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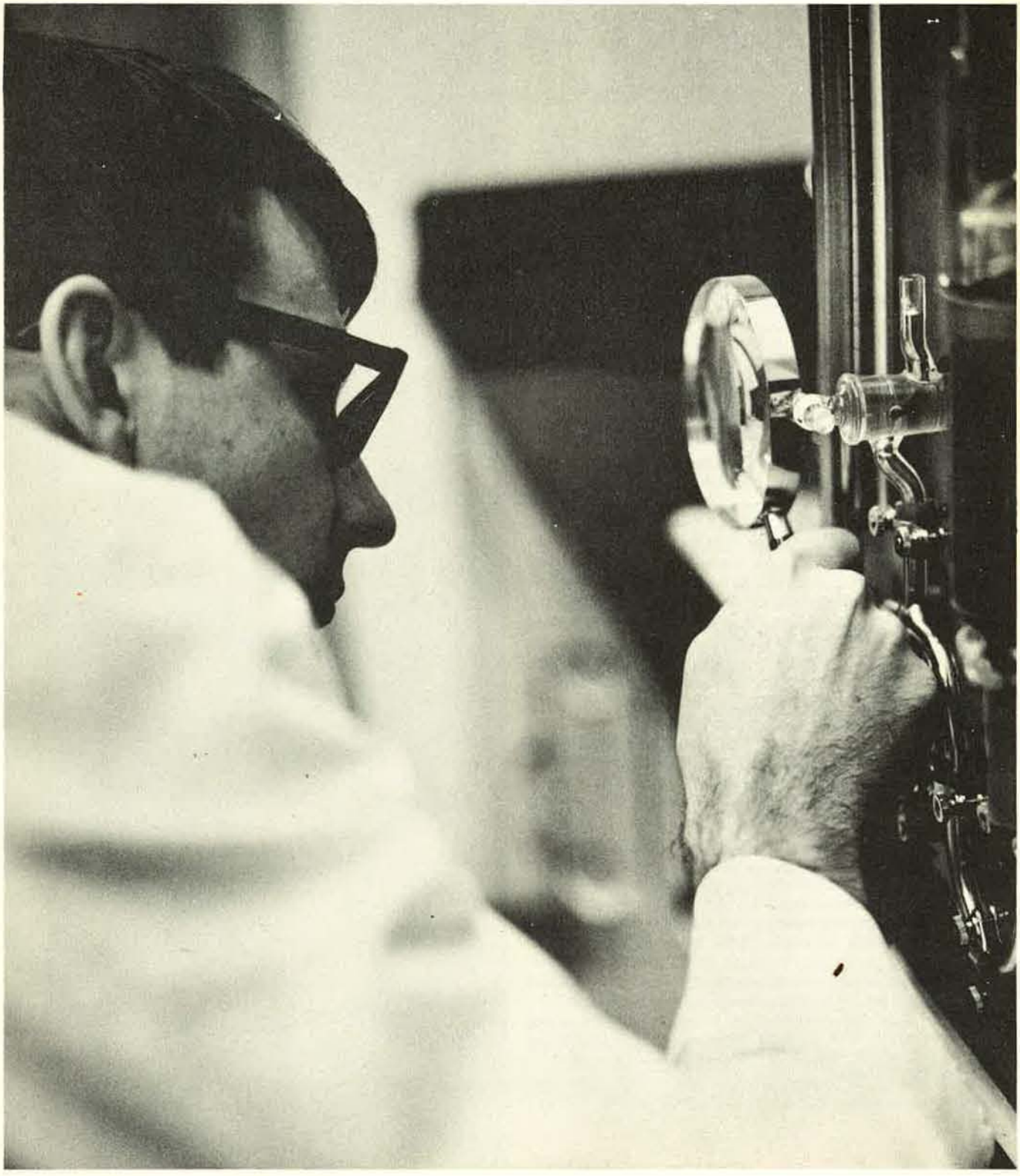

HARDING

VOLUME 45 MARCH, 1970 NUMBER 9

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ON THE COVER — Careful records of all research data is the key to reliable scientific investigation. Dick Berryhill closely checks and records exact instrument readings as part of his work at the R. T. Clark Research Laboratory.

RESEARCH: HARDING'S ROLE IN TOMORROW

BY JIM WORSHAM

Probing the mysteries of space travel has become a very real objective for scientists at Harding's R. T. Clark Research Center.

Already, with the aid of a research grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, they have made important recommendations that helped prepare man for his trips to the moon.

Looking further to the future, Harding researchers are continuing their experiments to prepare man for the time when he will spend not only two weeks in space (the record set by Gemini VII) but also months and even years there.

But before the one and a half months in space scheduled for the Apollo Application Earth Orbiting Flights in 1972, there are some problems to be met. The primary one may be the enigma of prolonged exposure to weightlessness. Zero gravity—which cannot be duplicated for any extended period of time here on earth—has had a significant effect on astronauts. It is an effect that some scientists feel could affect basic abilities necessary during space travel.

Dr. Charles Berry with NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, in an article published last summer in **Aerospace Medicine,** explained some of NASA's findings about these problems.

"From the Mercury flights of the early sixties, we learned that man could remain alive and operationally effective for brief excursions into space," he said. "However, by the time of the last Mercury flight of a day and a half in space, significant physiological changes were appearing."

Berry explained that astronauts returning from extended space flights had symptoms similar to those observed in men who had spent prolonged periods at bedrest or immersed in water. The astronauts, living in a weightless environment, had deconditioned and were "out of shape" when they returned to the earth's gravity.

He explained that in a weightless state muscles no longer have a pull against gravity and they weaken as they adapt to the lazy life of zero gravity.

This resulted in one of the first problems of space travel that NASA scientists discovered during the Mercury Project. The scientific name for this occurrence is ortho-

With perfection as his constant goal, Dr. R. T. Clark—a pioneer in performance physiology—was one of Harding's great pioneers for progress.

(Left) Orthostatic hypertension—the body's ability to adapt to sudden changes in position—is tested on the tilt table as Harding scientists gather data on the physiology of fitness.

(Right) One of NASA's four Collins Pedal-Mode Ergometer (a heart-rate controlled electronic exercising bicycle) is used for a workout by a Harding student. Dr. Harry Olree, Director of Research, supervises the work session.

static hypertension. It occurs on earth when a person who is lying down suddenly stands up. This person may feel faint for a moment while his heart adjusts to the upright blood system. For while the person is lying at rest it is not difficult for the heart to circulate the blood horizontally; yet when a person suddenly stands, the heart must quickly begin working harder to circulate the blood straight up against gravity.

Until the blood is evenly distributed again, the brain, at the highest point of the blood supply, for a few seconds may not have the proper blood supply and the person would feel faint.

In a weightless condition, however, the blood is not affected by gravity and all the time in space; for the heart, it is easy work—as if the person were lying down all the time. No matter what position the astronaut may be in, it would always be to the heart as if the astronaut had spent that much time lying in bed.

During re-entry back into the earth's gravity, however, the situation changes. Under the stress of the sudden return to the earth's gravity the astronaut—like suddenly standing up after lying down for a long time—may feel dizzy or faint. This would especially present a problem if it occurred during a re-entry controlled by the astronaut himself rather than from instruments on the ground.

Yet the heart is not the only muscle of the body that "gets out of shape" during space travel.

Deconditioning of skeletal muscles and even weakening of the bones have also been detected after extended exposure to weightlessness. Dr. Berry explained that during zero gravity condition, there is nothing for the muscle to pull against or away from. With all work reduced to the minimum, muscles weaken and decondition. Likewise the bone, being a dynamic tissue, tears down some of its structure that is no longer needed to resist the pull of the muscles as it also adapts to a weightless environment.

Other space travel problems that may or may not be attributed to weightlessness, Dr. Berry noted, include "a change in the composition and quantity of body fluids that include circulating blood, hormone levels, and white cells of the blood that afford defense against stressful environmental factor and invasion by harmful micro-organisms."

Berry, however, was quick to explain in a later article in the **U. S. News and World Report** that although the problems thought to be caused by weightlessness are very real, he feels strongly that they are not unconquerable. He said that present indications are that these deconditioning effects may build up to a point and then level off.

He said that he is confident that man can adapt to zero gravity just as he has adapted to almost every imaginable climate on earth.

But he also feels that adaptation will not be without preparation. And preparation in this case may be by sending men into space who are more physically fit and stay "in shape" longer during weightlessness.

NASA scientists felt that exercise then might be the solution. They believed that by getting the heart as well as the other muscles of the body in "shape" before the flight and making them do some extra work during special exercises aboard the spacecraft, they would be better able to combat the deconditioning effects of weightlessness.

That is why in June 1967 NASA gave Harding's Research Center a research grant that today totals $137,200 and the challenge to find out more about how they could prepare America's astronauts for space.

How Harding, a relatively small college compared to the many large universities who are usually chosen for space research, was chosen to carry on the research is a story in itself.

The main reason may primarily be attributed to a distinguished Harding alumnus who was once considered one of the nation's top men in life sciences—Dr. Robert T. Clark.

Clark graduated from Harding in 1939 and later received his Ph.D. in physiology from the Rochester Medical School in New York. His later work brought him to the School of Aviation Medicine in San Antonio where he served as the head of its Department of Physiology-Biophysics from 1951-60. During that time he worked preparing rhesus monkeys for America's first occupied satellite.

In 1960 Clark was named chief of the Space Medicine Division, U. S. Air Force Aerospace Medical Center, Brooks Air Force Base. There he worked conducting research and experiments to establish standards for selection, training, and tolerances for America's astronauts.

To do this he reorganized the department into three sections: Astroecology, concerned with the closed environments of space; Bioastronautics, the study of problems man would encounter in space; and Biodynamics, research in man's psycho-physical potential and limits during space flight.

Clark later became academic vice president of Oklahoma City University where he worked in cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a program for the education of outstanding students for research careers in life sciences.

In August 1963, Dr. R. T. Clark came to Harding College to serve as vice president in charge of research. Already a pioneer in the field of performance physiology from his work in space medicine research, he began to improvise a laboratory for his research in the old clinic building on campus. It was not long before he was continuing his work with a research grant from the National Institute of Health, studying the levels of physical fitness in children.

But his research in space medicine was still on his mind. In October of that year he was invited by NASA to meet with them and other scientists to discuss the findings from Project Mercury. It was at this time they had first begun to note the deconditioning effects of space.

The work to solve the problem had just begun.

All the while Clark worked to design a new laboratory that would be built in the new Harding science building.

But he never lived to see that dream become a reality.

He died suddenly during the summer of 1966 from a chronic heart condition that he had kept secret for over a decade. After his death, doctors discovered that his research in keeping fit—his scheduled five mile run every day—had prolonged his life by ten years or more. The exercise had preserved flexibility in his heart's arteries as they became more constricted as his condition worsened.

After Clark's death, his logical successor as director of Harding Research Center was Dr. Harry Olree.

Olree, with an Ed.D. in physical education, was also a Harding alumnus and had been working closely with Clark even before he came to work with the Harding research program.

Shortly after the new R. T. Clark Research Center was dedicated in the summer of 1967, it was to the credit of Clark's organization of his laboratory and staff that even after his death NASA chose the Harding Research Center for work for them on a research grant.

Dr. Olree explained that the assignment that NASA had given the research program at Harding was to search for a type exercise that would be suitable for developing and maintaining physical fitness for prolonged space flights. He said that primary concern would be given to cardiovascular and respiratory fitness.

For the experiment that was to last through five phases from May 1967 to April 1969, twenty subjects were chosen from college men who volunteered for the project. Before the experiment began they were given complete physicals by local doctors, electrocardiograms, blood and urine analyses, tilt table tests, and a Balke treadmill test so that a complete record could be kept of their progress.

During the first phase of the experiment, researchers tried to determine the kind of exercise that would be best to develop physical fitness. Running was found to be best with riding a bicycle a close second.

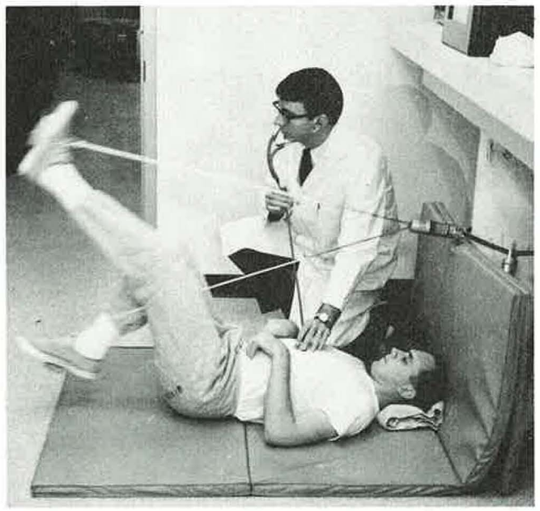
Since bicycle riding was a close second, a stationary bicycle ergometer was chosen as the exercise device for the experiment so that data such as heart rate and blood pressure readings could be more easily taken.

The second phase of the project concerned workloads. The twenty men were then divided into four groups—three working groups and one control which did no work at all. The three working groups worked respectively at a heart rate of 140 beats per minute, a 160 heart rate, and a 180 heart rate.

From this experiment researchers learned that 180 heart rate would produce the greatest improvement in fitness.

The third phase of the experiment involved the length of the work sessions. Experimental times for the three work groups were respectively 20 minutes, 40 minutes, and 60 minutes—all on the bicycle ergometer at 180 heart rate.

The 60 minute exercise was the greatest developer of fitness; however, for the fourth phase of the experiment the time and heart rate were modified. Olree explained that the strain of such a strenuous exercise for such a prolonged period of time would be impractical for our astronauts—men who were ten and 20 years older than the college men used at Harding as subjects.



Students test Exergenie exercise device.

Therefore, for the fourth phase of the experiment a heart rate of 160 beats per minute was used as experimenters sought for best frequency of training for fitness. For the three groups work on the bicycle ergometer was set for 20 minutes for three, six and twelve times a week.

The group that exercised twelve times a week improved the most.

The fifth phase of the experiment concerned the maintaining of fitness. One group exercised three times a week for 160 heart rate; another overtrained almost to the point of exhaustion, and the third quit training completely.

Those who quit exercising decreased rapidly in their physical fitness while those who overtrained were obviously the group at the highest degree of fitness. Yet the group which exercised three times a week for 20 minutes at 160 heart rate were able to maintain a moderate degree of fitness which would be the more practical recommendation to NASA as a suggested plan of fitness for America's astronauts.

Finally, after two years, it was over. And what was learned may enable man to explore his last great frontier.

Ironically enough, amid all the scientific sophistication of spacecraft, the long road through the mysteries of space may begin—on a bicycle.

COMMITMENT: A MARK OF LEADERSHIP

To know how to do what others only know how to think or say marks men for leadership roles; and to dare to do what others only dare to think or say makes them leaders of men.

The demand for leadership throughout the world is already critical and is likely to become more acute. The future demands leaders in greater quantity and quality than ever before—leaders who are honest, unselfish, courageous and dedicated to the principles of God, country and fellowman; leaders who are committed to service and to achieving Christian levels.

The Harding College Board of Trustees, leaders who believe that the school's greatest contributions lie in the future, have, thus far, pledged a total of $737,000 to the school in planning for a capital campaign for Phase II of the Decade of Development. These gifts represent a great spirit of sacrifice among Board members and a great confidence in Harding's future plans.

One member has pledged 40 per cent of his net worth. The amount is in excess of ten times that previously given by the same person in Phase I. Another member pledged twenty times more in Phase II than in Phase I.

This spirit of sacrifice, like a golden thread, is woven throughout Harding's history. When Harding's predecessor was raising funds for the construction of a new dormitory, Z. C. Thompson, president of the Board of Trustees, called a meeting of the board and other interested persons. During the meeting each person agreed to assess his property at market value and donate five percent of the assessment to the new building. In a few moments a considerable sum was raised, not from people of wealth but from farmers with moderate incomes. Many of these assessment donations were continued and became the foundation upon which Harding was launched.

Today Harding's board members are pledged to provide calm council and constructive leadership as a steadying influence in a society that is battered by the explosion of immorality and threatened by the explosion of student activism. Realizing the importance of example, every attempt will be made by the members of the board to bring their part of a capital campaign to ultimate effectiveness.

General George Washington provided the leadership when it was needed for America. Abraham Lincoln pointed out that "leadership always involves risk taking." People must have the courage of their convictions and be willing to take some risks for what they believe to be right. America would not be what it is today without men like Washington and Lincoln, who were leaders when their country so desperately needed leadership.

Harding's board members are not a committee who give a few hours of their time to attend a few meetings and enact a few laws, but committed individuals who feel the urgency of giving their unqualified, creative support to the college. The growth of their commitment of the Decade of Development has great challenge to human effort.

These are dedicated leaders who give of their service and resources first and will ask others to do the same. Why are they and others so concerned about the future of Harding College? Board members gave several reasons.

Hillard Johnmeyer of Rolla, Mo., said, "Because there is no other college like Harding. Its administration and faculty are outstanding in knowledge of current events and religious principles. This type of leadership is the last chance for America."

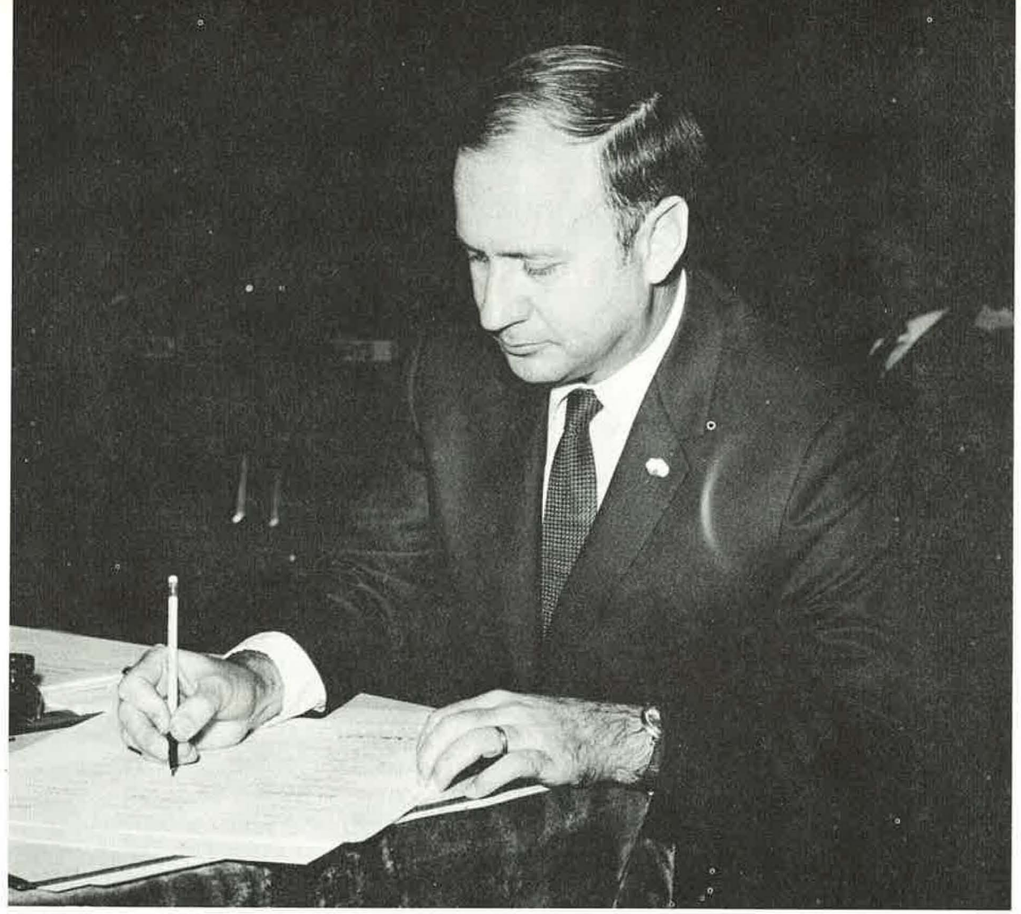
President emeritus, George S. Benson, commenting on Harding's relationship to America's future said: "A gift to Harding College is an excellent investment in America's future. No man having given to Harding College over the past generation has expressed any regrets."

In an age characterized by its explosiveness, Harding is striving to preserve an educational environment where each individual can reach ultimate growth spiritually, physically and intellectually. "Money spent for Christian education at Harding helps fulfill this purpose in that each student may draw strength in his conviction of right and duty before God and man," said Mrs. Robert S. Warnock of Magnolia, Arkansas. "As a member of the Board of Trustees, I am proud to have a part in the challenge of this Capital Campaign."

Houston T. Karnes, a member of the board from Baton Rouge, Louisiana pointed out the great need for support from all those who appreciate the growing importance of Christian education to maintain and improve Harding College. He said: "We need to support it today: tomorrow may be too late."

This will unquestionably be Harding's biggest effort during this generation. It will require the maximum support of all suporters. The opportunity to share in the effort to preserve and enlarge these values is the opportunity now offered by the Capital Campaign program.

Board Chairman W. L. Howard said, "The cost of assurance is great, but the challenge is greater. The road will be hard, but the endeavor will be fulfilling. No amount of time, energy or money is too much to ask to assure Harding's future and the values it represents. No one can or should settle for anything less than a future of excellence in Christian education at Harding."



Development Council Member Plays Major Role in Constitutional Convention

A TALENT FOR SERVICE

BY PERRIN JONES

When Ray Thornton, Jr., affixed his signature to the proposed Constitution of 1970 in the well of the House chamber of the State Capitol February 10, he was taking another step along the way of service to his state, his church, his family and his profession that has been the guiding force of his life since those early growing up years as a teacher's son in a small rural town in Grant County, Arkansas.

An active member of the President's Development Council of Harding College, Thornton recently completed a year of hard work as a constitutional delegate from Jefferson and Grant counties. He was chairman of the convention's important committee on the Executive Branch of Government. A dedicated Christian who has filled the pulpit on occasion, Thornton is an outstanding lawyer who served two years as chairman of the State Board of Law Examiners. A vitally interested citizen, he served two years as chairman of the Radio Free Europe Fund in Arkansas.

Thornton was born July 16, 1928, at Conway, where his father, R. H. Thornton, a school superintendent, was completing graduate work. The family remained in Conway only a short time before moving to Leola, in Grant County, where young Thornton spent the first five years of his life. He remembers with pleasure the easy-going pace in this small railroad town. As the son of a school teacher, he is grateful for the devotion shown him by his family who taught him to read early and gave him a good start in life. In 1933, his father was elected County School Superintendent and the family moved to Sheridan, where he still makes his home, although he practices law in both Sheridan and Little Rock.

In commenting on those early days in Sheridan, Thornton recalls, "I remember when dad moved to Sheridan, his salary was $50 a month. We thought it was a fine salary . . . and it was."

Thornton graduated from Sheridan High School in the class of 1945 and received successive scholarships from the University of Arkansas, Yale University and the University of Texas before receiving a degree from the University of Arkansas Law School.

His time in college was interrupted by a three year stint in the U. S. Navy as a communications officer during the Korean War. Of his service in the Navy, Thornton says, "I was motivated both then and now by a sense of loyalty to my country, and was glad to have a part in our efforts to restrain Communist aggression in the Far East theatre."

After finishing law school, Thornton moved back to his home area and began to enter into community and civic affairs and became involved in a number of clubs and activities around the state. He worked with the Community Development Program traveling through the state encouraging local communities to become better places to live. He served as a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney in Little Rock shortly after leaving law school.

Primarily through Thornton's recent leadership as chairman of the Constitutional Convention's important Executive Branch Committee, a plan for executive reorganization of the state's 180 boards and commissions into 20 departments was accomplished. During the convention, he originated a proposal which clarified many statutory provisions under the new constitution, if it is adopted. The proposal which was adopted reduced certain matters which should not have constitutional status to three categories below constitutional status.

Of the convention, Thornton says, ". . . I can honestly say that I believe every delegate constantly worked for writing a document that would be for the best interests of the state. There was no throwing in road blocks or trying to maneuver ideas around to benefit one group or another . . . I feel it will stand close examination and comparison with the 1874 document."

Through involvement in communications during the Korean war, Thornton became interested in Radio Free Europe, a project in which he retains a deep interest. Later, he participated in fund raising efforts on behalf of this program. "In 1966," said Thornton, "I was selected as state chairman of the Radio Free Europe Fund." In that capacity, he traveled to Germany, Portugal and Austria to become acquainted with the RFE program. Of the awesome Iron Curtain he said: "It is not merely a figure of speech, it is an actual barrier that stretches 1,500 miles across the face of Europe. There is a wall, a fence, pill boxes, machine guns and it is patrolled by dogs and men, as Winston Churchill once said, 'from Stettin on the Baltic to Trieste on the Adriatic.' "

Thornton pointed out that Radio Free Europe, with the help of Voice of America and the BBC, has been able to penetrate the Iron Curtain and thwart the Communist's attempt to isolate the young people and control all information they receive until their attitudes and lives would be beyond reversal.

Speaking of the western world's concept, he said: "It is based on two corner stones: Christian faith and the idea of Roman law and justice. The contribution of Christianity, in the broad sense, is the importance of each individual life. And the idea of Roman law and justice is that the law and justice must apply equally to all men. Now, upon this combination has grown our whole, rich western way of life, based on idealism and love, and recognizing that the happy man is one who has inner peace and blessings rather than a pocketful of material goods."

With this attitude, it is not by chance that Thornton has developed an interest in Harding College and its development.

"I knew of Harding long ago. The first real impact of Harding was when Jim Bill McInteer came to Sheridan in the middle '40's and started our meetings as the church of Christ. I knew that any school that could produce people like Jim Bill and his wife, Betty, was a fine school," said Thornton. "But the thing that impresses me most about Harding is that its ideals of Americanism are just as vital and just as important as its contribution to Christianity. I am not a flag waver in the sense that I am trying to gain credit for myself by exhibiting patriotism. I don't believe in that, but still, I am not ashamed to be in America and admit to having loyalties toward this country and its institutions of justice and freedom," he commented. "And this is why I am involved as heavily as I like to think I am involved in the development of Harding," he added.

Thornton began to come to the campus to speak to students on the balance of trade, to chapel audiences, and on one or two occasions to the American Youth Seminar. He is deeply interested in young people and said of them: ". . . The attitude of young people is to explore for the kind of life they want to live and to make their own choices. They are seeking a cause. I think this is great. I think because this exists in our youth, the importance of an institution like Harding is greatly accented. It gives guidance and moral support to our youth in their quest for the meaning of life . . . what they're really searching for."

This type thinking pervades Ray Thornton's whole life. For when asked about the outstanding event in his life, he pondered the question a moment and then said: "One of the highest moments in my life was when I, on occasion, acted as a minister of a congregation. But the highest moment of my life has come from marrying a sweet girl, Betty Jo, and working with her in the development of the family." The Thorntons are the parents of three daughters, Nancy, Mary Jo, and Stephanie—all of whom attend the Sheridan Public Schools.

In commenting on his involvement with Harding's Development Program, Thornton said: "When Dr. Ganus asked me on one occasion if I would serve on the President's Development Council, it didn't take me a half a minute to say yes. I was enthusiastic about it. It's a great institution. I am honored to have been asked to be a part of the program."

Perrin Jones is editor and publisher of the Searcy Daily Citizen. A member of the State Board of Education, he served as a delegate to the recently completed Constitutional Convention, revising the Arkansas document for the first time since 1874.

HERE, THERE

ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL DAY, MAY DAY SCHEDULED MAY 2

A special chapel service, entertainment, a faculty reception, complimentary meals and the crowning of the Queen of May will be features of annual High School Day set for May 2. Eddie R. Campbell, assistant director of admissions, will be in charge of activities for all high school students interested in Harding College. Beginning with registration at 8 a.m. a full slate of events will be arranged for young people. The May Fete on the front campus at 4:15 will officially end the festivities.

NORTHWESTERN A CAPPELLA TOUR SCHEDULED FOR SPRING BREAK

The spring tour of the A Cappella chorus will be March 27-April 7 with programs scheduled for eight states. The 44-member tour group with Dr. Kenneth Davis, Jr., director, will sing in 13 cities during their trip.

The itinerary is as follows: March 27, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Bolivar, Tenn.; March 28, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Knoxville, Tenn.; March 29, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Johnson City, Tenn.; March 29, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Bristol, Va.; March 30, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Arlington, Va.; March 31, 8:00 p.m., Church of Christ, Bowie, Md., April 1, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, King of Prussia, Pa.; April 2, 7:30 p.m., Manhattan Church of Christ, New York, N. Y.; April 3, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Scranton, Pa.; April 4, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Wheeling, W. Va.; April 5, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Middletown, Ohio; April 6, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Paris, Tenn.; April 7, 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Corning, Ark.

NOMINEES SOUGHT BY ALUMNI OFFICE FOR ANNUAL AWARD

Nominations for the 1970 Distinguished Alumnus Award have been requested by the Alumni Office. Executive Secretary Buford Tucker said that names would be accepted until May 1.

The Distinguished Alumnus will be honored at commencement ceremonies June 4. The executive committee of the association will make the decision.

Candidates must meet the following qualifications:

(1) He must be an active supporter of Harding College.

(2) His life must be consistent with the ideals of Harding College.

(3) He must have achieved a degree of excellence and recognition in his chosen field of activity.

(4) He must strive to advance academically and spiritually to serve God better.

Tucker requests that all alumni consider this carefully and send recommendations.

GRID SCHEDULE SET FOR 1970

The Bisons' 1970 football season will add Arkansas AM&N, the newest member of the Arkansas Intercollegiate Conference, to their schedule.

The home schedule includes Southwestern College (Ka.), Sept. 19; Arkansas A&M, Oct. 17; Arkansas AM&N, Oct. 31; Arkansas Tech, Nov. 14; and State College of Arkansas, Nov. 21.

Road games are Millsaps College in Jackson, Miss., Sept. 26; Southern State in Magnolia, Ark. Oct. 3; Mississippi College in Clinton, Miss., Oct. 17; Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, Ark., Oct. 24; and Henderson State in Arkadelphia, Ark., Nov. 7.

REGISTRAR NAMES 258 SCHOLARS TO FALL DEAN'S HONOR ROLL

Forty-nine students made straight "A" averages to lead the total of 258 named to the fall semester Dean's List, according to Virgil Beckett, registrar.

Twenty-five seniors, eight juniors, ten sophomores and six freshmen achieved perfect averages. The entire list included 82 seniors, 65 juniors, 45 sophomores and 66 freshmen.

To be named to the Dean's List upperclassmen must make at least a 3.50 average on at least 12 hours, while freshmen must make at least 3.25 on at least 12 hours.

Seniors: Joyce Ailes of Valparaiso, Ind.; Janet Allison of Paragould; Fred Bailey of Memphis; Donna Deason Buck of Rogers; Judy Coffman of Jackson, Tenn.; Marty Coston of Bridgeville, Del.; Carol Davis of Kodiak, Ak.; Diana Dooley of Bartlesville, Okla.; Jim Dowdy of Meridianville, Ala.; Howard Holmes of Ft. Worth; Linda Hooton of Altus, Okla.; James McCall of Washington, D. C.; Maxine MacKay of Douglass, Kan.; Barry Milton of Atlanta; Margaret Mobley of Rector; Larry Owen of Springfield, Mo.; Deborah Pankey of Judsonia; Joyce Pippin of Warren, Mich.; Elizabeth Reves of Bartlesville, Okla.; Cheryl Rice of Carlisle; Judy Sawyer of Bartlesville, Okla.; Ruth Slinkard of Gateway; Samuel Thomas of Athens, Ala.; Rick Venable of Bartlesville, Okla.; and William Yates of Little Rock.

Juniors: Russ Burcam of Kennett, Mo.; Vance Cox of Tustin, Calif.; Gloria Daniel of Nashville, Tenn.; Wanda Fletcher of Pleasant Plains; David Lacey of Dallas; Ginny Stewart of Warrington, Fla.; Louis Watts of Sumerco, W. Va.; Donna Wolfe of Depauw, Ind.

Sophomores: Joanna Brockwell of Jonesboro; Joe Horton of Mountain Home; Donna Holmquist of Memphis; Sandra Matthews of West Plains, Mo.; Carisse Mickey of Dallas; Sharon Satterwhite of Houston; Randy Smith of Ft. Worth; Leland Vickers of Sharptown, Md.; Keith Wayland of Wichita, Kan.; Gary Woodward of Ft. Worth.

Freshmen: Joe Jones of Portia; Tom Keith Barriger of Clawson, Mich.; Gary Covalt of Sister Lakes, Mich.; John Nunnally of Memphis; McKay Shields of Oxford, Miss.; Ronnie Stough, Montgomery, Ala.

EVANGELISM, YOUTH SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED FOR JUNE SEMINAR

Speakers for the Personal Evangelism-Campaign Workers' Workshop and Seminar for American Youth, both a part of the annual World Evangelism Seminar, have been announced, according to Dr. W. Joe Hacker Jr., chairman of the Bible department. Both events will be June 4-6 in the Heritage Center.

The academic portion of the World Evangelism Seminar will be conducted from June 8-July 9.

Three speakers will address the combined groups. Rees Bryant, minister of Woodson Chapel church of Christ in Nashville and former missionary to Nigeria, will keynote the opening meetings of both groups with a speech entitled "Let Us Let the World Hear." His address is set for 1 p.m. on June 4.

President C. L. Ganus Jr. will welcome the group and Eddie Cloer, Hot Springs minister, will speak at 8 a.m. on June 5.

Included in the Personal Evangelism-Campaign division will be several groups who will leave for evangelistic campaigns June 6. Speakers are Dr. Hacker, Owen Olbricht of Scranton, Pa., Lloyd Deal and Jerry Loutzenhiser of Des Moines, Otis Gatewood of Abilene, Bob Danklefson of South Bend, Ind., Bill Long of Ft. Worth, J. P. Brown of Gulfport, Miss., Maurice O'Neal of Nashville, Ivan Stewart of Oklahoma City, Danny Cottrell of West Memphis and Clayton Pepper of Nashville.

Other speakers for the Youth Seminar are Keith Hammond, Bob Hare, Terry Smith, Eddie Bowman, James Kent, Joe McKissack, Roger Lamb, Keith Robinson, Steve Smith, Paul Learned and Bill Baker.

'MEETING MAN'S NEEDS' CHOSEN THEME OF WORKERS' WORKSHOP

"Meeting Man's Needs" has been chosen as the theme of the eighth annual Christian Workers' Workshop, August 3-6, according to Dr. W. Joe Hacker, chairman of Harding's Bible department.

This year's workshop will be coordinated by a committee consisting of Dr. Bill Patterson of Memphis, Brad Brumley of Columbus, Miss., and Jerry Jones and Hacker of Searcy.

Reservations are now being accepted by the American Heritage Center. Rooms in the college's air-conditioned dormitories can be reserved by sending $1 deposit for each room desired.

CAMPUS CALENDAR

PREACHER'S SEMINAR, "FAITH IN CONFLICT," March 10

YOUTH FORUM, March 13-14

JUNIOR COLLEGE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT, March 13, 14

ARKANSAS SPEECH ASSOCIATION FESTIVAL, March 13, 14

BIBLE SEMINAR, HARDEMAN NICHOLS, March 16-18

BAND TOUR, March 16-18

SPRING RECESS, March 27-April 6

SPRING A CAPPELLA TOUR TO NORTHEAST, March 27-April 6

LYCEUM: NEW ORLEANS SYMPHONY, April 14

BIBLE SEMINAR, MAURICE HALL, April 27-29

ASSOCIATED WOMEN FOR HARDING CONFERENCE, May 2

HIGH SCHOOL DAY—MAY FETE, May 2,

ARKANSAS INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
TENNIS MEET, Little Rock, May 12, 13, 14

LYCEUM: SPRING MUSICAL, May 8, 9

MEDICINES AND MISSIONS CONFERENCE, May 15

ARKANSAS INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
TRACK MEET, Little Rock, May 14-15

ALUMNI DAY. June 3

GRADUATION, June 4

SEMINAR FOR AMERICAN YOUTH, June 4-6

WORLD EVANGELISM SEMINAR, June 8-July 9

REGISTRATION — SUMMER SCHOOL, June 8

x

Miss Shirley Birdsall
Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas 72144

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