited by the Andrews University Alumni Association as alumna of the year, is presented a gift by association president Dr. Leif Kr. Tobiassen. Dr. W. G. C. Murdoch, dean of the Theological Seminary, is the interested third party. Dr. Ruth, professor of education and psychology at AU, presented Christ as the "Focus on Fulfillment" at the Sabbath morning church worship services, Pioneer Memorial Church.



T. Rose Curtis, '26, receives a bronze plaque citing her for fifty years of service to the ideals of her alma mater. T. Rose is retiring this year.

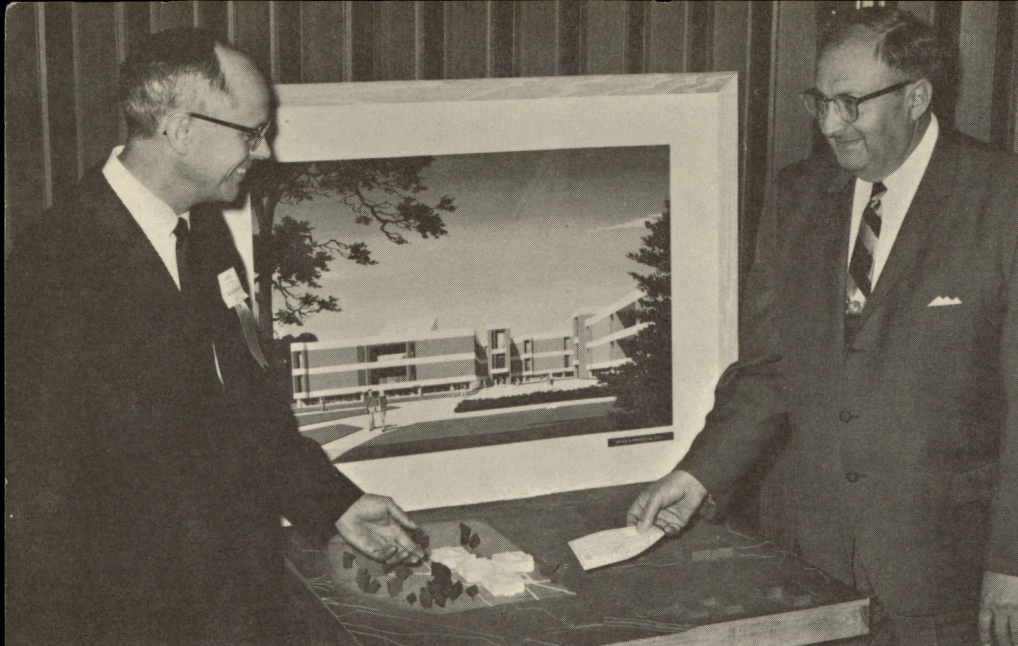
ALUMNI HONORED



Above: Honored in absentia was evangelist Fordyce Detamore. AU vice president Earle Hilgert (left) and Los Angeles Chapter president David Neufeld present plaque.

Leo T. Samuels, '25, receives a citation for forty-three years of service to humanity in the field of biological chemical research. Dr. Samuels, honored in 1965 by the Academy of Achievement, is connected with the University of Utah.





Appreciated at Homecoming were the donations made toward the Science Complex Fund. Above Russell Swartz, '29, hands President Hammill a check of \$550 to add to his former donation. Framed in the background is an artist's drawing of the complex. On the table in the foreground is a scaled-to-size model of the planned construction.

- NECROLOGY**
 May 9, 1967 to March 15, 1968
- Bertha Allen '18
 - K. F. Ambs, Sr. '28
 - Sarah Elizabeth Cabeen '24
 - Cyril B. Courville '24
 - Charles F. Dillon, Jr. '49
 - Aime Frances DuBois '14
 - Evan LaRue Garrett '27
 - Kenneth H. Kahler '66
 - Florence M. Kidder '25
 - Otto J. Ritz '48
 - Clyde H. Smith '28
 - Frank Stuart Thompson '18
 - E. A. Von Pohle '20
 - Herbert L. Wiggins '62

*The grave itself is but a covered bridge
 Leading from light to light, through a
 brief darkness.*

—Longfellow

**ANDREWS UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
 STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS
 For period of July 1958 to March 1968**



Last car leaves campus after Homecoming weekend. Spoken of by many alumni as the best Homecoming ever, the event had the best attendance ever. Cheerio, Alumni—hope to see you all next year.

	Total for Period	9 months July 67 to March 68	9 years July 58 to June 67
From alumni directly:			
General Fund	\$23,890.12	\$	\$23,890.12
Scholarship and loans—General	5,449.50	1,135.00	4,314.50
Illini Chapter	7,633.32	933.32	6,700.00
Special projects			
Scholarship endowment	7,700.43	4,747.00	2,953.43
Lounge	2,000.00		2,000.00
Pipe organ	6,014.00		6,014.00
Swimming pool	3,980.85		3,980.85
Science	12,470.54	9,863.54	2,607.00
Center for vocational and technical studies	3,150.00	2,000.00	1,150.00
Total special projects	35,815.82	16,610.54	18,705.28
Total directly from alumni	72,288.76	18,678.86	53,609.90
From other sources (matching and alumni influenced)			
Science Building	1,075.00	1,075.00	
Center for vocational and technical studies	8,750.00	7,750.00	1,000.00
Total other	9,825.00	8,825.00	1,000.00
Total of all funds	<u>\$82,113.76</u>	<u>\$27,503.86</u>	<u>\$54,609.90</u>

Alumni donations to the Science Complex Fund stand (June 1, 1968) at \$12,431.28 with 232 alumni participating. Alumni goal by the end of 1968 is \$25,000.

KENDALL E. HILL
 Alumni Treasurer

Among Our Alumni



Kenneth A. Wright

Elder Kenneth A. Wright, former president of Southern Missionary College, Chattanooga, and presently stewardship secretary for the Florida Conference, was on campus recently for two speaking appointments.

Wright graduated from AU with a B.A. degree and from Cornell with an M.A. in school administration. He has been an educator in the denomination's schools for many years. He was written up in the *Reader's Digest* in an article (1956) entitled "College with Built-in Pocket Book."

Veteran Alumnus

Veteran alumnus now eighty-four years old is Elder W. W. R. Lake of Paradise, California. Lake served as worker in the denomination for forty years when he was forced to retire because of ill health.

Lake spent twenty years in India before coming to AU to complete his BA degree in 1926, when he graduated as president of his class. He was then ordained and sent to Malaya where he served sixteen years. At the end of that term, he was transferred to Borneo and captured by the Japanese during the war. Weighing a meager seventy-six pounds when he was released, he was repatriated to England. He later worked in British Columbia, then came to Michigan and was put on sustentation. "Were it not for ill health, I would have kept on working," says the eighty-four year old Lake.

F. Donald Yost, B.A. '49, associate editor, *Review and Herald*, has authored a new book, *Writing for Adventist Magazines* (Nashville: Southern Publishing Association). The book is a guidebook for magazine article writing specifically slanted to Seventh-day Adventist publishing needs, but of value to writers for other religious publications.



Herbert E. Wolff

Army private Herbert E. Wolff II was assigned to the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Infantry Division's 23rd Infantry in Korea, January 8, as a combat medic.

Private Wolff received his bachelor's degree in music education in 1966 from AU.

Lawrence A. Eldridge, MA '61 and BD '63, was recently awarded one of the two prizes given each year by the Christian Research Foundation of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Eldridge earned the \$250 award by his ground-breaking work on the quotations from the Greek text of the four gospels as found in the writings of Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis on Cyprus from A.D. 367 to 403 and a champion of Nicaean orthodoxy.

On the basis of Eldridge's critical work in the Greek text, he has been appointed to the panel of scholars working on the International New Testament Project.

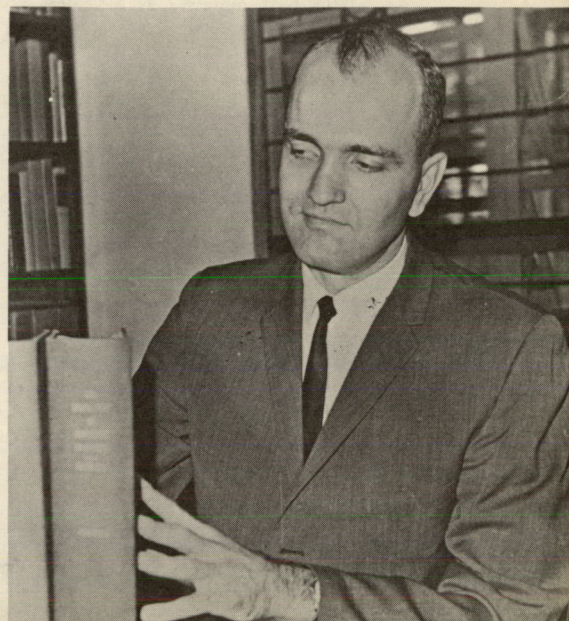
In Memoriam

Dr. Cyril B. Courville, BA '24, noted neuropathologist, died March 22 in the Seventh-day Adventist Hospital in Glendale, California. He was appointed to the faculty of Loma Linda University Medical School in California in 1926 and served as assistant to the eminent neurologist, Dr. Harvey Cushing, at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. The author of many books, professional articles, and textbook chapters, Courville served with the U.S. Army in New Guinea and the Philippines during World War II and organized the 47th General Hospital. He was one of the organizers of the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Cadet Corps. Dr. Courville was elected alumnus of the year at Andrews University in 1954.

Louis P. Thorpe, BA '25 and former director of orchestra and band at AU, recently remembered Andrews University with a check for the Science Complex Building Fund. Writer and research worker in the field of behavioral sciences, he has authored a book *Personality: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, the official textbook of the institutions of higher learning in India, Burma, Kashmir, and the Orient. Thorpe was included in this year's *World Who's Who in Science*.

David D. Loge, BA '62, has recently been elected vice president of the Loma Linda Chamber of Commerce. He is also serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the Loma Linda Community Services Council and is an administrative staff assistant at Loma Linda University.

L. A. Eldridge

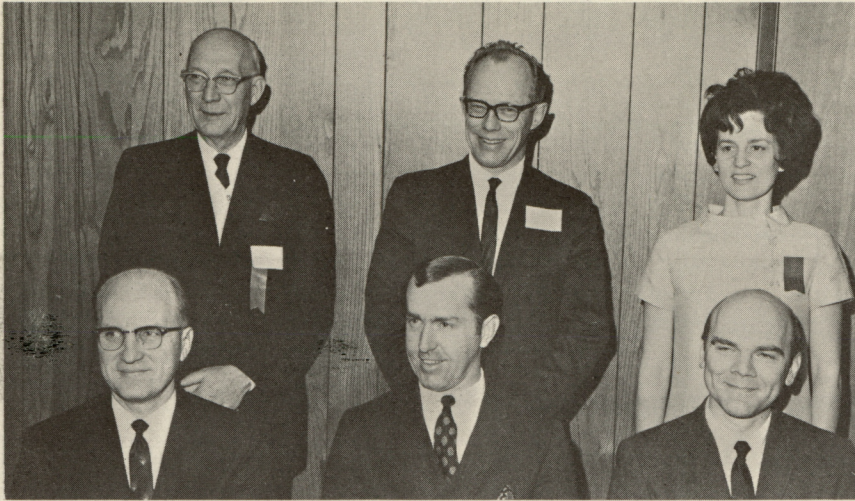


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AUAA CHAPTER NEWS



Left: Puget Sound (standing) Dean E. Leffler (AU); Reo Clyde, secretary-treasurer elect; Sally Shadel Hasselbrack, secretary-treasurer; (seated) W. L. Murrill, past president; Louis Wildman, president; Robert Hasselbrack, vice president.

Center right: Florida—Ken Regal, president; Norman Middag, vice-president; Nancy Cross, secretary-treasurer.

W I SMITH
24753 DAISY AVE
LOVA LINDA CALIF
92354



Above—AU area chapter president Edwin A. Buck, Jr., greets some of the 100 alumni and families from the Michiana area who met in the Alumni Lounge for a "Visit-in," March 2. Supper in the Lincoln Room was followed with a slide lecture by Dr. Leonard Hare (AU professor of biological sciences) on rock strata and fossils of Western U. S. and Canada.

Pictured are visiting couples from Battle Creek: The Kenneth Osters and the Albert J. Patts.



Right: Los Angeles (standing), E. Leffler, H. O. Olson, James Cunningham, Dorothy Lovell Charland, Stanley Robison; (seated) R. R. Widmer, past president; David Neufeld, president; Velma Wood, secretary.

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