This summer season marks another great milestone in the historical journey of Bryan. For the many thousands of alumni and friends who have participated in hundreds of musical events, chapels, and numerous convocations of many varieties in Rudd Auditorium, things will just not look the same. We have been blessed to witness the first major renovation of the auditorium complete with new lighting, seats, flooring, paint, and other enhancements.

Even though Summit Ministries as well as other conferences for both students and adults will use all of our facilities throughout the summer, work will continue on Rudd, including replacing the sound system. New and additional speakers, multiple audio channels, and a fully digital soundboard will be installed before the fall semester. For all of our students, friends, and the entire Bryan community, the warmer feel of Rudd along with a much-enhanced ability to hear clearly throughout the auditorium makes this renovation a significant enhancement to the ministry of Bryan.

This coming fall provides numerous opportunities to visit campus and connect with fellow alumni. Homecoming is just around the corner in early October, and the Bryan Institute for Critical Thought and Practice will be hosting a significant symposium, “Into the Consulting Room: Five Approaches to Counseling and Christianity,” November 2-3 (bryan.edu/facc). Next spring, May 25 – June 9, 2013, Bryan is hosting a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity—a chance to visit the Holy Land to experience the land and times of our Lord and the heroes of our faith (bryan.edu/tourji).

Our main feature of this issue is timely as we approach the fall elections. All of us as believers are called to be citizens of two kingdoms, to bear witness to an eternal Kingdom while residing temporarily as citizens of our own nation. Both citizenships require vigilant participation as we seek to bring God’s kingdom to this earth. Although Scripture speaks to the necessity of our involvement in our earthly “kingdom,” the questions of “how” and “how much” are open to much personal interpretation.

I believe that our involvement in protecting and preserving our godly heritage as a constitutional republic is an incessant necessity, especially so during the upcoming election season. The limited government and constitutional rule established by our Founding Fathers provided for wonderful freedoms for all in this country, including the right of free exercise of our faith. We must be ever vigilant to maintain them.

I invite you to hear Dr. Daniel Dreisbach, professor in the School of Public Affairs at American University in Washington, D.C., during our opening Convocation, September 5. Without question, Dr. Dreisbach is one of our country’s great scholars and articulate voices providing a conservative and godly perspective on “separation of church and state” questions.

Thank you for your continued prayer for all of our students and your faithful financial support. I hope I see you on the campus this fall!

Stephen D. Livesay
As this edition of Bryan Life goes to press, work on the first phase of renovations to Rudd Auditorium is nearly complete. The new recording studio and sound control area have been finished, the flooring is in, and seats are being reinstalled after they have been completely refurbished.

Our thanks to those whose gifts have made this major overhaul possible. Alumni and friends of the college who have made gifts of $250 or more toward the project (as of June 19) include:

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Later gifts will be acknowledged in the fall edition of Bryan Life. To make a gift, or for more information about the Rudd renovation project, contact Vice President for Advancement Blake Hudson at 423.775.7323 or email blake.hudson@bryan.edu.
It seems the national election of 2012 is joining a long list of elections described by pundits as “the most important election of our time.” There can be no doubt that the election this fall will have a significant influence on the course of our nation, but what is the right way to vote? What is the right way for a Christian to vote?

The answers to those questions are determined by a voter’s political philosophy—what he or she believes to be the correct understanding of the relationship between the individual and society, specifically concerning the role of government in everyday life.

According to information from the U.S. Census Bureau, only 65 percent of eligible voters were registered to vote in the 2010 election, and just 45.5 percent actually voted.

Christians are admonished in I Corinthians 10:31 to do everything for the glory of God. That includes voting.

The following conversation is an abbreviated transcript of two presentations during Bryan’s Heritage Week in March this year. Following a lecture on how William Jennings Bryan’s faith informed his political positions, Drs. Daryl Charles, David Morgan, and Bradford Sample spoke in chapel, then Dr. Charles and Dr. Sample were joined by Dr. Paul Boling in a Commoner Forum presentation addressing the topic of how to develop a political philosophy. The sessions were moderated by Dr. Ron Petitte and Dr. Salvatore Musumeci, respectively.

“Let each citizen remember at the moment he is offering his vote that he is not making a present or a compliment to please an individual—or at least that he ought not so to do, but that he is executing one of the most solemn trusts in human society for which he is accountable to God and his country.”

Samuel Adams
Q – Should faith inform our politics or should politics inform our faith?

MORGAN – When we look at scripture, we see a variety of ways that set forth an engagement of faith with respect to culture. You have Joseph and Daniel in the Old Testament. They are intimately engaged in policymaking in Egypt or Babylon, respectively. Then you have the New Testament where Jesus says that we should give to Caesar whatever is Caesar’s. We have to realize that Jesus is a political animal in the sense that when someone says “Jesus is Lord” it means Caesar is not lord. It is a significant political issue that Jesus is setting forth, even an issue of allegiance. His Kingdom is going to be seen in some respects as trumping the kingdom of Caesar.

CHARLES – All of life is political. All of life is moral. I see in the history of Christian thinking about these matters two basic errors that represent opposite sides of the spectrum: isolation or separation from the culture, and capitulation or over-accommodation or fusion with the culture. Somehow we have to struggle with the tension of the in-between. That’s not clear-cut. Jeremiah had a very unpopular message for his day. At a time when culture was collapsing around them, his message was to “seek the welfare of the city.” To a Jew in that day that would have been absolutely scandalous. To what city was he referring? Babylon, the worst of the worst of pagan representation. It seems to me that God calls us at various levels in various ways in the face of various issues and in various scenarios to work out the implications of our faith.

SAMPLE – We need to be cognizant of what is faith and what is preference. In other words, what are we culturally viewing as maybe a faith fault line and what is really scripturally, theologically true that we should follow? Always question what is cultural and what is truly something we should be standing for because of moral, theological positions.

CHARLES – An excellent book published in 2010 is Robert Benne’s Good and Bad Ways to Think about Politics and Religion. Benne points out that framing our views on policy is done in terms of concentric circles moving outward from our convictions. We need to wrestle with what the Bible does not say about all of life; the Bible doesn’t address all areas directly. Following our core theological convictions, we consider in the next circle how those principles might bear on responsible social policy regarding the common good. Biblically speaking, we don’t have a blueprint for precisely how that might appear, for it will differ according to the culture and social scheme. The next step is to discern how these convictions inform concrete issues. This is why Christians will always differ on particular issues and differ very strongly – hopefully charitably.

MORGAN – If we start to construct public policy and philosophy from the wrong point, then everything else is going to be thrown off right down the line. We need to live redemptively. Part of that idea is setting forth a tangible meaning of personhood. We need to seek out the value and dignity of human life even for those with whom we disagree, even with those with whom we have different moral standards. That is living redemptively.

SAMPLE – Are we talking collectively or individually and how does the Bible differentiate between those? I think there might be some disagreements about whether you begin with personhood from an individual framework or do you start with personhood from a collective framework. The very first suppositions you create inform your assumptions about everything else. They will influence how you view public policy. Even if you agree theologically, you can differ in public policy based on your underlying definitions. If you look at Paul, Paul used his rights as a Roman citizen to avoid at least immediate execution. The question is, how should Americans act in a biblical way? I’ve struggled with maybe the Mennonites are right, and maybe we should shun politics altogether, which many American Christians did until the 1970s, or should we really forcefully engage in...
politics? My interpretation of the Bible tells us we should be involved in our community. Our community, our national community, is a constitutional republic. It allows us to be involved. We are rendering unto Caesar what is Caesar’s in a way by being involved politically in our society. It doesn’t mean you have to be a political guru, run for office and all that. But you should take advantage of the fact you can vote, and you should vote your morality.

CHARLES – Protestant evangelicals are not known, at least in their recent history, for their commitment to guard the common good. For what are we known? Evangelism, grace, justification by faith, building churches, entertainment, and perhaps the authority of Scripture. Roman Catholics, however, because of their rich longstanding tradition, are known for the common good. If you read the Catholic Catechism, you’ll find that one of the four major parts of the Catechism is devoted to the social implications of the historic Christian faith. What do Protestants believe, and what do evangelicals believe? To what source do you go to find out? You can’t find a source, because of our splintered nature. That’s why it’s important to think historically and consensually with the fathers of the church, i.e., with Christian thinkers of any era. Again and again I go back to thinkers such as Augustine: God calls us to be faithful in our dual citizenships. That’s why people like Joseph and Daniel and Jeremiah are so important. Augustine’s chief argument in City of God, which he crafted early in the fifth century as culture was collapsing around him, was this: remember, the motivation behind that was that Christians were having laid at their feet blame for the collapse of common culture. What was his response? We are citizens of two kingdoms. Yes, our allegiances are ultimate to one kingdom, the City of God, but that does not absolve us from our allegiances to the second, the earthly citizenship, the City of Man.

MORGAN – Is it fair to say that the question is not engagement or no engagement but what levels of engagement do we offer? For some it’s praying for those whom we elect. For others it’s paying taxes. For others it’s running for office. For others it is being deeply involved in other aspects of policy making.

SAMPLE – Our first allegiance has to be the City of God, but I also believe it has to be with engagement to our culture. Pope Leo I was Bishop of Rome when the barbarian hoards were crashing the gates. He was the one who went out to negotiate with the Barbarians so they would not essentially kill everyone. So there is an action for us to take. Think about what the monasteries did between 300 and 1500. They were places where the poor and sick went for help, but they also were places for evangelization. In a way, they did engage with the culture even though they were separate from it.

Q – Does social political structure change the Christian ethic?

MORGAN – Look at Paul. If you sat down with him and said, “Nero’s coming down pretty hard against Christians right now, what do you do?” He would say, “Jesus is Lord, so keep doing what you’re doing.” Paul continues to live redemptively; he continues to set forth the kingdom of God and robustly live that out. There has to be a place for anyone who says “Christ is Lord,” and at the same time understand that the way that looks might be grossly different depending on one’s political polity. I have family members who would say if you are not deeply engaged in public life at some level—city, county, state, national—then you are sinning and you are shirking your divine responsibility. I would say some people are called to deeply engage and others are called to engage at another level, but it is an engagement nonetheless.
SAMPLE – I agree. There are certain people who ought to be engaged and others who shouldn’t. There was a time in my life when politics mattered more to me than my faith. And that was a sin. For four, five, six years, I didn’t watch CSPAN or any of the big news channels because I knew that I was overly engaged and my priorities were not right. Keep your priorities right: Jesus first.

CHARLES – The effects of the Christian community’s presence in any culture will always vary. It will look different in Swaziland than it will here or in Norway. As long as we resist the temptation to equate the Kingdom of God with the church, or the Kingdom of God with our particular agenda, it seems to me that the sky’s the limit as to how we apply our faith in socially meaningful ways. Our callings and our gifts are infinitely varied, so that they have infinite capacity for application in the culture. There is no guarantee that there will be “success” of visible effect.

MORGAN – It is essential that we reorient our object of hope so it’s not in a certain candidate or a particular policy, but in our imaging God in our sphere of influence. You are setting public policy in that perspective as a Christ-bearer to your respective community. The way you treat others is very much a political and social and religious statement. You are a representative of the Kingdom of God. In the Gospels Jesus has the violent Zealots (the dagger-wielding guys); people from Galilee who are corrupted and defiled because they mix and mingle with Greek people; then Jesus also had Judean people of other social and political varieties who would not sit well with Caesar and Pilate. As they are going around imaging the King of kings and Lord of lords they are setting policy, the policy of the Kingdom of God and what it should look like. All of us should be living out this type of kingdom ethic.

SAMPLE – It goes back to the point of where is your loyalty. What is your first loyalty? For a Christian, it is to Jesus, to God.

Q – What is an appropriate response as a Christian to people of different political persuasions?

SAMPLE – I think we should be charitable with people with whom we may agree or disagree. While I hold to a particular political philosophy, I always have to question if Jesus would approve of the things I do. I think we should all be questioning ourselves about that.

CHARLES – I find Richard Niebuhr’s classic text Christ and Culture always helpful. Niebuhr’s basic argument was that, on the one hand, there are those who believe their faith is always opposed to establishment culture and are therefore oppositional to the culture. On the other end of the spectrum are those who understand faith to accommodate itself to the culture and always work through cultural and social institutions. In between are found three intermediary positions. Some issues, because of their nature, call for our active opposition. Sometimes it seems that the Spirit of God, in light of issues in the cultural context, will require that we work through social institutions.
MORGAN – The questions of life and human dignity are fundamental to me because being made in God’s image has fantastic ramifications for all sorts of life questions from the womb to the grave. With that in mind, what candidate is going to set forth and evince a clear view of a biblical view of human life, even if that person is not a Christian? That is a huge thought because the way a person views humanity is very much indicative of how that person views God and life.

Q – How did you come to your political position?

SAMPLE – My mother was a Democrat and my father was a Republican. They really weren’t political people overall, but every four years for about a month before election time they argued all the time. It was sort of fun listening to them. I wanted to find out why my dad was a Republican and my mom was a Democrat and it went from there. I went to college, read a whole lot, went to various classes, switched back and forth, and eventually came to the conclusions I did based mostly on things I thought were observable and true.

BOLING – I grew up in not a really political environment. I went to Berkeley in the 60s; that was a politically charged environment from all sorts of different perspectives. I had all sorts of thinking at that point with regard to theology, church, and how that related to politics. I’m still wrestling with a lot of issues. One of the things I wrestle with a lot is how being the image of God impacts our political life, and how the kingdom of God should be understood as bigger than politics. If we think about the poor from a biblical and justice perspective, what should be our Christian attitude and our responsibility and how do we flesh that out in the realm of policy?

CHARLES – Two seasons of life were for me foundational, one of which was living abroad. My wife is a German citizen, and we spent the early years of our marriage living in what was then West Germany. It’s important for Americans to live abroad, for it helps you compare, contrast, and analyze. When you consider what are the foundational assumptions of your view of reality, you are forced to wrestle with the importance of culture and how truth should be clothed in responsible ways in cultural vehicles or institutions. The second important season in my life, doing public policy research on Capitol Hill, was significant because my eyes were opened to how important Christian witness is in indirect ways. The language of the preacher won’t get very far on Capitol Hill, and for very good and proper reasons; hence, general revelation is indispensable to our witness.

Q – What is the role of scripture in coming up with your political philosophy and how do you balance that with your other readings?

CHARLES – Scripture, it seems to me, does not directly speak to a position or an issue. We must think on multiple levels. Rarely can we go directly from a verse or text to a policy. That’s where the “messy” business of politics in the best sense of the term is necessary. We must think at multiple levels in terms of principles that derive from those core convictions that have scriptural warrant. For this we are dependent on theorists of various generations because we are not the first to deal with the conundrum of faith in the public sphere.
SAMPLE – Reading a number of voices is a good way to inform your thinking. I do think you have to approach the Scriptures and seek wisdom from them and from those who write about them. Your loyalty must never be with party, no matter how much of a partisan you want to be. There are certain issues that you should step away from the party. If we’re going to be honest with our faith, sometimes there are going to be times, tough times, when you are going to have to challenge your party. When I’m reading the Scriptures, there’s always a verse or two that does impact my social thinking. Sometimes, admittedly, I have preordained it to go in one direction, so that’s where other thinkers help me to question the direction I would normally follow.

BOLING – We’ve got to root our thinking on any of these subjects, or any subject, in terms of our worldview or presuppositions. A fundamental issue here is the nature of humanness. One issue, for example, with me and Marxism is the refusal to accept the fall. When we look at the biblical picture of man created in the image of God, we have this noble being capable of unbelievable things. Then we get to Genesis 3 and the fall and we have this same noble being now capable of the most horrendous things imaginable. We have a real problem. How do you live in a world of noble beings who are also capable of incredible evil? So if we go to a text like Acts 2 or 4 where it talks about the early church, some people say “that’s communism in the early church, so that’s what we ought to do.” Let’s look carefully at what happened there, the context, but think about the reality of the fall and put that in the picture. How do I live as a follower of Christ and how does that translate into views on particular issues? We’ve got to deal with principles. This requires good thinking and hard work.

Q – Is there such as thing as a Biblical form of government?

BOLING – My tendency is to say “no, but” and that’s a big “but.” I don’t think the Bible gives us a clear outline of a government, but it does give us guidelines given certain assumptions. For example, one assumption of our system is that we need divided powers. If you’re going to have to deal with power, how are you going to do that in a way that allows for any sort of justice or fairness given fallen human beings? That is our challenge.

CHARLES – I would have an emphatic “no” as an answer. Only with Lockean reflection on the sort of thing that Dr. Boling has suggested, and that is recent in terms of history. The magistrate’s authority is purely derivative. Well-meaning Christians – for example, Calvin – have tried to implement a blueprint. Interestingly, Calvin and Luther shared the same commitment to scriptural authority and justification by faith yet ended up in radically different places. It seems to me that the kingdom of God is not ushered in by the sword, nor is it ushered in by the Robe.

SAMPLE – The thoughts these two have brought up always make me go back and forth between totally abandoning politics and saying there’s no good in political society and saying we must inject salt and light in the political process or we will become a totalitarian state. While we’ve been talking about a blueprint of a Christian society, we’ve seen what the blueprint of an anti-Christian society looks like and it’s not pretty. Stalin massacred 30 million people in Ukraine because he felt like it. We talk about the Holocaust being 6 million; that is massively evil and hard to comprehend. But what is worse is that we don’t realize that both of them, Hitler and Stalin, were the same, they were anti-Christian. So there needs to be a place for Christians to pour in salt and light into the culture or it will not be good for our grandchildren, or potentially for us.
Challenging Days—An Empowering God” might have been the theme for graduation, had a theme been chosen this year.

From comments at Vespers to the graduation addresses, speakers acknowledged the challenges past – and future – and the provision of a loving Father who empowered members of the Class of 2012 to reach this moment.

During the ceremonies May 5 the college awarded Master of Business Administration degrees to 27 graduates, Bachelor of Arts degrees to 67 graduates, and 70 Bachelor of Science degrees. Included in that number were two graduates who received both B.A. and B.S. degrees.

Dr. Ken Turner, class sponsor, told graduates during the Vespers service, “The summer between your freshman and sophomore years, the economic downturn hit. You lost a lot of your class members because of that. You guys were forced to grow up faster than you anticipated. You came back with skepticism and questions about the world.

“I think your edginess gives me great hope for you. Though you have struggled in your Christian faith, you haven’t accepted easy answers. Be a Gospel-centered person as you leave here. Only in Christ and Him crucified can life make sense.”

Bryan President Dr. Stephen Livesay acknowledged the pain the class experienced, but encouraged them that “God has selected you for something very special. You will be those who will have to make significant decisions that will mark what happens to our faith and our society. I believe you have been prepared, because you have not been given pablum. I pray God will give you the courage, the faith, the grace to stand fast in your faith.”

Earlier, he had told the 14 members of the Class of 1962 who had gathered for their 50th reunion, “I am optimistic about the future because I am excited about the students we have a Bryan College.”

Four of those students spoke at the Vespers service, remembering the past four years.

Amanda Peckman: “Remember how much fun, how dramatic it was on Huston fourth our freshman year. Bryan has helped me see that Jesus sees me as someone beautiful, and that He can bring healing to this world.”

Timothy Baldi: “Bryan has taught me that people are real, their problems are real, and their gifts are real. Every person is a gift from God.”

Nicole Thomas: “I came and (Bryan) changed me. God used people here to change me.”

James Holland: “My grandpa (a member of the Class of 1959) told me it cost him more to buy gas to get here (this weekend) than his senior year’s tuition. I think of myself the day I first visited and the man I am today. That transformation could not have taken place without the faculty, staff, and students.”

The threat of rain – followed by a shower in the middle of the morning graduation service – drove ceremonies into Rudd Auditorium. During the first service, the college conferred on the Rev. Augustine Asir the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree. Dr. Asir is founder of Word for the World, a ministry to youth and young adults.
that reaches out to marginalized individuals in his native India and has had a long relationship with Bryan. “It is truly an honor to recognize Rev. Asir for his decades of work and ministry among the people of India, his love for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the opportunities he has afforded Bryan students and staff to be mentored through his ministry,” Dr. Livesay said.

In response, Dr. Asir said three words – decision, determination, and discipline – sum up his work over the past decades and encouraged graduates to consider them as well.

“Decision – Decide to keep yourself pure in the midst of a corrupt society.

“Determination – Determine to fall prostrate only before the Lord Jesus Christ.

“Discipline – Discipline in your physical body, in your thoughts and attitudes, in your social relationships and above all in your spiritual disciplines of prayer, reading God’s Word, fellowship, and witnessing.”

In his graduation address, Joel Peckman, a communication studies major from Chambersburg, Pa., told his fellow graduates in the traditional program that the reason Bryan exists is to help them understand the concept that true education involves the integration of faith with all of life.

“This is the reason Bryan exists, and hopefully the reason we have come to Bryan in the first place,” he said. “For if we did not learn integration at Bryan College, we have missed the very essence of education, for it is more than about facts, tools, and techniques for making money, gaining power, or attaining a comfortable and secure life. These things can all be rightly attained by an education, but there must be more if we are to consider ourselves educated. I hope you expected more than a means to the accumulation of material wealth when you came to Bryan.”

In the graduation service for the School of Adult and Graduate Studies, speaker Lori Baier, a business administration: business management major from Hixson, Tenn., recited her story of finishing her degree despite being diagnosed with breast cancer near the end of her program.

“There were many times during my cancer journey and during my Bryan College journey, that I have had to step back, take a deep breath, and envision myself in the Lord’s arms, as He

Ms. Baier

Drs. Livesay & Asir

Mr. Peckman

Christ Above All Summer 2012
gave me a hug saying, ‘Don’t worry Lori, I’m here for you. Give your worries and concerns to me.’ I’m sure many of you give your worries and concerns to the Lord, but how many of us take back those worries and concerns? We need to leave them with the Lord.

“Whether you are a student that is going to continue on in your education and get your Master’s degree, have already been offered a new job, or are waiting to see where the Lord is going to lead you with your new degree, remember that God has a ministry for each and every one of us in our lifetime. No one can take your education away from you and no one can take your faith away from you. Never give up on the promise He gave us in Jeremiah 29:11, ‘For I know the plans I have for you,’ declares the Lord, ‘plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future.’

Graduation Honors

P.A. Boyd Prizes

Caleb Ebersole & Carlin Nasiatka

Highest Scholastic Record

Shannon McGowan

Christ Above All 12 Summer 2012
Graduation Honors

Most Progress
Harry Sherwood

Faithfulness & Loyalty
Clayton Schmidt
Opportunity Scholars are Not Alone

Students benefitting from the Bryan Opportunity Program share at least one thing in common with President Ronald Reagan—a needs-based scholarship made college possible for each of them.

Michael Reagan, the 40th president’s eldest son, told an audience of some 330 at the Bryan Opportunity Program dinner April 12 that his father was from a family “so poor he did not know if he could go to Eureka College. He wrote Eureka College and asked for a needy child scholarship and was accepted.

“That’s exactly what you are doing here. You are saying needy students should have the opportunity to go to college. Because Ronald Reagan went to college he became a sportscaster, then an actor, governor of California, then president.”

Mr. Reagan regaled the audience with stories illustrating his father’s humor, faith, and love for America, qualities he said made him the beloved figure he has become.

• The morning after the president was shot in 1981, Michael Reagan said he went into his father’s hospital room and asked, “How do you feel?” Imitating his father’s voice, he said his father replied, “Well, yesterday I was shot. If you’re going to be shot, don’t wear a new suit. I wore a new suit, and they cut it off me.”

• He said the assassination attempt changed his father’s approach to the presidency. In meeting Pope John Paul II, who also had survived an assassination attempt, the two leaders were able to share their experiences and a resolution to spread freedom throughout the world. “The two felt God had bigger things for them. These two great leaders put Christ first, and because of that, the world was changed.”

The Bryan Opportunity Program guarantees that academically qualified Tennessee students with family incomes of less than $35,000 per year will be able to attend Bryan College without having to pay tuition. Federal and state grants cover much of the cost, with the Bryan Opportunity Program making up the balance, Bryan Vice President for Advancement Blake Hudson said.

Through the efforts of the host committee and gifts at the dinner, some $200,000 of the $275,000 goal for the coming academic year has been raised or pledged, Mr. Hudson said. For more information about the Bryan Opportunity Program, visit the website www.bryan.edu/bop.

A serviceberry tree became the first addition of a new species in the Bryan College Arboretum April 27 as the college observed Arbor Day 2012.

Dr. Roger Sanders, who this summer will become director of the...
arboretum, said, “At Bryan, we seek to put Christ Above All and that includes our responsibilities as steward to enhance and sustain God’s creation.” The serviceberry tree, planted at the sign on Landes Way announcing the arboretum, will shade the sign and be a focal point of the developing facility.

Bryan President Dr. Stephen Livesay amplified Dr. Sanders’ remarks, saying the arboretum represents the college’s commitment to the concept of creation care, and will offer students a living laboratory for research into soils, types of trees, and environmental influences. He also expressed the hope that the arboretum can be an attraction for area residents and guests to visit.

Jessica Tameler and Luke Lillard, May graduates, are working this summer to mark trails and identify trees growing in the area.

Three New Majors Added

Bryan trustees approved three new majors and eight faculty promotions during their spring meeting.

Beginning this fall, students attending classes on the Dayton campus will be able to select a major in criminal justice or creative writing along with the existing 18 other majors. The third new major, applied psychology, will be offered to students in the School of Adult and Graduate Studies through the degree completion program, together with the present major in Business Administration.

Dr. Steve Bradshaw, head of the psychology department, said the applied psychology program will particularly benefit human resource professionals or others in fields requiring significant personal relations skills.

In the criminal justice major, “Students will be introduced to criminal and constitutional law and public administration rather than extensive courses on law enforcement methods and procedures that other programs offer,” according to Dr. Kevin Clauson, head of the program.

Creative writing, under the supervision of the English department, will include a review of the literary canon as well as instruction in the craft of writing. Dr. Raymond Legg, English department head, said the major will offer courses focusing on writing a variety of genres, such as poetry, short stories, drama, and perhaps screenplays.

In addition, trustees approved the following faculty promotions:

- To professor: Dr. Jud Davis, Dr. Scott Jones, Dr. Dwight Page, Dr. Travis Ricketts, and Dr. Kenneth Turner.
- To associate professor: Dr. Adina Scruggs.
- To assistant professor: David Perron and Pamela Hollis.

Coming Counseling Symposium

The Bryan Institute for Critical Thought and Practice will turn from the theoretical to the intensely practical with its fall symposium, “Into the Counseling Room: Five Approaches to Counseling and Christianity.”

Co-sponsored with Richmont Graduate University, the symposium will be designed for a clinical practitioner or layman interested in the counseling field, according to Dr. David Morgan, associate director of the Bryan Institute. The symposium
Second Competition Shows Strength for Bryan SIFE

A second trip to national competition convinced Bryan’s SIFE Team members they are developing skills to compete at the highest levels as they pursue the organization’s goals to create economic opportunities in their communities.

Six SIFE members, accompanied by Dr. Adina Scruggs, attended the national competition in Kansas City, Mo., the week of May 21, and particularly impressed judges with the international component of their presentation.

Team members James Folsom, Will Tholken, Laura Maye, Kelly Miller, Nicole Thomas and Anna LiCausi gave a 30-minute presentation to judges emphasizing “The Three E’s” — Environmental Sustainability, Education, and Entrepreneurship, their focus for the past year. They pointed out how they had worked with Gethsemane International, Inc., an organization that ministers to Kenyan orphans, to develop an e-commerce online store for distribution of Kenyan crafts. In addition, they described their efforts to teach freshmen and sophomores at Rhea County High School about the importance of education in getting a job to pay for life’s necessities, and to teach fellow Bryan students about financial planning. They also explained their ongoing recycling efforts on the Bryan campus.

Dr. Scruggs said the Bryan team competed in its division against team from Loyola University of Chicago, the University of Michigan, and six other teams. The competition ultimately was won by Belmont University. “They felt like they improved significantly from last year,” she said.

In addition to their competition, students were able to participate in a job fair with companies seeking to fill immediate openings. “They felt very well prepared for those interviews,” Dr. Scruggs said.

She added that incoming President Anna LiCausi is seeking to build on this experience and broaden the outreach of the group to involve more students from a variety of majors who are interested in business.
In May 2013 we are offering a Jordan and Israel study tour that will be an enriching experience for Bryan College alumni and friends. This trip will allow your Bible studies to come alive as you visit areas where Moses, David, and Isaiah traveled and lived.

The pace will be fast and the scenery will be memorable. We will visit Mt. Carmel where Elijah petitioned YHWH to display himself before the Baal prophets and also travel to Nazareth where Jesus honed his skills with wood and stone. In addition we will visit the Sea of Galilee where the disciples ministered and the Dead Sea where those at Qumran and Masada revolted against Rome.

Two weeks visiting the exotic places and experiencing the beautiful cultures of these countries is a superb way to be exposed to the history, art, food, politics, geography, and culture of this area of the Mediterranean.

Dates: May 25 – June 9
Cost: $3,600 (tentative – Includes: Airfare, Meals, Entrance Fees, Tour Guides, Tips, Taxes, Lodging)
$500 non-refundable deposit to reserve your space
$1,300 due Nov. 15, 2012 • Balance due Jan. 15, 2013

For more information, visit bryan.edu/tourji or contact Janice Pendergrass at penderja@bryan.edu

Mr. Bernie Belisle and Mr. Jared Cole, together with five students, attended the Southeastern Theatre Conference in Chattanooga, Tenn., in March.

Dr. Matt Benson, Mr. Ben Norquist, Ms. Kauri Tallant, Mr. Jonathan Doran, Mr. Jeff Enigenburg, and Ms. Danielle Rebman attended the Council of Christian Colleges and Universities’ (CCCU) 2012 campus ministry directors conference in San Jose, Calif., in February.

Dr. Paul Boling and Dr. Jud Davis attended the Evangelical Theological Society and Evangelical Philosophical Society regional meetings in Wake Forest, N.C., in March. Dr. Davis presented a paper titled “Biblical Theology and Psalm 22: ‘My God, My God, Why...?’ in Its Historical and Canonical Context.” Dr. Boling presented a paper titled “Identity, Dialism, and Ethical Implications.”

Dr. Daryl Charles lectured at King College in April on “Between Pacifism and Militarism: The Abiding Relevance of the Just-War Tradition in a Post-Concensus Era.”

Mr. Jonathan Doran and Ms. Kauri Tallant attended a CCCU senior student development officers conference on sexuality and sexual identity in New Orleans in March.

Mrs. Kimberly Keck was an adjudicator for the Tennessee Association of Christian Schools fine arts competition in Chattanooga in February.

Dr. David Luther and Dr. Sigrid Luther attended the annual conference of the Music Teachers National Association in New York City in March. Dr. Sigrid Luther performed as a guest artist in a session by Ingrid Clarfield and was interviewed and performed in a documentary about Ms. Clarfield. She also assembled an online membership recruitment and retention handbook for the association.

Dr. Sigrid Luther served as a judge for the Chattanooga Music Teachers Association, the Cadek Conservatory Scholarship auditions, and for the Bryan College Community Music School/Rhea Arts Council Community Music Festival in April.

Mrs. Keri-Lynn Paulson attended an online Lyrisas class entitled “Promoting Your Library through YouTube Videos” in February.

Mr. Steve Paulson and Mr. James Sullivan attended the annual Tennessee Higher Education IT symposium at Fall Creek Falls State Park in April.

Dr. Mel Wilhoit played trumpet for the Cadek Community Orchestra’s spring concert in April in Chattanooga.

Dr. Sandy Zensen presented a series of messages in February at Stuart Heights Baptist Church in Chattanooga, titled “So, How Big is Your God Anyway? Studies in the Attributes of God.”
This award is given to the top senior male and female athletes at Bryan College. The recipients are chosen by the Department of Athletics staff. Consideration is given to those student-athletes who have made a significant contribution to the success of the team and model the character qualities of Christ on and off the field of play - who possess an unwavering commitment to “fight the good fight” of faith with the tenacity, might, and valor of the Lion of Judah.
Britney Hurst • AAC All-Conference 2nd Team
Kirstie Jennings • AAC All-Conference 2nd Team
Rachel Kirby • AAC All-Conference 2nd Team
Lauren Mathews • AAC All-Conference 2nd Team
Taylor Yates • AAC All-Conference 2nd Team
Shanna Chappell • AAC All-Academic Team
Jill Davis • AAC All-Academic Team
Jessica Southern • AAC All-Academic Team • Daktronics-NAIA Scholar-Athlete
Katie Vaughn • AAC All-Academic Team
Erica Winfrey • AAC All-Academic Team

Alex Stephens • AAC All-Conference (1500 Meter & 800 Meter Runs) • Daktronics-NAIA Scholar-Athlete • Capital One Academic All-District Team
Bryson Harper • NAIA All-America (3000 Meter Steeple Chase) • AAC All-Conference (1500 Meter & 800 Meter Runs) • Daktronics-NAIA Scholar-Athlete • Capital One Academic All-America First Team • Capital One Academic All-District Team
Jason McLeod • AAC All-Conference (1500 Meter Run) • Daktronics-NAIA Scholar-Athlete • Capital One Academic All-District Team
Connor Hatfield • AAC All-Conference (5000 Meter Run)
Bryson Lillard • AAC All-Conference (110 Meter & 400 Meter Hurdles) * not pictured
Drew Thompson • Daktronics-NAIA Scholar-Athlete
Madison Yates • AAC All-Conference (5000 Meter Run)
A former Lion has taken the reins of Bryan’s mens soccer program heading into the fall 2012 season.

Joey Johnson succeeds Dr. Sandy Zensen, who will continue as director of athletics.

“I am looking to create an environment for the players to succeed on and off the field,” Coach Johnson said. “The greatest thing that has ever happened to me was soccer. It gives me an immediate platform to share the Gospel and reach into people’s lives no matter where I go.”

The Canadian-born Johnson and his family moved to Bolivia, South America, when he was young. He moved to the States in his teens and attended middle school and high school in Orlando, Fla.

His father was a professional soccer player, so he learned to kick a soccer ball before he could walk. He played through middle and high school, and was Dr. Zensen’s first recruit at Bryan College.

After two seasons at Bryan College, in which he led the team in scoring, Coach Johnson transferred to Liberty University where he completed his collegiate career.

After college, Coach Johnson moved to Bolivia to play for Aurora FC, helping them win the league title in 1997. Later he played for six teams in North America including the Charlotte (N.C.) Eagles and London City F.C. in the Canadian Professional Soccer League. He ended his career in 2006.

Mr. Johnson returned to Bryan in 2006 as associate head coach. He stayed until 2009, helping Bryan compile 47 wins, the Appalachian Athletic Conference championship in 2008, and an AAC Tournament Championship and NAIA National Tournament bid in 2009.

He also has coached at Milligan College, Southern Wesleyan University, and the University of North Carolina-Wilmington.

Coach Johnson, his wife, and his son reside in Dayton, Tenn.
n Friday afternoon, May 4, two Bryan students were out on Watts Bar Lake riding jet skis with friends. Identical twins Vivian and Valerie Ayala, class of 2015, were each sitting behind the driver of the two jet skis. After a long, fun chase, the lead driver decided to do a hard U-turn back toward the other oncoming jet ski. The result was a head-on collision with the front jet ski literally going over the other one and hitting Valerie in the head and knocking the driver out as well.

Both lay in the water, feared dead. Both were airlifted to Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga, with Valerie not expected to live through the night. Saturday she was in a medically induced coma as a precaution for the tremendous head trauma she suffered. The prognosis was that if she lived, she would probably not walk again. Her lovely face was fractured in four places. If she walked, it would take 4-6 months of therapy. Prayer to the God Who Hears was non-stop.

By Sunday morning, she was responding to touch and opened her eyes. We visited on Monday, and her Mom said after 4-6 weeks of rehab, she might be better. The amazing thing was that a black eye was essentially the only visible damage to her face. Prayer to the God Who Heals was still being offered continuously.

On Saturday, she was walking down Market Street at the Strawberry Festival as if nothing had happened. The God Who Hears and Heals smiled and we rejoiced! HE indeed worked a miracle!

I have the honor of helping coach the Rhea County High School soccer teams, and these two girls were on my team. It was a greater honor to introduce them to Bryan College. I love these girls dearly. They have a wonderful, sweet spirit that reflects their love for the Lord, and a godly mother who shows them what a walk with the Lord looks like. I cannot fathom what their mother went through in the course of a week, from near death to watching her walk at a carnival.

Our God watches us in our stages of life, from near death to walking in sunshine. He knows our every thought, our every move. He grieves when we falter, and rejoices when we honor Him. And yet through it all, His love never fails, it never falters, it never waivers, just as a mother’s love never lets go.

What continues to amaze me is how powerful prayer is. Also amazing is how quickly the Bryan family comes together to support and encourage one another.

Do me a favor: Homecoming is October 5-7. Plan NOW to come back, and let’s trade stories on how big our God is. Some of you might be still in pain, still searching. Come anyway. You will be amazed at the love and friendships. I really want you to meet Vivian and Valerie. They will tell you how big THEIR God is.

In His Grace,

David Tromanhauser
Alumni Director

Vivian Ayala
Valerie Ayala
50s
CLIFFORD W. HANHAM, ’52, wrote to say that his wife, Ruth Naomi, died in April.

70s
Dr. TIM, ’72, and DARCY (DIRKS), ’74, KIMMEL are celebrating the 30th anniversary of Family Matters, the ministry they founded and oversee. Bryan is on their “we are grateful” list as experiences in their lives that God used to groom them for a ministry to families.

80s
GREG MARTIN, ’85, has been elected to fill a vacancy on the Hamilton County, Tenn., Board of Education. He and his family live in Hixson, Tenn.

90s
DAVID and MEREDITH (LISS) TILLY, both ’93, are ready to begin their third term at Rift Valley Academy in Kijabe, Kenya. David is the IT manager and Meredith teaches middle and high school science. They have three children, Elizabeth, 11th grade; Abby, 9th grade; and Karissa, 6th grade, all attending Rift Valley Academy.

Their picture was made when they stopped by Bryan this past spring.

SHONDA (TOMPKINS), ’96, and Jeremy KNOWLTON announce the birth of their daughter, Jesna Josina, on May 6, 2011. Jesna weighed 6 lb., 13 oz. and was 19.5 inches long. She joins big brother Shrade Joseph, 3. The Knowlton family lives in Tacoma, Wash., where Jeremy works as a quality control technician for McFarland Cascade Lumber Co. and Shonda stays at home with the children.

CHRISTINA DAY, ’97, and Jared Calvert were married June 11, 2011, in Indianapolis, Ind. Alumni attending the wedding included her sister, KATHY (DAY) CLASSEN, ’82, and brother-in-law, DAVID CLASSEN, ’81; JENNIFER (WILSON) CAMPBELL, ’96; BETH
(WILSON) CLARK; RENAE (SPEICHINGER) MARCUS; EMILY (MAYO) HOPPERS; CARA HELPLING, all ’97; HEATHER (INGERSOLL) DYE, ’98; and WENDI (BAUMAN) JOHNSON, ’00. Christina taught history for seven years in Florida and completed her Master’s degree in school counseling, then worked for six years as a school counselor in Indianapolis. Jared and Christina live in Walton, Ky., where she is a full-time mom to Jared’s 4-year-old daughter, Ellie.

JOHN, ’11x, and VICTORIA (WISTHOFF), ’11, ROGERS announce the birth of their son, Jackson Charles, on March 26, 2012. Jackson weighed 8 lbs., 11 oz., and was 21.5 inches long. The Rogers family lives in Chattanooga, Tenn.

With the Lord


MARGARET (GIBSON) WILLIAMS, ’62x, of Marion, S.C., died May 5, 2012.

PEGGY (NEECE) LOFTIN, ’63, of Chattanooga, Tenn., died March 27, 2012.


WILLIAM B. “PREACHER” CATHHER, JR., ’86h, of Dayton, Tenn, died July 10, 2011.

CALEB TANNER HIXSON, ’11x, of Riceville, Tenn., died March 8, 2012.

NICOLE KEEF, ’09, and Jason Hope were married in October 2011. Jason is a first lieutenant in the Air Force and has recently returned from his first deployment. They live at Fort Bragg, N.C.

00s

With the Lord
William Jennings Bryan: 
One of the last republican 
Secretaries of State

by Bradford Sample, Ph.D. 
Academic Vice President & Professor of History
In 1913 newly elected President Woodrow Wilson named William Jennings Bryan to the most prestigious cabinet post in the American government. It seemed an odd choice, as the Democratic party congressman, three-time presidential candidate, and popular orator proved a poor traveler in his early career and rallied against America’s foreign military adventures throughout his public life. To his more cosmopolitan peers The Great Commoner seemed naïve when it came to foreign policy. They pointed to comments such as those made in 1907, in which Bryan assured Americans that foreign travel would increase their patriotism—that the rest of the world had little to teach them, as proof of his backwardness (Boorstin, 515).

Many Americans, however, shared Bryan’s view of the world. Bryan’s sentiments reflected a traditionally American belief concerning the rest of the globe that represented America’s republican tradition and a sense of God-ordained exceptionalism. Outside of commerce, most Americans historically wanted little to do with other nations, believing that alliances and long-term military involvement would contaminate America’s republican government and democratic culture. Wars of conquest, rather than of defense, and massive standing armies and navies seemed in direct opposition to the great American traditions of self-determined democratic rule and limits on the use of coercion instituted by America’s founders. Bryan retained this older mistrust of foreign interventionism and remained a critic of America’s imperialistic adventures under presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft. Moreover, Bryan embraced the optimistic Christian belief popular at the time that the United States should lead the world in establishing a Christian-based moral system in international law with its main focus the ideal of world peace (Harrington, 211-213; Tarlton, 594-602).

President Wilson did not tap Bryan for his expertise in foreign relations. At the 1912 Democratic Party Convention Bryan effectively blocked Wilson’s opponents from the nomination, and a favor of the type Bryan bestowed on Wilson required a plum appointment in the president’s cabinet or a prestigious ambassadorship. In addition, Wilson needed someone familiar with Washington, D.C., politics to help him get his domestic policy agenda through the Congress. Bryan desired to be Secretary of State, in part because he dreamed of building a lasting peace for the world and setting the U.S. as the Good Samaritan of the Western Hemisphere. Wilson approved of Bryan’s ideas and Bryan enthusiastically embraced Wilson’s legislative vision (Johnson, 633-634).

Democrats in 1912 swept both houses of Congress and the presidency, and therefore enjoyed a favorable advantage, but Congressional leaders have their own agendas and American history is replete with a party having full control of the government, yet failing to pass significant legislation. Bryan garnered support for Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom proposals in Congress, helping to ensure passage of major legislation that still impacts Americans, including a progressive income tax, the federal reserve system, and a host of business regulation. Bryan worked hard to pass the administration’s agenda, but not simply as a favor to the president. While he felt happy to be Wilson’s liaison on Capitol Hill, Bryan viewed his efforts as fulfilling the promises that the progressive wing of the Democratic Party had championed in his three campaigns (Ashby, 141-144).

William Jennings Bryan cut a frenetic pace in his brief stint as Secretary of State. Between March of 1913 and his departure in June 1915, Bryan sought to secure world peace and maintain America’s traditional isolationism, but his work was delayed or thwarted due to multiple problems around the world and his own actions that caused even old friends to question his dedication to traditional republican principles. Woodrow Wilson, however, did not always allow Bryan to be the primary driver of State Department
policies. Wilson increasingly relied on his own sensibilities or on unofficial advisors, chief among them Edward M. House, an interventionist diametrically opposed to Bryan’s peace-focused isolationism (LaFeber, 273).

Bryan was justifiably most proud of the “Bryan Treaties,” a series of bi-lateral agreements between the United States and 30 foreign countries that called for a “cooling off period” when disputes among states arise and possible third-party arbitration if conflicts could not be resolved by the two nations thereafter. The Great Commoner concluded the first treaty with El Salvador on August 7, 1913, and it was used as a model for the others. Bryan viewed these treaties as fulfilling God’s desire for the Christian values of peace and love for others to be embedded in public policy. The Secretary of State believed that if the United States could conclude these treaties with all the major powers of the earth that world peace could become a reality. His genuine trust in the inevitability of world peace was due to his faith in the spread of Christianity. In 1915 Bryan wrote, “For nineteen hundred years the gospel of the Prince of Peace has been making its majestic march around the world, and during these centuries the philosophy of the Sermon on the Mount has become more and more the rule of daily life. It only remains to lift that code of morals from the level of the individual and make it real in the law of nations . . . .” The principles Bryan established in these treaties were later used in the charters for the League of Nations and the United Nations (American Journal of International Law, October 1913, 823; Advocate of Peace, December 1915, 272, Clements, 65 – 67; Brown, 772-774).

Before 1913 Bryan was most well known in foreign policy circles as an advocate of non-intervention. He had fought against the adoption of colonies after the Spanish-American War, the Platt Amendment that converted an independent Cuba into an American protectorate, and the Big Stick and Dollar Diplomacy of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft that sought to expand American commercial and political influence throughout the Western Hemisphere. Wilson believed that order and stability was necessary for the introduction of democracy, and his primary goals were the spread of democracy and the protection of American interests. Bryan largely shared Wilson’s enthusiasm for both goals, but in the process of putting these ideals into operation Bryan had to abandon his cherished belief in non-intervention.

Bryan came into office desiring to establish a hemisphere-wide non-aggression treaty, eliminate private bank loans to corrupt governments that depended on U.S. military support, and protect the sea lanes to the U.S.-owned Panama Canal. The protection of the sea lanes, however, undermined his other goals, as Bryan increasingly sensed the need to protect the canal from possible European interference in nearby countries by directly supporting pro-American governments in the region. Under Wilson, and with support from Bryan, the United States occupied or continued its presence in eight Central American or Caribbean nations. Long a critic of government support for private bank loans for foreign countries, Bryan was forced by Wilson to approve multiple loan guarantees whose security was the possibility of U.S. military force. Bryan, and Wilson, truly believed that military intervention in places like Haiti, Mexico, and Nicaragua was ultimately a service to those nations by way of promoting the establishment of law and order that would one day provide the atmosphere for democracy, and pro-American governments would help to secure the Canal Zone (Adler, 198-226). Bryan’s actions cost him support in the anti-interventionist movement and undermined his moral authority on that issue.

The Western Hemisphere was not Bryan’s only focus. Bryan forged agreements with Japan
for continuation of the Open Door Policy in China, convinced the California legislature to ease its landowning policy aimed at limiting Japanese ownership, and worked on the aforementioned peace treaties.

Bryan is now most remembered for his principled stand against America’s entry into World War I. When war broke out in Europe in 1914 Bryan urged Wilson to loudly declare America’s neutrality to avoid the corrupting entanglements of Europe and to ensure a continued focus on progressive domestic policies. Bryan and Wilson viewed America’s role as that of peacemaker, and Wilson declared America’s neutrality and ran in 1916 on the theme of keeping the U.S. out of the War. Bryan also urged the president over time to not sanction private loans to the belligerent powers, to ban Americans traveling on ships of belligerent nations, and to press the British to adhere to neutral shipping rights; Wilson did not follow this advice. Wilson was an Anglophile who admired the British system and his closest advisor, Colonel House, had been an advocate of an American-British Alliance for more than a decade. After the sinking of the British ship Lusitania in May 1915, that killed 128 Americans and 1,100 others, Wilson pushed for a strong note that demanded that the Germans avoid submarine warfare, but made no demands on the British to avoid shipping munitions on passenger ships or uphold the rights of neutral shipping. The note shocked Bryan and he realized that Wilson would eventually enter the war because the president was not treating the two sides equally (Ashby, 153-160; Coletta, 329-340).

Bryan refused to send the note on behalf of the president because he believed it ran counter to the republican tradition of neutrality and against the vision of America as peaceful missionary. As he could not fulfill his duties as Secretary of State and retain his honor, Bryan submitted his resignation to the president on June 7, 1915. In refusing to place the United States on a path toward war in Europe William Jennings Bryan became one of the last Secretaries of State who retained a commitment to traditional American republican principles.

For further study


Rev. Larry Martin  
Southeast director of church mobilization for International Justice Mission, spoke in chapel in April.

Brig. Gen. George Vogel  
(USA Ret.), a 1958 alumnus and chief of chaplains at the Long Beach, Calif., Veterans Administration Medical Center, spoke in chapel and at a Bryan Connect luncheon in April.

David Wilcox  
Singer-songwriter from Asheville, N.C., spoke in chapel and performed in concert in March.

Dr. Jennifer Wiseman  
Senior project scientist for the Hubble Space Telescope at NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center and director of the Dialogue on Science, Ethics, and Religion for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, spoke in chapel in April.
“I know I should have an estate plan for my family, but I’m confused about how to get started.”

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“May the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, so that by the power of the Holy Spirit you may abound in hope.”

~Romans 15:13

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<td>Samuel Miles</td>
<td>Bob Coddington</td>
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<td>Committee to Elect Gerald McCormick</td>
<td>Wayne Cropp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel &amp; Martha Walker</td>
<td>Corrie Walker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel &amp; Martha Walker</td>
<td>Payton Walker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roger Tittle</td>
<td>Steve Parcell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nell Pearson</td>
<td>D.W. Ryther</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nell Pearson</td>
<td>Dorothy Scoville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jim &amp; Priscilla Anderson</td>
<td>Harriett Anderson</td>
<td>John C. Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas &amp; Elizabeth Sullivan</td>
<td>Theodore Mercer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald &amp; Evelyn Freeland</td>
<td>Theodore Mercer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald &amp; Evelyn Freeland</td>
<td>Alice Mercer</td>
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</table>

photo by Maddie Doucet '12
### Alumni Meetings Schedule

Alumni Director David Tromanhauser will be on the road in the next few months.

If you’re near one of his stops, look for information and plan to join him for an evening of fellowship and updates about Bryan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, Ohio</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, Mich.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schaun Myers, ‘87

After Bryan, Schaun earned M.Div. and M.A. degrees from Trinity Evangelical Divinity School in Chicago. He has more than 15 years experience in church ministry and nine years as a chaplain in the Pennsylvania National Guard. For four years he was on active duty and was deployed to Iraq in 2009. He serves as a school chaplain for the Pennsylvania Regional Training Institute, a combat arms school for the Army. He and his wife, Darlene (Middleton) ’86, have been married for nearly 25 years, and have three daughters, Jess, 20; Brittany, 17, and Brooke, 13.

Jim Koan, ‘87

Graduated Bryan College (’87) in Music Education; M. Ed. in Administration from Augusta State University (’91). Married Carol Reese (’87) in July 1986. Taught music at Westminster Schools of Augusta (GA) with Dr. and Mrs. John Bartlett (Bryan professors). Twenty-one years in Christian school administration (17 as head-of-school) in GA, FL, MD, MI and AZ. In 2012 moved to Florence, AL, to become headmaster of Shoals Christian School.

Scott Hooker, ‘82

Scott Hooker is a 1982 graduate with a BA in Church Music and a MCM degree from New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary (1985). He’s been involved in the local church music and worship ministry since 1983, serving churches in Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida. He is currently the Pastor of Worship, Administration, and Senior Adults at Seminole First Baptist Church in Seminole, FL. His wife, Joy Thompson Hooker, is a 1983 grad. They have two children, Sarah and Benjamin. Sarah is currently enrolled at Bryan as a junior, majoring in psychology with a minor in film.
• **Registration** 9:30am-11:30am & 2:00pm-5:00pm
  Second floor, Latimer Student Center (closed during Tailgate lunch).
  Lunch tickets will be available at tailgate lunch.

• **Tailgate Lunch** 12 noon
  Soccer Practice Fields. Enjoy a picnic lunch for the whole family on the field while you visit with faculty favorites! Festivities will include a bouncy playground for the kids, balloons, temporary tattoos, good eats, great fellowship & much more!

• **Men’s Soccer** 2:00pm
  Main Soccer Field: Bryan varsity men square off against St. Catharine College.

• **Lion Cubs** 5:30pm-9:00pm
  Drop off & pick up Cubs in Mercer Hall main lobby. For children ages 3 - 11.

• **Alumni Dinner & Awards** 6:00pm
  Latimer Student Center Dining Hall. Enjoy a delicious dinner as you hear what is ahead for Bryan College from President Livesay & Alumni Director Mr. David Tromhauser. We are taking nominations for “Alumnus of the Year” at bryan.edu/homecoming. “Young Alumnus of the Year” will be presented to a younger alum who is making a difference in today’s world. Go online and look at the criteria for these and vote today!

• **7th Annual BC Bonfire** 9:00pm
  & Battle of the Bands
  Fireside at the Alumni Rhea House. Toast marshmallows, make a s’more, drink some cocoa, listen to some great music & enjoy old & new friends. Current students also will be there to meet you!

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**Sunday, October 7**

• **Alumni Chapel** 10:00am
  Rudd Auditorium. This is a great way to end Home coming. We will hear from the Bryan Women’s Chorus and alumni.

• **Sunday Brunch** 11:30am
  Latimer Student Center Dining Hall. Brunch is served in the Dining Hall. $6.50/adults, $3/kids 6-12 and free 5 & under. Includes meal, drinks and dessert. Pay at the door.

***please check our website and register at bryan.edu/homecoming***
Area Lodging:

Make your reservations early!
Motels fill up fast!
http://www.bryan.edu/bookhotel

Adult Lion Fast Pass Information

(Only available until October 1, a la carte pricing thereafter)

One low price that includes MOST events! Cost $35
(saves most people at least $15 as compared to a la carte pricing)

Ages: 12+

Includes:
Friday night dinner plus
Breakfast on the Bluff,
Tailgate Lunch,
Alumni Awards Dinner,
& free Lion Cubs for the kids
(Ages 3-11)

Child Fast Pass

$10 Includes Breakfast on the Bluff, Tailgate Lunch, and Lion Cubs
Ages 3-11

A la Carte pricing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Golf</td>
<td>$60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuscany on the Triangle</td>
<td>$15</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012 Welcome Back Dinner</td>
<td>$10</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007 5-Year Reunion</td>
<td>$10</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th Reunion Dinner</td>
<td>$20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breakfast on the Bluff</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailgate Lunch</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Awards Dinner</td>
<td>$20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lion Cubs (ages 3-11)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday night $5/child ($20 max for each family)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday night $5/child ($20 max for each family)</td>
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</table>
HOMECOMING 2012
OCTOBER 5-7

Register Today at
bryan.edu/homecoming