

A Short History of Bethany



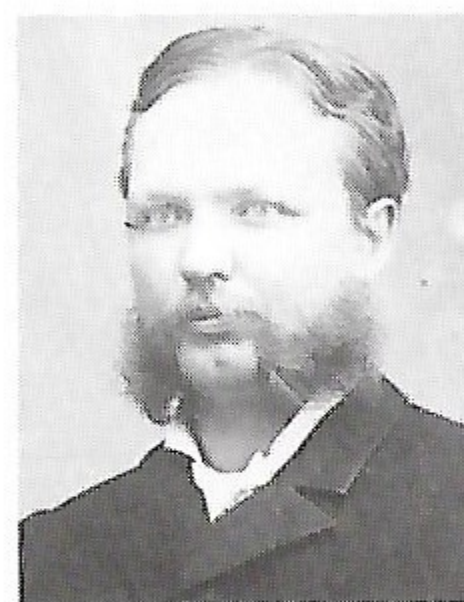
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Once again in contemporary American culture it has become acceptable to delve into historical precedents and roots. The coincidence of Bethany's centennial being now is a happy occurrence because of contemporary attitudes toward the compilation, distillation, and uses of history. History can be many things. Historical narratives can have several degrees of sophistication and credibility. But most of all, history can help the present and the future to be even more meaningful and significant.

Here following is a brief summary of some of the 100 years background of the college now known as Bethany College—Bethany in Kansas.

1881 - 1932, The Early Years

They actually were Swedes, those first pioneer Swedish-American Lutherans who founded Bethany College on October 15, 1881 in the sacristy of Bethany Lutheran Church on Main Street of the then recently relocated village of Lindsborg, Kansas. There had been Pastor Olof Olsson, who laid the



*Dr. Carl A. Swensson,
founder of Bethany College*

groundwork for structured education in the Smoky Valley of Central Kansas. His successor, and the actual founder of Bethany College, was Rev. Dr. Carl Aaron Swensson. The Lindsborg-area immigrants from Värmland had come to America in 1869, and the years following, to find "the land of the future." They probably could not have envisioned what Bethany College is today—100 years later.

But those pioneers from Europe undoubtedly had many of the same motivations which are dominant among people of today's Bethany. There are some differences, of course.

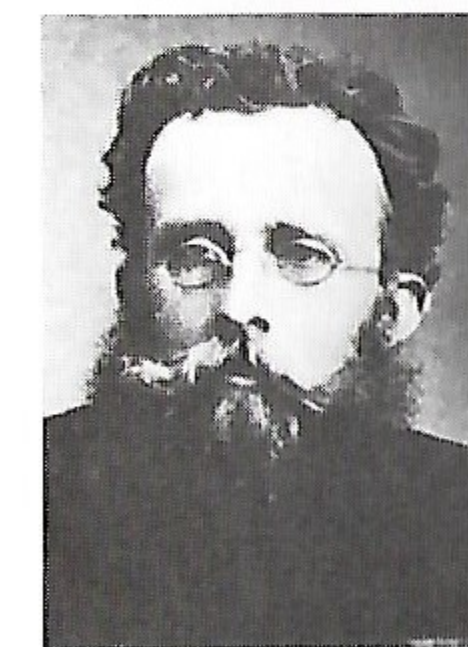
A desire for education, self-improvement, a seeking of knowledge of things both secular and sacred, and a local supportive community in which anonymity is difficult if not impossible (even if it were desirable) are some characteristics which seem to have transcended the past 100 years.

The early Swedes who became part of the first days of Bethany Academy, the institution which grew into Bethany College, were undoubtedly strongly influenced by the Christian piety

which was so much a part of life and culture of the pioneers' days in the Smoky Valley.

The school, soon to be a college, was an effort "to mould the character of students and people . . .," and it was said to be urgently needed to develop individual talents.

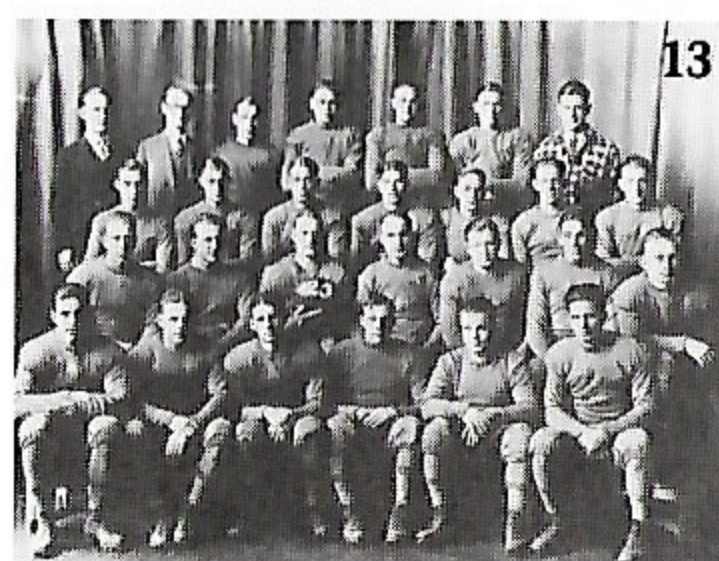
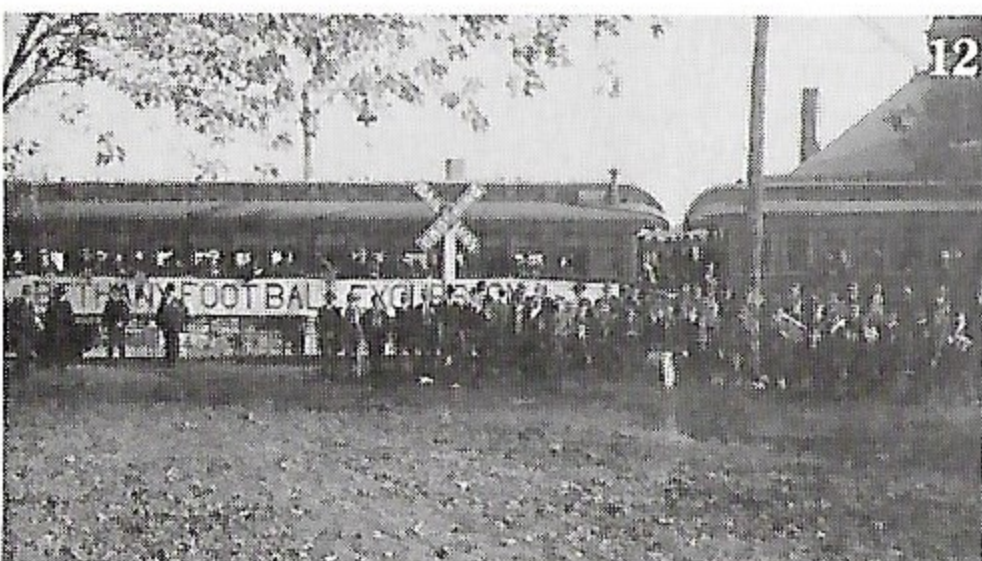
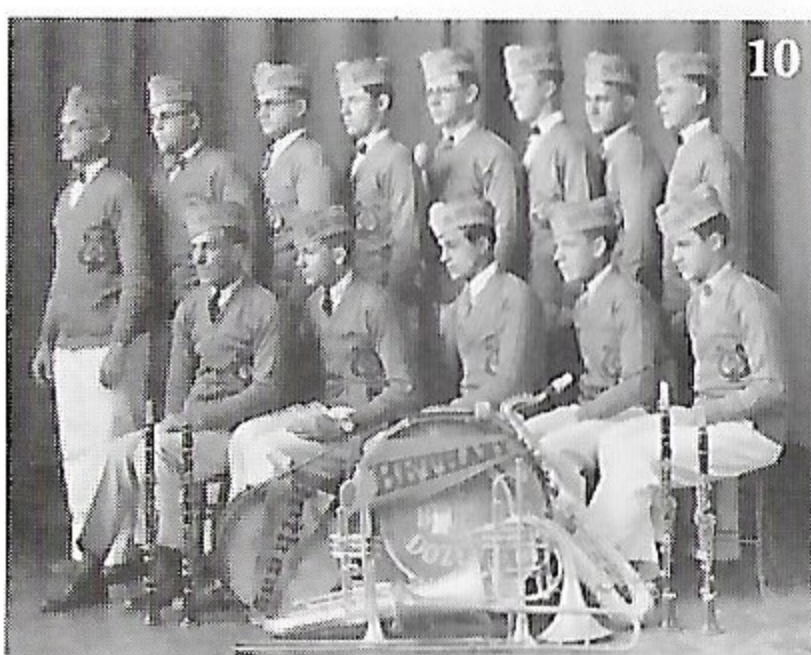
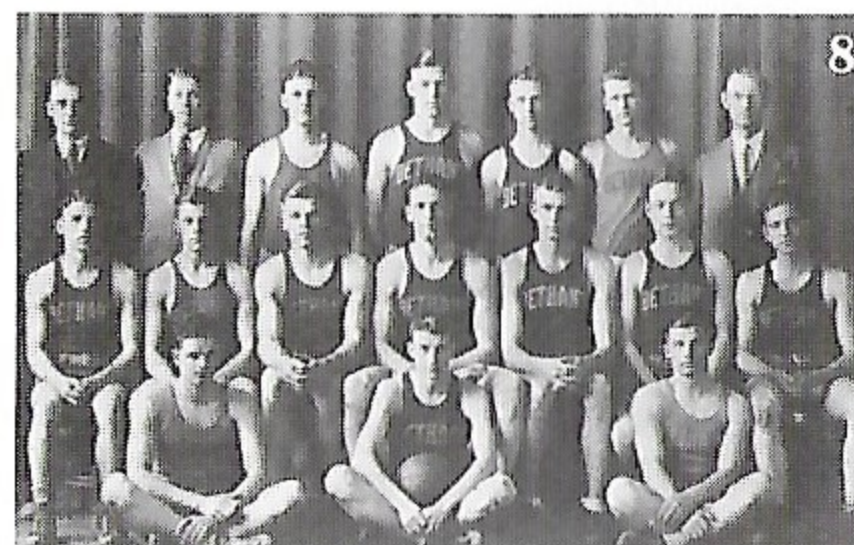
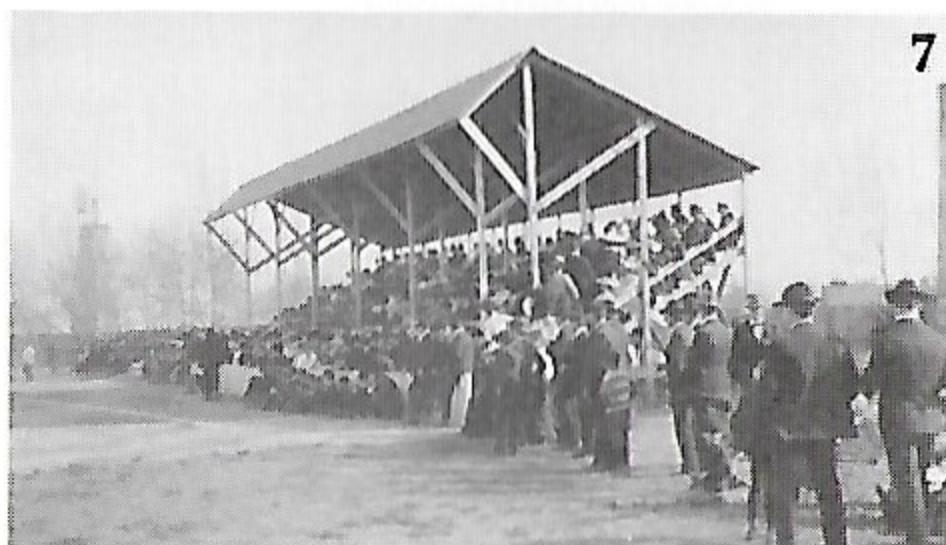
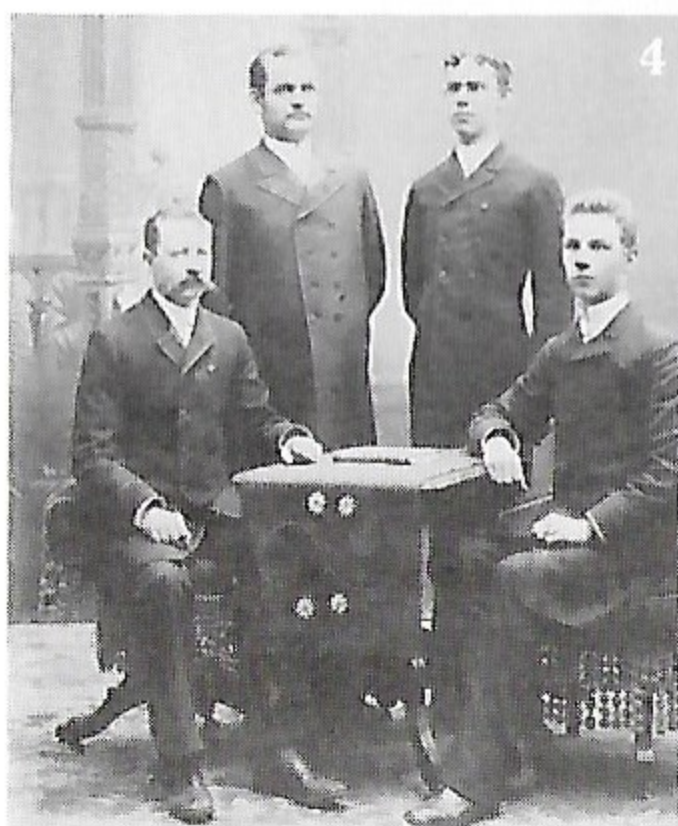
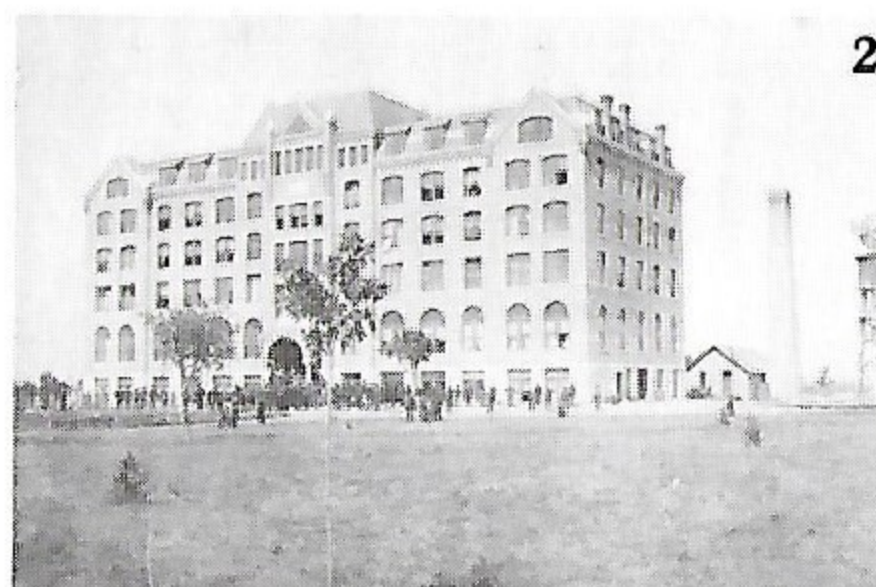
There was virtually an explosion of institutional development, as Bethany's first-day enrollment of 10 students became 27 during year one, as the first teacher, J. A. Udden, was joined in



*Edward Nelander,
first president of
Bethany, 1882-1889*

the second-year faculty by Edward Nelander (who was named first president in the autumn of 1882), C. G. Norman, J. Hasselquist, John T. Anderson, and of course, Carl Swensson, who had taught Bible and religious history classes since Bethany's inception. The old public school house was purchased in 1882, moved to the campus "park", and enlarged. In Bethany's first July, the Smoky Hill district of the Kansas Conference of the Augustana Lutheran Synod Church pledged formal support of the new school. An

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1. The early campus blooming with the fresh faces of prairie daisies and young women.
2. Rising above the stark prairie, Old Main declared to the world of 1887: We are here to stay!
3. The 1925 faculty assembles on the steps of Carnegie Library:
Front row from left:
Lofgren, Brase, Deere, Pihlblad, Sandzen, Larson, Bonander.
Second row:
Sweedlun, Lundgren, Faines, Thorsen, Holcomb, Stensaas, Brown.
Third row:
Eyme, Gunnarson, Wetterstrom, Wallin, Uhe, Jaderborg, Barham.
Fourth row:
Lorimer, Carlson, Mathis, Marm, Welch, Wheaton, Stensaas.
Fifth row:
Lindberg, Swenson, Pruitt-Brown, Strom, Magnusson, Houdek.
Sixth row:
Anderson, Griessell, Smith, Palmquist.
4. On May 21, 1891, E. Glad, J. A. Westerlund, E. F. Pihlblad, and J. Lincoln received the first baccalaureate degrees from Bethany College.
5. Bethany Business College and its popular Commercial Course set many people on a life's course.
6. Odyssey of a landmark: The Swedish Pavilion, constructed in Sweden, erected at St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, brought to the Bethany Campus in 1905, removed to the Historical Complex of McPherson County Park, 1969.
7. Even the ladies in their long swirling skirts, ruffled shirtwaists and fancy hats climbed the high grandstand to watch the marvelous doings of those "Terrible Swedes".
8. Kansas Conference 1930 basketball champions, these Bethany Swedes placed 4th in the national AAU Tournament at Kansas City, after losing in semi-finals to the "Olympics" of Los Angeles.
9. On a bright, crisp day in the winter of 1907-1908, folks assemble to see the cornerstone of Carnegie Library laid.
10. The ever-fantastic Blue Dozen in 1927. Was it ever simply one dozen?
11. Ling Auditorium, which could seat 4,000 people within its 8-sided walls, was destroyed by fire in 1946.
12. Football was big, trains were big, and excursions were big when this crowd set off in 1901.
13. The 1925 gridiron Swedes were all-victorious! Scoring 143 points in 7 games (to opponents 3), they let no opponent cross their goal line!
14. Dr. Carl Bergen and Prince Wilhelm of Sweden were among the principals at the groundbreaking for Presser Hall in 1927.

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8-member Board of Directors was elected. The State of Kansas granted the charter in September, 1882.

In the fall of 1882, 44 students signed up. The division of classes and the curriculum grew, and an additional building was constructed. That second building on campus later became the east half of Lane Hart Hall, and it was opened in the fall of 1883—in time for year number three. In the spring the first Bethany Academy graduation exercises were held, in May 1884—the same year that the Kansas Conference of the Augustana Lutheran Church voted to include Bethany as one of its supported educational institutions.

To meet tremendous growing pressures, in 1885 architectural plans were approved for what became “Old Main” building, built at a cost of \$55,000. It was a building which was in service at Bethany from 1887 until 1968, when it no longer could be modernized or adapted for use.

8 Bethany Academy by 1886 had grown from 10 students to 334 students, and from one full-time and a part-time faculty member to a 15-member faculty. The main building, then the largest school structure in Kansas, was to provide top-rate facilities for those times.

A new name was adopted in 1886, Bethany Normal Institute. A year later the name was changed to Bethany College and Normal Institute. It was in 1889 that Bethany College became the official name.

Nelander resigned as president in 1889, and founder Carl A. Swensson became president—at first temporarily, then permanently. Under Swensson almost unbelievable strides were made in developing the institution. An ambitious academic program was developed. By 1891 there were seven academic departments: Collegiate, Preparatory, Normal, Conservatory of Music, Commercial, Model School and Art. On May 21, 1891, four students received the first Bethany College baccalaureate degrees: Eric Glad, Julius Lincoln, Ernst F. Pihlblad, and J. A. Westerlund.

Through the years there were many courses, certificates, and degree offerings. In addition to the baccalaureate degree, Bethany awarded the master of arts, first authorized in 1895; there was a degree in law (the school of law from 1902-11 had a number of outstanding graduates); the doctor of philosophy degree was established, but no earned Ph.D. degrees were ever awarded; and there were numerous academic programs designed to fill various academic needs.

In 1901, at the end of two decades, Bethany's organizational structure included the College—with a School of Liberal Arts,

School of Pedagogy, School of Oratory and Elocution, and the Academy; the College of Music and Fine Arts—with the Musical Conservatory, School of Art, and the School of Sloyd, Handiwork, Pyrography, and Embroidery; the College of Business—with the Commercial Department and School of Shorthand and Typewriting; the Graduate School; and the Summer School.

The impact of the “Messiah” festival, for fine arts education and other institutional offerings, both in the early years and later throughout this century, is described later in this publication. Ling Auditorium, home of the “Messiah” festival until 1929, was important on campus from 1895-1946.

There is little doubt that the early progress of Bethany College reflected the dreams and aspirations of Carl Swensson—Lutheran minister, Bethany College founder, and president 1889-1904. His untimely death on February 14, 1904, while in Los Angeles, caused extreme trauma and many uncertainties. His great achievements in the brief life span of 47 years are chronicled elsewhere—even though there isn't a single definitive biography available.

Throughout the early years of Bethany, indeed the theme seemed to be never-ending, there were difficulties with indebtedness and a lack of adequate institutional funds. Often both capital improvements and operational needs created seemingly unsurmountable fiscal pressures. And yet the supporters of Bethany College have nearly always come through—then, as now. In the last decade or so of Bethany's first century, far-reaching fund-raising efforts and successes have become an integral part of the necessary overall institutional management. In the early years there were actual crises, but the support and dedication by Bethany people sustained the dreams and forward-looking programs.

Ernst F. Pihlblad, Bethany professor, vice-president, alumnus, and Lutheran clergyman, became president of Bethany in 1904, at age 31. A fine classical scholar, an especially gifted speaker, and a man with excellent resources of intellect, he brought to the college presidency much expertise, dedication, and will. The Pihlblad years were long and fruitful for Bethany.

An early Pihlblad emphasis was library improvements. The Carnegie Library was built in 1908 and was used until 1970. The 1904 Swedish Pavilion from the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition at St. Louis was given to the College in 1905, and it had various uses until it was removed from the campus in 1969.

There were dark days during World War I, but by 1921 Dr. Pihlblad said: “The past year has been undeniably the happiest in the school's history.” Enrollment (over 600), student and faculty achievement, a balanced budget, and gift and endowment funds were success factors. Successful gift campaigns were to follow, Presser Hall auditorium and studio wing were completed in 1928-29, and other progress was achieved. In Dr.

Pihlblad's 25th annual report in 1929, he noticed that of the 38 instructional staff members, 13 were among the 31 at Bethany in 1904; and, the names are distinguished ones in the annals of the college.

In 1921 Dr. Pihlblad and his associates had set out to gain accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Finally, in March 1932, Bethany College was placed on the all-important list of accredited colleges. Ever since then, Bethany has been fully accredited.

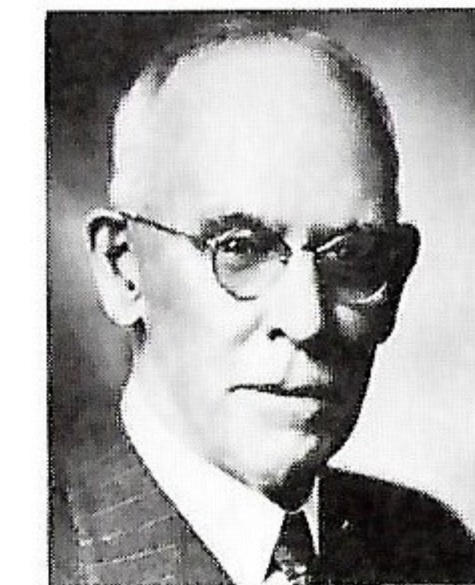
1932-1952, Accreditation, through the depression, and World War II with aftermath

The North Central accreditation and the necessary preparatory institutional and financial improvements of the 1920's gave new strength and recognition to Bethany. Accreditation and associated developments carried multi-faceted benefits. They helped Bethany weather the storms of the Great Depression of the 1930's. The wisdom of good planning in the 1920's, the increased endowment funds, and the building program had put Bethany into a survival posture—even though the Depression struck with full fury. It was grim by 1932, three years after the national economic Crash. Enrollment decreased severely. Gifts and church support declined. Salaries were cut, and cut again.

By May, 1935, a balanced budget was restored.

Economic factors were pressing, almost calamitous, and yet the College sought to make available a more meaningful educational program. The accreditation impetus continued to be strong. A 1934 study of Bethany institutional purposes described general aims: “. . . to serve young men and women who are seeking a liberal education under Christian influence . . . , to promote cultural development, to stimulate intellectual depth, and to aid the student in forming a sound philosophy of life.”

Bethany continued to keep the structure of a College of Arts and Sciences and of a College of Fine Arts, and there were separate deans from 1918 until the structure was discontinued in 1962.



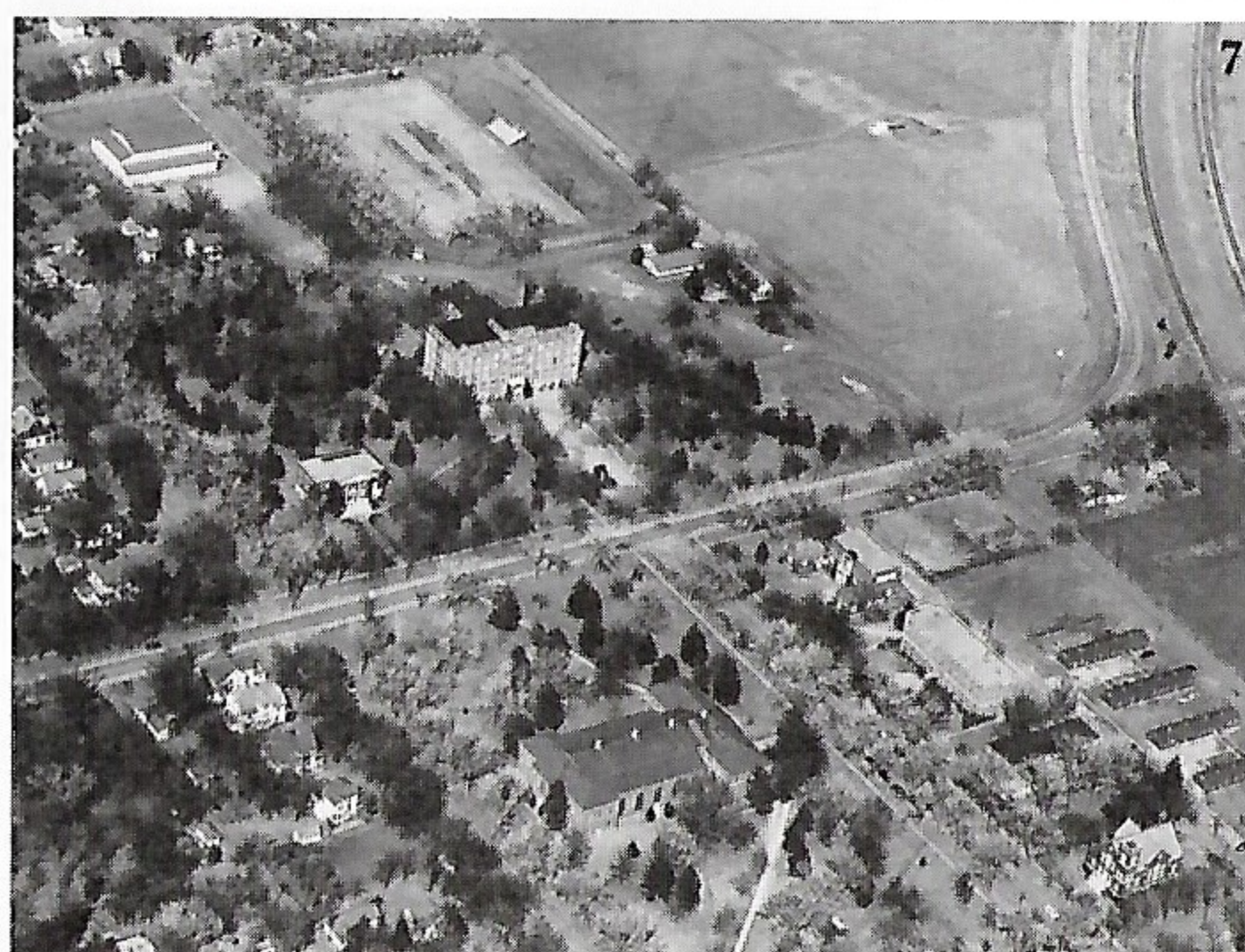
Dr. Ernest F. Pihlblad,
president, 1904-1941

The College applied for membership in the music accrediting agency, the National Association of Schools of Music, and membership/accreditation was readily granted in 1936; it has been maintained ever since.

Through the 1930's Bethany College received several commendations and gift grants which cited the close integration prevailing between fine arts and the liberal arts and sciences on campus.

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1932
1952



1. Dr. Emil O. Deere . . . amid the test tubes, vials, and pickled specimens—a scholar who cared about people.
2. In front of temporary apartments for veterans and their families, built by the Federal Housing Agency in 1946, groundbreaking ceremonies herald the rising of a new women's residence hall honoring Alma Swensson.
3. In many years of Bethany's first century, Old Main was a primary facility. So many decades of growth, of putting down roots, of reaching for the sky . . . so many lives touched, so many dreams kindled . . .
4. Few buildings have been so loved, in spite of its many shortcomings, as Lane Hart Hall.
5. Varsity Quartet: Carol Anderson, Bruce Montgomery, Wayne Holstrom, LaRue Olson.
6. The first building constructed as a dormitory since Lane Hart Hall, Alma Swensson Hall, housing 77 women, was opened September 1949.
7. An aerial view of the post-war Bethany campus.

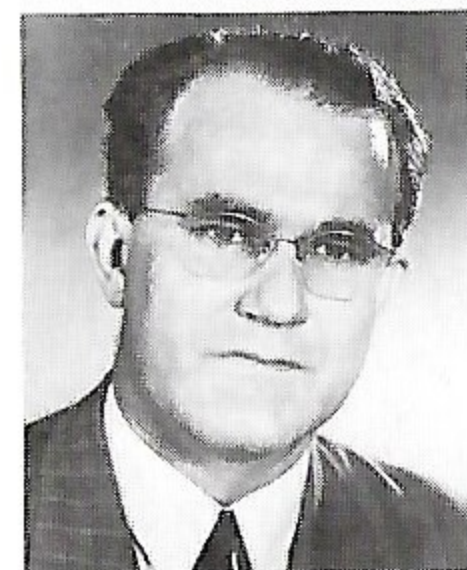
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Regularly the administration and faculty sought to stimulate greater achievement and scholarship. The president continually emphasized the need for library improvements. Campus organizations and activities seemed to become even more dynamic. The Bethany Choir was founded in 1935, in 1938 it received national radio attention.

In 1938 tragedy struck. President Pihlblad was seriously injured in an automobile accident, and he was not able to perform his duties for a full year. Professor Emory Lindquist, vice-president, became acting president. In 1941 Pihlblad resigned, and the following year Lindquist was unanimously elected fourth president of Bethany.

The decimation of student enrollments by national military manpower needs of World War II was just one major problem facing Bethany, as at nearly all colleges and universities. During the war several government-



Dr. Emory K. Lindquist,
president, 1942-1953

sponsored training programs were conducted on campus; the first were WTS and CAA programs, and then came U.S. Navy aviation cadets.

During the war more than 400 stars on the Bethany service flag represented Bethany students, graduates, students, faculty, and administrators.

When the battles in Europe and the Pacific finally ceased in 1945, there was great rejoicing. Students started

flooding back to the campus, and the highest enrollments occurred in 1946-47. The faculty also was increased. But then the drop came, aggravated by military service needs of the Korean war which began in June 1950.

Throughout the period there were curriculum studies, educational program improvements, and enriched general education requirements. Student counseling and guidance were improved. An elementary education degree program was established in 1949; there already was a secondary education program. Bethany was admitted to teacher education accreditation, as the first Kansas private college in the predecessor organization of National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE). In cooperation with Trinity Lutheran Hospital, Kansas City, a bachelor's degree nursing program was operated.

In 1949 Alma Swensson Hall for women was dedicated. There were successful fund-raising campaigns.

President Emory Lindquist resigned and completed his administrative service to Bethany in the summer of 1953—ending a distinguished 20 years as faculty member and president. He became an interdepartmental professor at Wichita State University, later serving there as dean and president.

The Church body which owned the College gave commendation for "... wise and efficient leadership in the maintenance of high academic standards, securing additional professional accreditation, ... adding buildings, ... increasing the endowment fund."

1953-1966, hardest of the hardship eras

Over the next decade and a half there were three Bethany presidents.

Once again there were struggles to cope with meager resources, relatively low student enrollments, a lack of broadly based constituent commitments, a physical plant which needed improvements, and a still inadequate endowment fund.

The fifth Bethany president was Dr. Robert A. L. Mortvedt—an excellent scholar, teacher, administrator, and a well-known Lutheran churchman. He immediately tackled the challenge of increasing the enrollment, which was at 383, including nearly 100 part-time students. Effective steps were taken to deal with cumulative problems, including "grossly inadequate budget for maintenance, an insufficient staff, and the lack of money for purchase of essential equipment." A study was made of Bethany's long-range needs, and in 1955 a ten-year plan was adopted.



Dr. Robert A. L. Mortvedt
president, 1953-1957

The plan proposed full-time enrollment of 550 to 600 students by 1964, seven new buildings, and endowment increases of \$25,000 per year. A full-time director of development was to be engaged.

Nelson Science Hall was dedicated in 1956. The Emil O. Deere Hall men's residence hall was added in 1958. The dedication of Birger Sandzen Memorial Art Gallery was in 1957. To help raise funds for current expenses, the alumni fund was established. The church increased subsidy support. There were studies of the curriculum and instruction, and changes were made. The church approved a constitutional change to provide a broader membership base for the Board of Directors, to obtain more non-Lutherans.

President Mortvedt resigned to direct the Board of Christian higher education of the Augustana Lutheran Church, and he was succeeded in 1958 by Dr. L. Dale Lund.



Dr. L. Dale Lund,
president, 1958-1965

The Lund era witnessed enrollment increases, construction of Deere Hall East, the Ray D. Hahn Physical Education Building, Anna Marm Hall women's residence hall, the Dr. and Mrs. Ernst F. Pihlblad Memorial Union, the new president's home, and the Philip Anderson Athletic Field and Stadium. A professionally prepared campus master plan was adopted in 1963.

When the Lutheran Church in America was formed in 1962, the owner of Bethany College became the LCA Central States Synod—and Bethany also became the official college of the Rocky Mountain Synod (along with Midland Lutheran College) and of the Texas-Louisiana Synod. The new church alignment greatly increased potential financial support and potential students.

Low salaries continued to plague the life of Bethany. The American Association of University Professors rated Bethany as F on a scale of A to F—even though Bethany was highest among all the Protestant colleges in Kansas.

The accumulated operating deficits continued to be troublesome, even though several annual budgets were balanced.

In 1965 President Lund resigned, to become dean of the Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago.

Dr. G. Kenneth Andeen became Bethany's seventh president, and a unique aspect of the installation program, "An Evening with the Students," foretold some of the strengths of the Andeen era. Plans were made to re-activate the stalled Bethany College Progress Fund, and a professional fund-raising firm was engaged. The initial needs were for a classroom facility and a library.

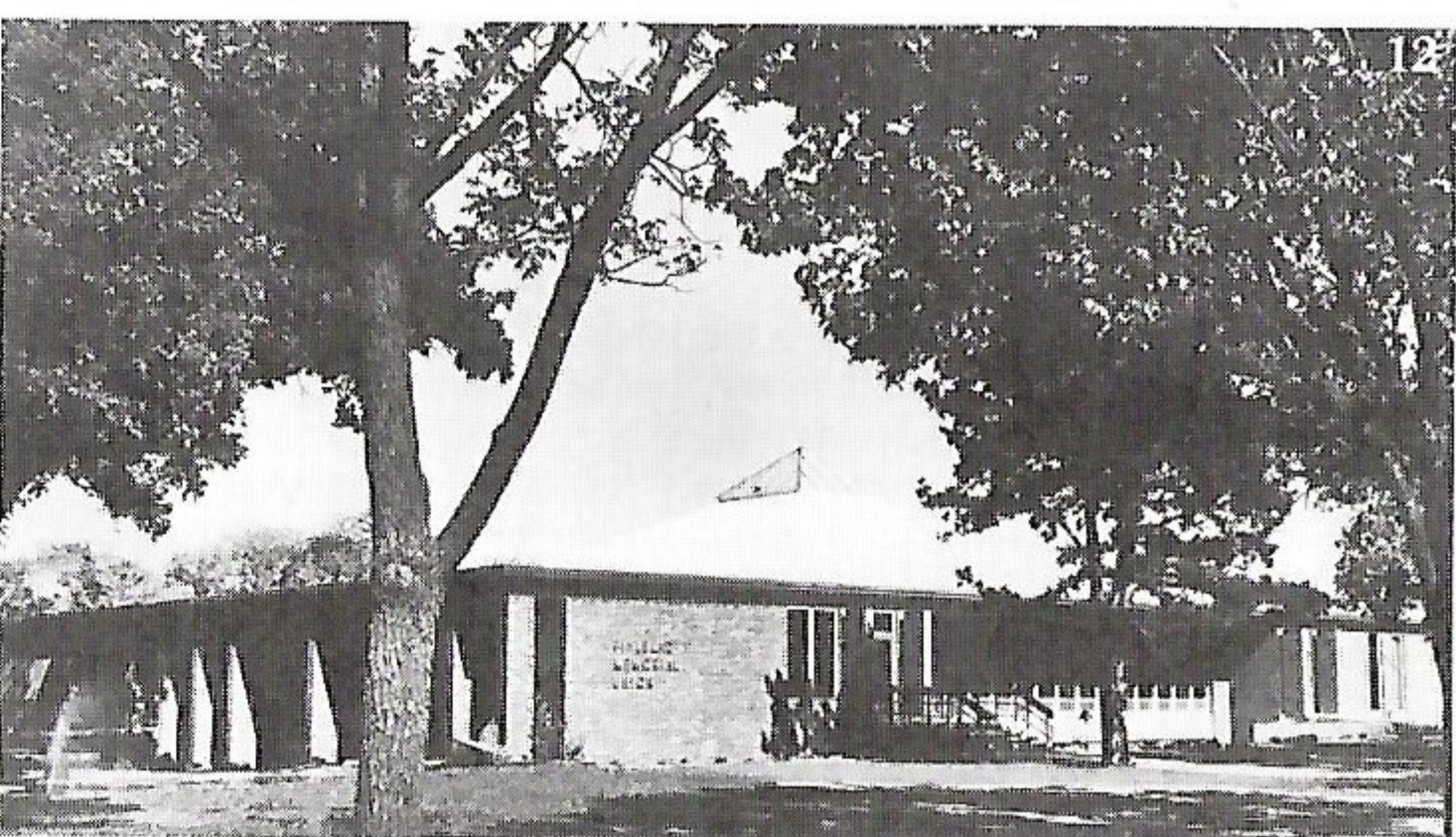
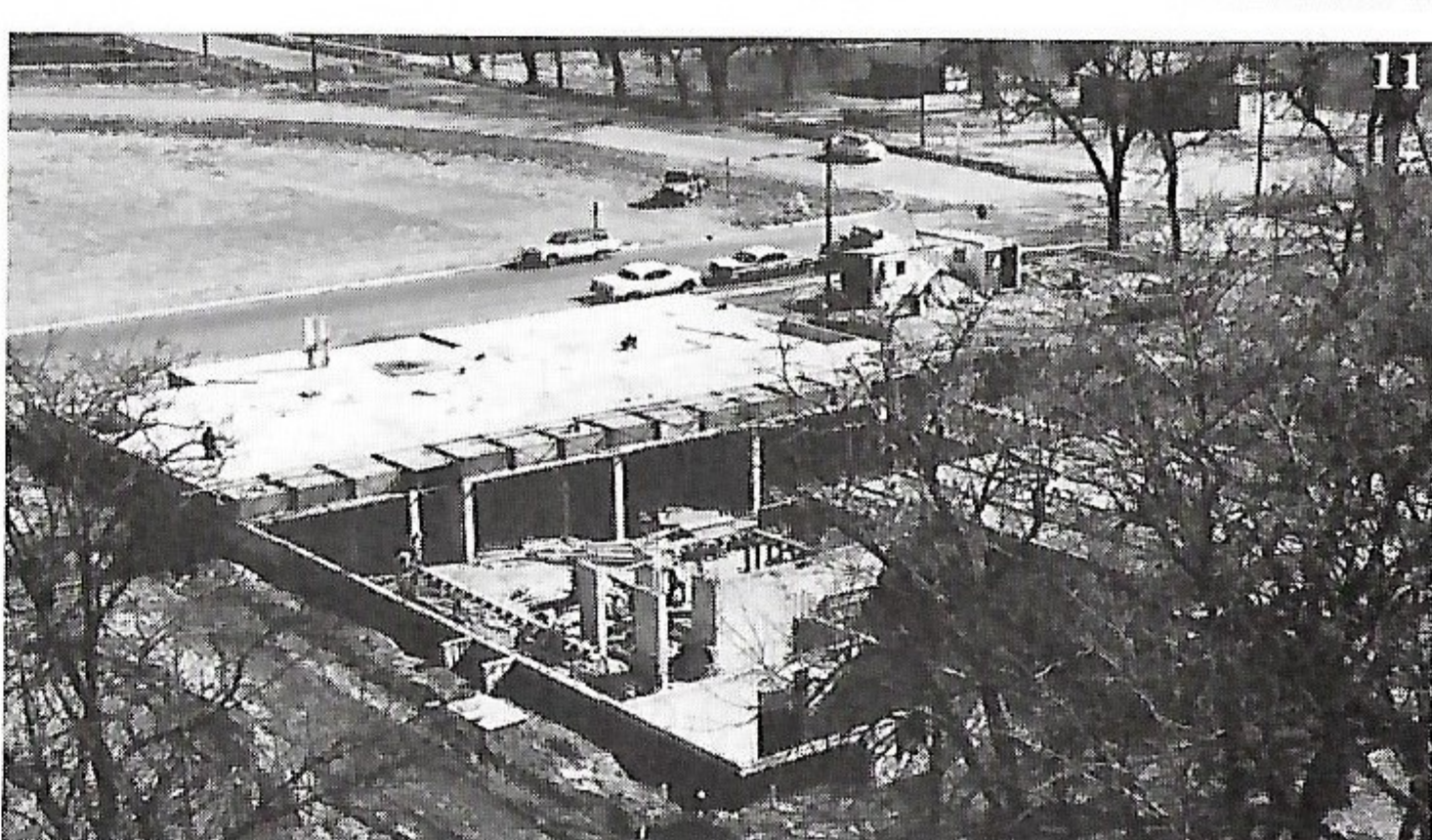
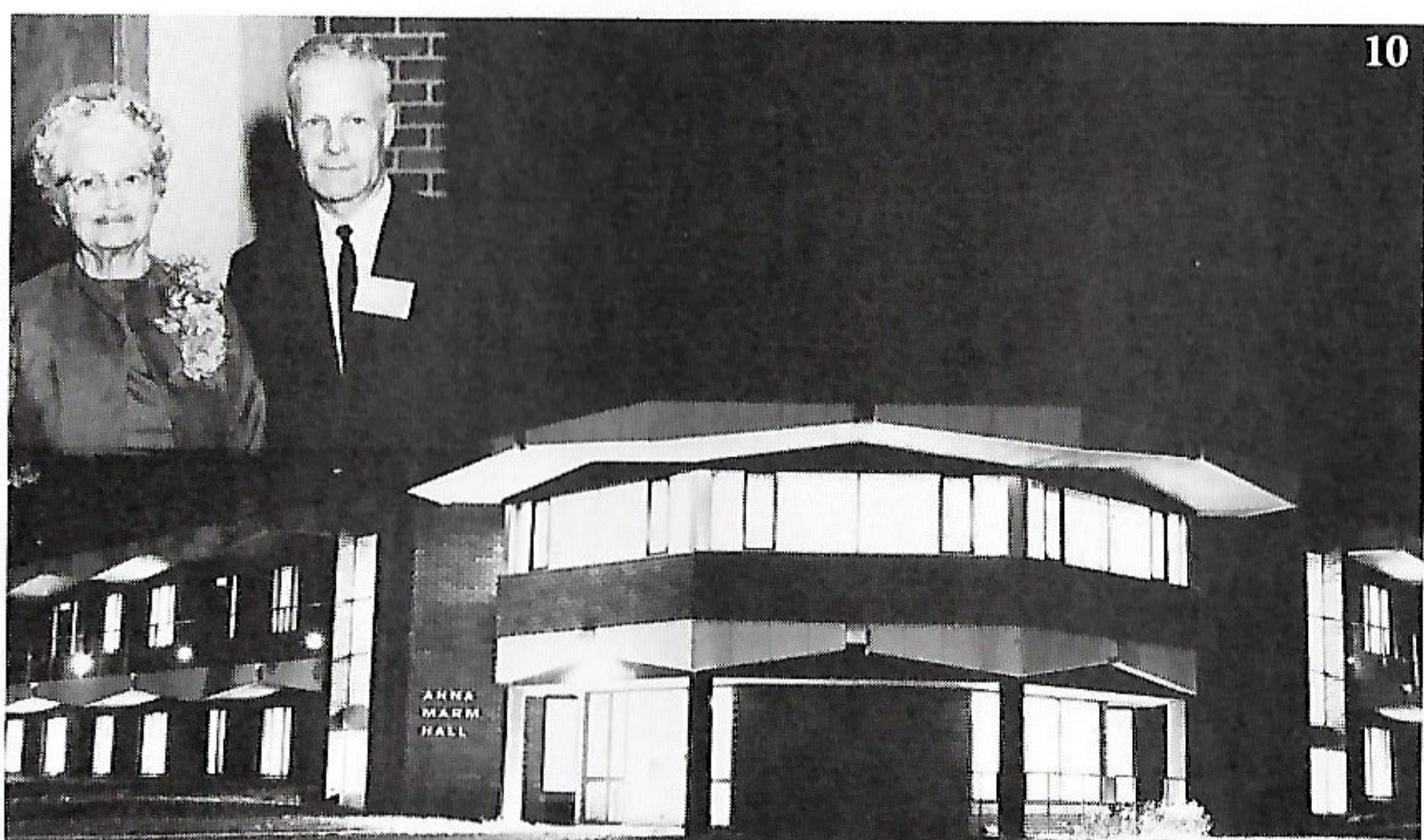
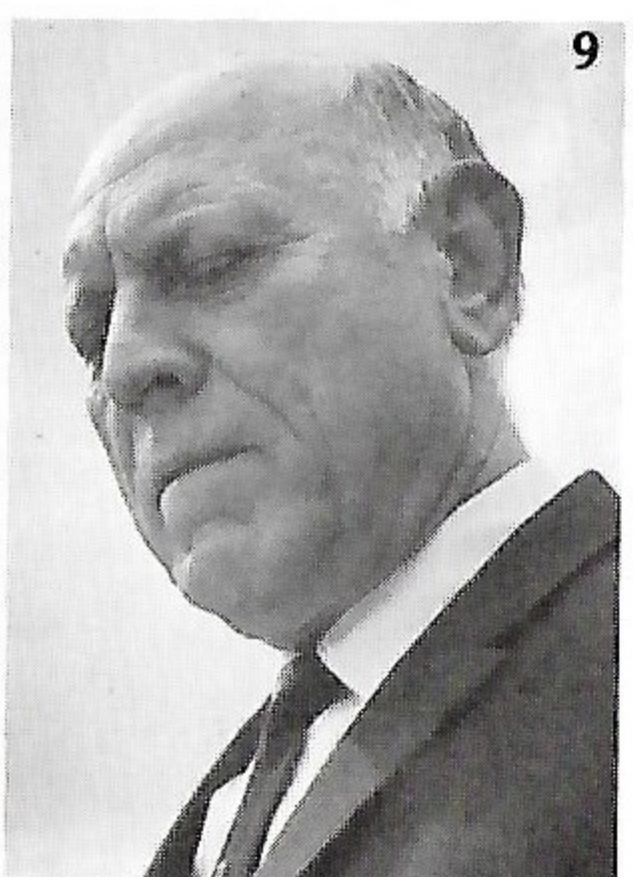
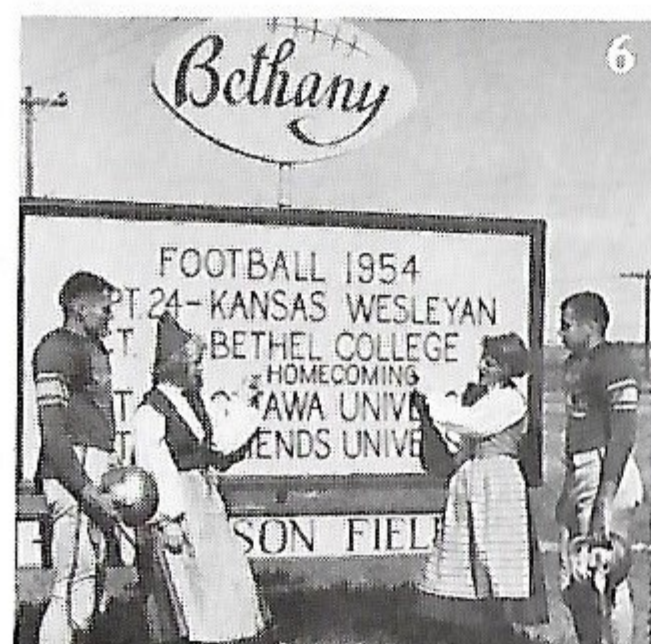
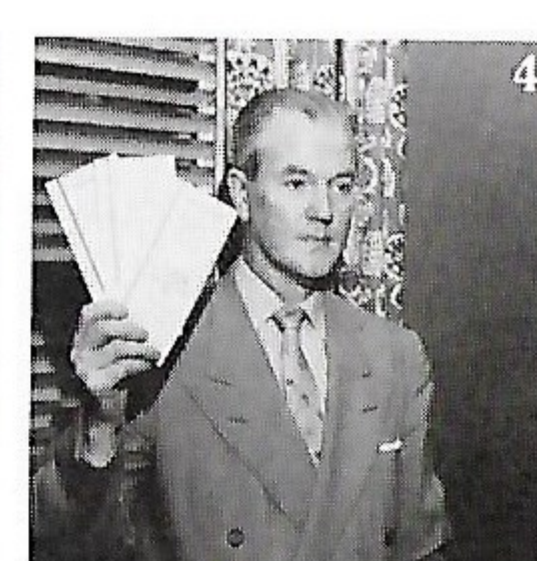
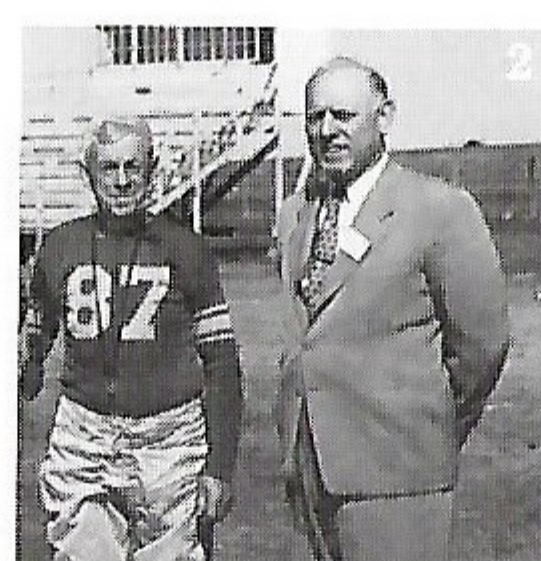
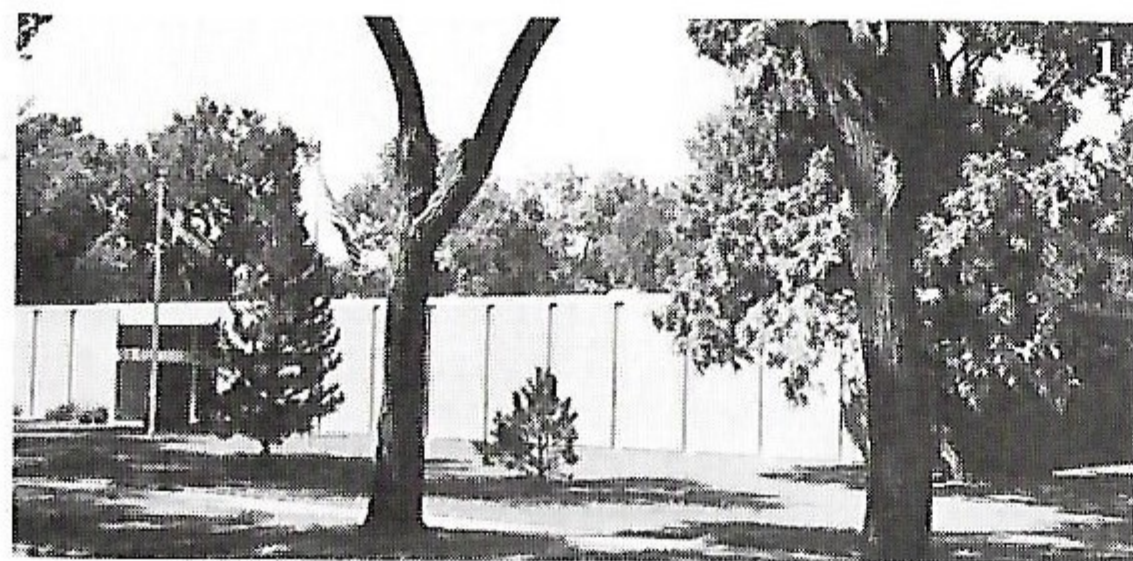


Dr. G. Kenneth Andeen,
president, 1965-1967

The next year, 1966, an LCA study of Bethany headed by Dr. Francis Gamelin dealt with college objectives, faculty, student life, facilities, administration, government, costs,

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1953
1966



1. Dr. Birger Sandzen's glowing oils have a permanent home in the Sandzen Memorial Gallery, a place of beauty and peace, where the best of today's art meets some of the best of yesterday's.
2. Bennie Owen (87) in 3 years at Bethany (1902-04) rang up a record of 22 football victories, 2 ties, 2 losses. "Rokar Stokar!" Here he visits with Coach Ray Hahn, at the 50th "Terrible Swedes" reunion.
3. President Lund accepts a gift for Bethany from the man whom Lindsborg loved, Dr. William Holwerda, physician and founder of the Hyllningsfest.
4. A time of broadening vision and of action to make a good college better.
5. Benefactors like Ludvig and Selma Nelson made possible happy occasions like this groundbreaking for Nelson Science Hall.
6. Homecoming and Hyllningsfest have been twin celebrations in

- most odd-numbered years since 1941.
7. Nelson Science Hall was constructed on the Bethany campus for the science department facilities in 1956.
8. Where will we house the men? It's Deere Hall West in '58, and Deere Hall East in '66, and Deere Hall Co-ed in the '80s.
9. Ray Dryer Hahn, coach, professor, director of athletics, gentleman.
10. A blaze of lights, the lights of home for 87 women students, and a light now of memory of a wonderful teacher, friend and colleague—Anna Marm, with President L. Dale Lund.
11. Build the foundations firm! Many feet are soon to tread the halls of Pihlblad Memorial Union, beginning in 1964.
12. A place of voices in greeting, voices in discussion, voices of counsel, voices of friendship—a busy, happy place—it's Pihlblad Memorial Union.

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and financing significant survival. Emphasis was placed on "the consequences of prolonged financial starvation," and the implications for the accumulative \$250,000 current operations deficit. The report considered a proposal of relocating Bethany, but it mis-judged the College existing potential "from the social, cultural, and financial points of view."

The emotional far-reaching storm surrounding those months in the life of Bethany people did not easily subside. President Andeen knew that something really important must happen in the financial area if Bethany were to be a good college. Through several months the issues and options became clouded, and it was a time of crisis at Bethany. In February 1967 President Andeen resigned, even though he had significant student and faculty support.

On April 11, 1967, a Town Hall meeting was held in Presser Hall, and the Lindsborg community subscribed \$100,000 within less than two weeks for debt reduction. It was a harbinger of good things to come, from many quarters.

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1967-1981, pleasantries and perplexities

On commencement Sunday, May 29, 1967, Dr. Arvin W. Hahn was introduced as the new president of Bethany College. A new and great era was about to unfold.

When President Arvin W. Hahn arrived in Lindsborg in August, 1967 to assume the College presidency, he brought a splendid record of high level achievement in teaching, scholarship, and administration. He soon won respect on campus and in the larger Bethany community for his ability, vision, and dedication to Christian higher education.



Dr. Arvin W. Hahn,
president, 1967 to present

The new dean, Dr. Lloyd Foerster, had been a highly esteemed colleague of President Hahn at Concordia Teachers College, and he became an important member of Bethany's top administrative team.

President Hahn's inaugural address, almost a year later, concluded: "... with total reliance on God's grace and help, I proudly assume the responsibilities of the office of president of this great college, for great it is and great it will be!"

Beginning what later was called "a miracle in the making" the administration and faculty set themselves to a thorough study

of the aims, purposes, historic goals, and current needs of the College. Although the stated basic principles did not differ fundamentally from previous statements, the more complete and detailed study results presented effective guidelines for the future.

The faculty and administration set themselves to revising and reconstructing the academic program. New educational philosophy and financial realities were overviews in the renewal process. The total number of courses was reduced, from 320 to 220. The 4-1-4 academic calendar was adopted. The campus master plan was revised and improved.

Efforts were made to eliminate the College debt of \$215,000 and at a March 11, 1968 Town Hall meeting in Presser Hall, success was announced. An even greater thrill was President Hahn's announcement of a half-million dollar challenge gift from Mr. and Mrs. Alvar G. Wallerstedt of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wallerstedt was a Bethany Commercial Department alumnus.

In months to come, the LCA Central States Synod subscribed over \$500,000, and other gifts started coming in. Construction projects were initiated for a new library, a social science classroom building, a new three-story residence hall, and a new art center. For more than a decade, specialists' reports had indicated that the Old Main building was no longer serviceable—and after contemporary verification, the building was razed in June 1968. Two other old no-longer-needed buildings were moved to the Old Mill Historical Complex in Lindsborg's South Park. Swensson and North First streets in the campus were closed to provide construction of pedestrian malls.

Jubilee, celebrations, and dedication of four new buildings were featured on Sunday, October 18, 1970. Dr. Robert J. Marshall, president of the Lutheran Church in America, was the principal speaker. There were separate dedication rites for the four buildings.

The 1966 LCA study of Bethany had stated: "Bethany will need miracles to survive significantly as an independent college in Lindsborg." President Hahn had early affirmed his faith in the future of Bethany, and he declared: "Only God can make a miracle, yet men can pray for one and engage in efforts which will effect great positive change. This is our simple contention, for we firmly believe not only that it can be done, but the process has already begun at Bethany College." The four essentials were to be: purpose, planning, participation and persistence.

The miracles had begun! The vast broader-based constituent support, sought for nearly a century, started to flow with persistent urging and considered administrative and other encouragement. It was part of broad plans and dreams. And action. It truly became a time of miracles.

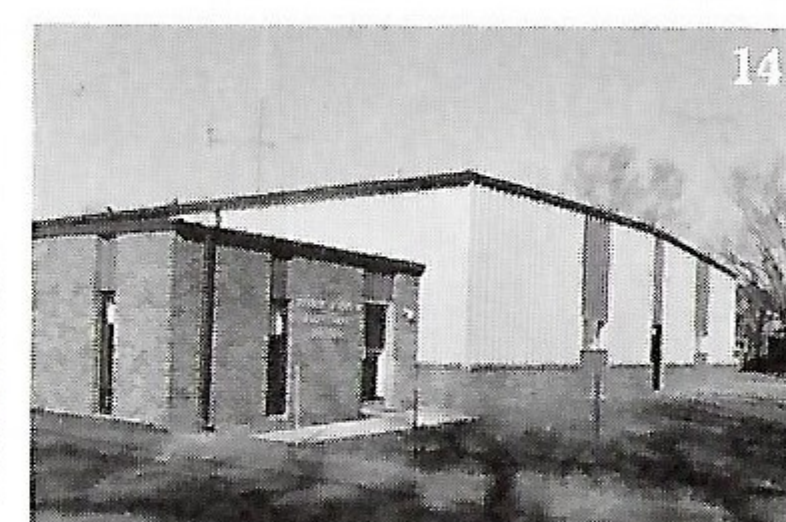
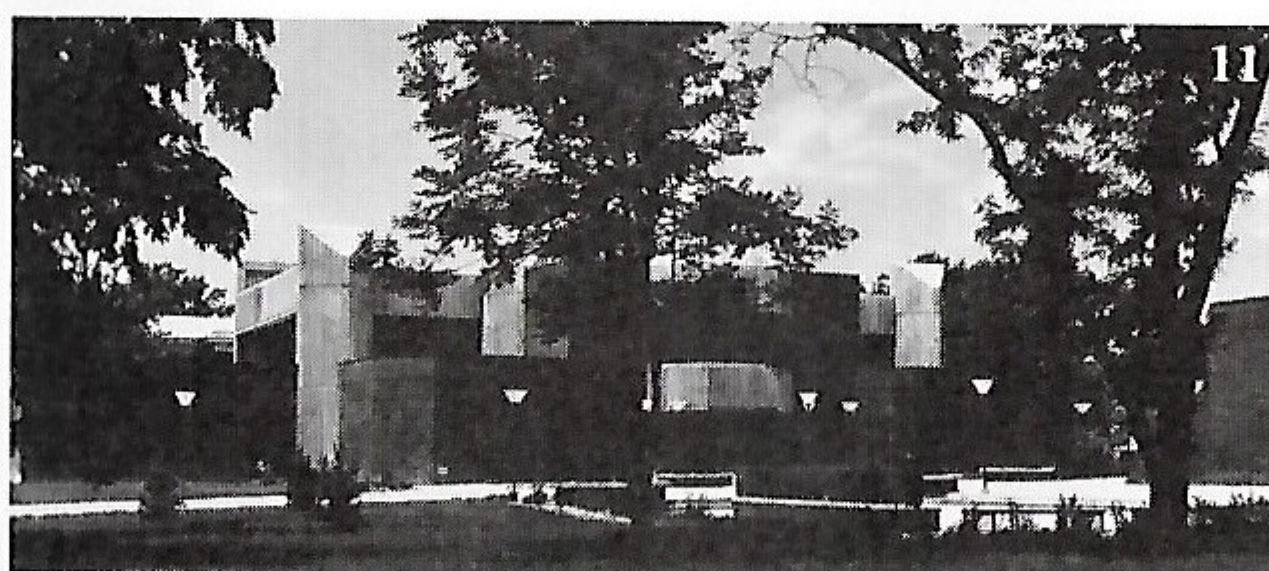
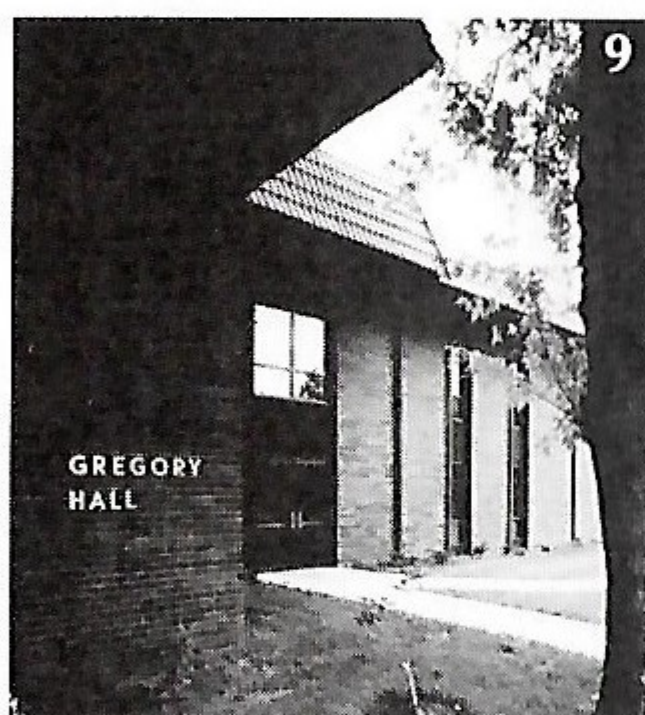
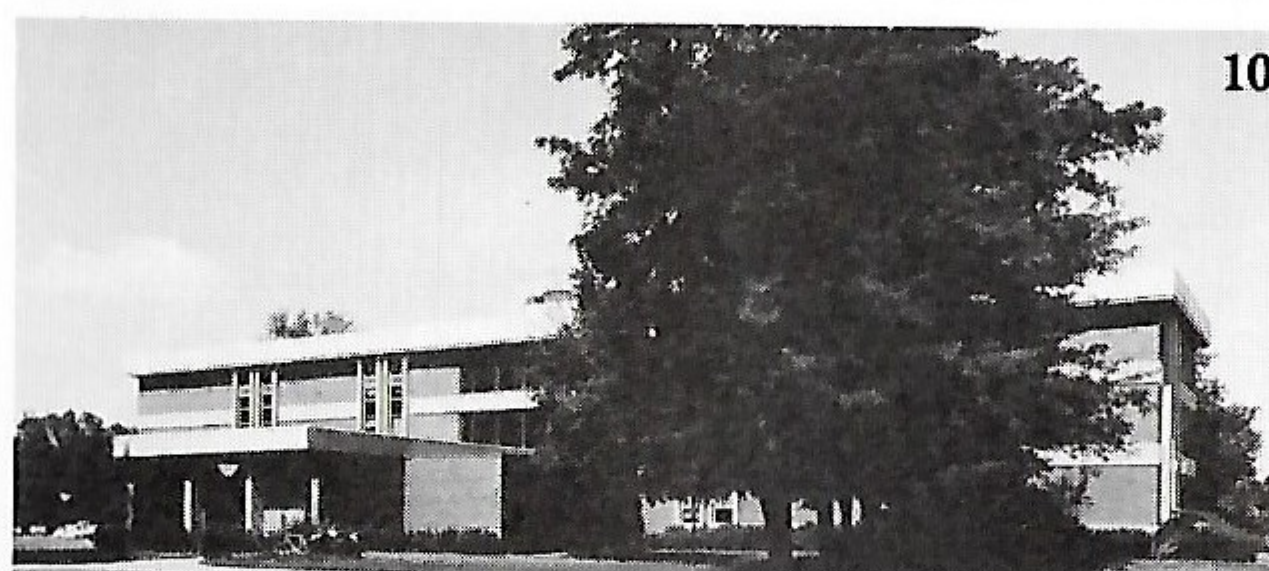
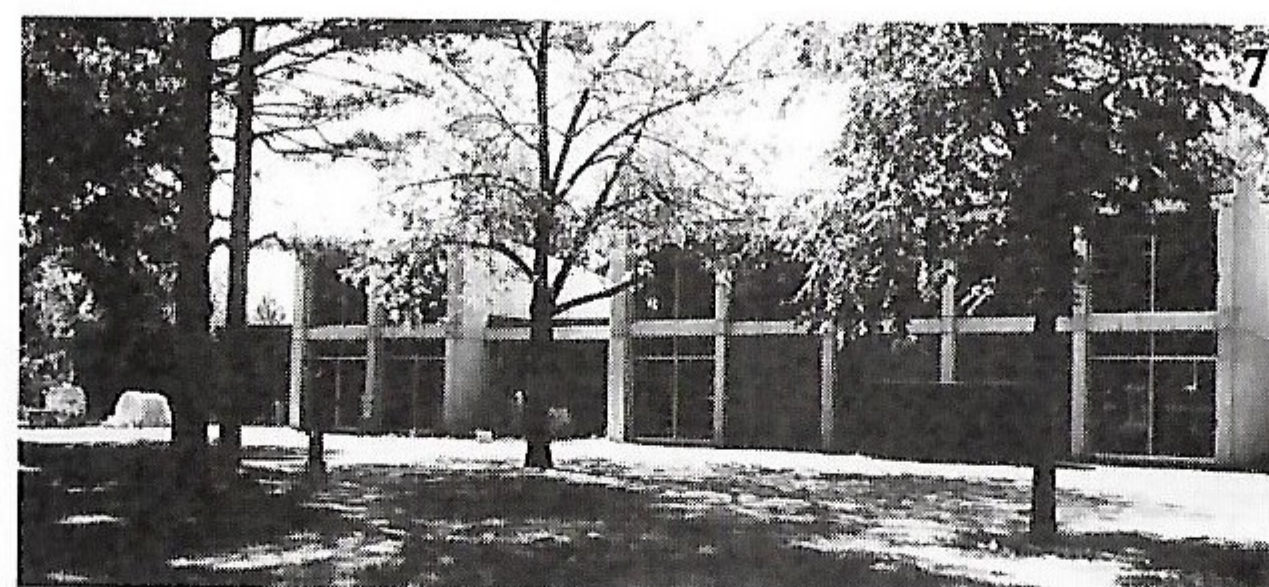
Through the next decade and more, the academic program was finely tuned and made flexible yet solidly strong. More buildings and renovations were completed, including Burnett Center for Religion and the Performing Arts, the DeWitt Center for Music and the Rouback Administrative Unit in Presser Hall, Pihlblad Memorial Union improvements, Gregory Hall residence hall and continuing education center, Syvenna Billue Addition to Hahn gymnasium, the Oakleaf Offices, and the Stroble-Gibson Campus Center addition. Endowment gifts became significant. Endowed chairs were established. Total student enrollment, full-time and part-time, neared 1,000 as the College entered its Centennial year.

The development and growth of Bethany College have become an often-studied model for many similar institutions.

There are perplexities, as inflationary economic pressures continue to build, as energy and other costs skyrocket, and as the Bethany operating budget now exceeds \$5 million annually. The College continues to need and to solicit constituent support, and it is still the people of Bethany—both on and off campus—who are making this independent church-related college truly a college of distinction.

The centennial year, leading to October 15, 1881, is a magnificent time in the life of Bethany. May its best years be those yet to come!

1967
1981



1. Alumnus Paul Ericson has supplied strong leadership for Bethany's growth.

2. Dean Lloyd Foerster helped direct Bethany's academic growth, 1967-1978.

3. An honorary Doctor of Humane Letters (1972) was given to Prof. Gladys Peterson. It was followed by a trip to Sweden, a gift by former students and friends, for a beloved teacher.

4. The Old Building did not want to come down. The wrecking ball had a hard time of it. Old Main just did not believe that 82 years of service was enough.

5. The last day of classes in Old Main marked the end of an era, but the life of Bethany College surged on.

6. Benefactress Mary Mingenback touched the life of Bethany in countless ways. She inspects the Thomson-Mingenback organ, in part made possible by her generous gift.

7. The ability to promote learning in almost every area of art education became Bethany's when its art faculty moved into Mingenback Art Center.

8. Alvar and Forest Wallerstedt believe in Bethany College, he since his days as a student in its Commercial Course.

9. Growing enrollment and a growing program, especially with summer continuing education events, are both served by the fine facilities of Gregory Hall, dedicated in November 1978.

10. Opened as Bethany's first co-ed residence in October 1970, Warner Hall now also has fine faculty facilities in its lower-level Oakleaf Offices.

11. Wallerstedt Library and Social Science buildings at the heart of the campus were the first to be dedicated on the big day in October 1970, when four new facilities were opened.

12. The long-needed, long awaited small concert/drama hall took shape in the winter of 1973, and Burnett Center for Religion and Performing Arts opened in April 1974.

13. Dr. Emory Lindquist added to his impressive list of achievements by producing in 1975 the book, "Bethany in Kansas: the History of a College".

14. For the large maintenance crew that keeps its finger on the upkeep of the campus and plant, progress meant completion of the roomy Johnson Maintenance building in 1976.

