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$\left.\right|_{0} ^{2 x=0}$
o the one who first welcomed us to E.N.C., who carefully watches over our class attendance and our scholastic achievements;

To an exanple of quiet dignity and unobtrusive Christian living;
To the wife of the man to whose memory the Nease Library stands as a ronument;

To you, lirs. Hadeline N. Nease, we respectfully dedicate the Greenbook of 1953.

## $E \square T \square \square \square$

## $\square$

he Freshman Class has chosen the new Nease Library as the main thene for this year's Green Book. We appreciete and acknowledge the privilege of being the first Freshian Class to study in this beautiful and modern addition to E.N.C.

We have compared the four main stages of the building to the four areas of our lives.

The foundation of the building is symbolic of the spirjtual values which form the foundation of one's life. Without the foundation the building could not be constructed and, relatively, without our Naker as the foundation of our lives we are failures.

The structure or franework is comparable to the physical aspect. The structure is essential in attaining the desired goal. Our physical values are sinilar in that what we do is deternined br our physical qualities and abilities.

The finishing touches of the interior make the library attractive and ready for use. Similarily, our lives through our personalities are made attractive by our continuous social relationships.

The contents or books in the library are, of course, essential in our quest for learning and these we have associated with the mental phase of life.
"For we are laborers together with God: ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building."

## I Corinthians 3:9

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## THE $\square$ IBRAR 4 PEAKS

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0ome within my pastel green walls; step quietly tut boldly on ry tan tile floors. Stack your worries outside my glass doors. Let the darkness of your ignorance fade beneath the soit gleam of my fluorescent lights. Turn your thoughts of home, the Dugout, and your 'one and only' into quests for more knowledge, better understanding, and new friends. Lose yourself in my quiet atmosphere and find yourself in a new world-a world of books. Yes, come within my walls, and make friends with me.
"You seem lost among my stacks and buried bereath my 22,000 volunes. You've been away from me entirely too long. Why I hardly know you. Somehow you students feel that you can get along without me and at first, my rival, the Dugout, becomes your bosom pal. However, all of the E.N.C.-ers soon learn they're lost without me and they long to know me better for $I$ hold the key to all the answers on their finals. I am the door of opportunity and the widow of wisdom.
"Have you ever langed to know the reat neople that have lived? If you like philosophy, science, or mathematics I'll introduce vou to Plato, Rousseau, Thales, or Aristotle. Perhaps you're a ministerial student and would like to meet St. Augustine, Martin Luther, and Jorn Wesley. If you like literature I'll introduce you to Molierc, I'll let you see reality through Steinbeck. If you're a poetry lover you will want to meet Virgil, Chaucer, and Wordsworth. As you meet Michelangelo and Raphacl you can actually see their works, you can almost hear the music of Bach and Beethoven as you make their acquaintances. Great statesmen like Washington and Lincoln and ereat oraturs like Daniel Webstar and Patrick Henry will move you with thoir policies. If you Eivo
these men a chance they'll become alive and real to you. Some of these men haven't been met for a long time. Come, they're waiting to make friends with you.
"You can never travel to all parts of the world but I can show you these places. I can take you from reenland to the Antarctic and from Newfoundland to the Islands of the Pacific. Through me you can climb the highest mountain, swim the deepest sea, cross the dryest desert, and endure the most frigid zone. I will make you live in gay rares, quaint old Shanghai, iron curtained Moscow, an cosmopolitan New York.
"Now after you've met these real people and gone to these real places let me take you into the realm of romance and the world of make believe through my novels. Partake of breathtaking experiences in 'TREASURE ISLAND,' indulge in love or hate as you read the 'ROBE,' and play with imagination as you turn the pages of 'HUCKLEBERRY FINV.'
"But it's ten o'clock now and you'll have to leave for tonight. The fleeting moments of another day have passed, but with the dam of the morning sun and the unlocking of my glass doors, jour golden opportunity will open again; our new friends will be waiting for you. Bye now."
... and I left feeling that truly the Nease Memorial Liurary was "a sanctuary."

## From $\square_{\text {ne }} M_{\text {ouse }}$ To Another $^{\text {a }}$



I'm a displaced mouse now; I have no home. I was quite happy in my home in the dingy, musty old library. But ono day I heard a lot of activity. I stuck my nose out of my doorway, and guess what I saw! Lines of people--students, professors, prexy--all carrying books out the door. I had heard rumors about a new library, but I didn't realize they world move in so soon. There were too many people for me to satisfy my curiosity then, so I went back in to take a nap amidst the bustle ant hub sub right outside my door.

That night when all was dark and quiet, I came out. What a surprised All the dusty old tomes were gone from the shelves, there was a bare expanse of floor where the tables had been, and the poor old place looked desolate. It was so silent and creepy I could almost feel my tail curling. I screwed up my courage and went out through that huge hole they had chopped through the wall (it had made a delightful mess) and began to explore.

And I discovered the new library! I looked in through the glass doors and felt horribly insignificant. I couldn't even see the far wall. The floor is brown with white islands on it. All the wocasork is light oak--a regular termite heaven still uninhabited. An: the walls are green-- I bet the green cheese the moon is made of is that color. I looked for lights hanging down, but there weren't any. I gazed and gazed at that beat iful library and itched to got in. I was so enraptured I forgot to get my supper.

A couple days later my Columbus desires got the best of me, and I
started boldy out in the dajlight to explore. Getting into the library wasn't hard, but I could find no place to hide anc watch. There were no convenient cracks, and it was much too brightly lighted for any dingy corners. Frightened, I began to run, but everywhere were huge open spaces. It was so quiet I was sure they could hear the patter of my feet. Rocklessly I dashed across that desert, more terrified at every step until there wos a bang, a pain in my head, and inky blackness. When I came to myself I realized I was still alive, and a pillar I recognized as a table leg was next to me. I must have run into it. I lay still, too petrified to breathe. I expected any second to feel a giant hand close suddenly over me and squeeze my tummy until it felt as if it were coming up into my neck. But nothing happened. Everybody was studying. No one had noticed me. I never could have come out in plain sight in the old library. What strange new fascination do those dry old volumes have in this light, airy new library? Why are the students who scared me almost out of my fur in the old library by lotting in a cat, now so quietly engrossed in study? I don't understand it.

But I'm still out of a home. Beautiful as the new library is, there is simply no place for a mouse. I can't go back to the old lib-rary--they're even remodeling that. I have been camping in a pile of debris that has (temporarily, I think) a sign "Resurved for faculty" in the middle. But I'm hoping for better times.

> Your old friend, Tomry

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## Fallowing $H_{\text {is }}$ Call

$\square$year or so ago we were just like any other typical American teen-agers attending our home-town high schools with no thought or knowledge of a Christian education. But God called us to cone to E.N.C. We followed His call, and have received much in the freshman year which could not be acquired elsewhere.

Our freshman year has been very profitable from an intellectual standpoint. During this year we have been provided with a sound educational program that has developed in us habits of constructive, critical thinking, and effectiveness in oral and written communication. Our education has supplied us with a keen understanding of the nature of science and its relation to Christian philosophy. E.N.C. has given us a clear understanding of the hardships and difficulties we must face in the future. On the other hand, she has taught us the joy of obedience.

Campus social life has been an important factor in developing a wholesome and well-integrated Christian personality. Into our lives has been moulded social poise, co-operativeness, and the exercise of consideration and good taste in human relationships. As a freshman class, we have found happy times together, and have made many new and lasting friends.

Also, we have had access to a well-balanced recreational program. Whether on the basketball floor, or on the football field, our wellrounded Christian education has supplied us with a sense of moral and spiritual values that stand out in our Christian sportsmanship.

Above all, this year has been a spiritual benefit. Freshman prayer meetings, prayer preceding classes, chapel, revivals, - all have brought us to a closer relationship with our Saviour. We have received a renewed knowledge and appreciation of the Bible, and a foundation of Christian doctrine, experience, and life. In this atmosphere of Christian culture, an effort has been put orth constantIy to lead all who have not been established in Christian faith into the experience of full salvation. Moreover, the development of Christian graces in all students has been encouraged.

Remember the opening convention, the fall and spring revivals, the spirit-filled prayer-meetings! In these services many of us said the last "yes," and made definite decisions for Christ. Yes, in this freshman year some have received God's call to prepare for full-time Christian service. These memories will live with us forever.

Our freshman year has been one with spiritual, scholastic, and social strengtherings; it is our foundation on which we must build our future vocations and our very lives.


The Nease Library...gives the masterpieces on the shelves the dignity they deserve.
P. Kercher

## TRLE ■AFETU

 atherine, open the doord I have dreadful news to tell youd" It was her husband that spoke. He was home at last from his long journey to the village, where he had gone to buy provisions. The trip could not be made during the long winter months, because of the extrene cold and the penetrating winds that wipped the snow into impassable drifts. But in the early spring the farmers went to buy their annual supply of staple provisions.Despite her age, Katherine was quick to open the door, having recognized her husband's voice. "The cow is all right because I let her in the barn. But the sheep - have they gotten through the fence again?" His wife's question fell unheeded. A second look at his face told her that it was something far greater than their sheep, or even the farm, that troubled him. "What is it?" she whispered as fear seized her heart.

His expression did not change as he answered, "There is a new political leader in Russia, and he is trying to put down all Christianity. He has already sent bands of secret police out to obtain from everyone a written confession, denouncing his faith in Christ."
"But Conrad, what can they do if we refuse?" she asked.
His answer was terrifying, and he spoke with an earnestness that seemed to engrave the words on her $m$ nd. "The village folk have told of several men who said they would not sign the confession, and they haven't been seen nor heard from since the police went to their homes." "What are we going to do? We can't deny our faith in Crrist." "No, Katherine, we will not. Jesus has been our constant com-
panion for many years, and He will not fail us now."
As if by common consent, they both knelt down to pray. It was just a simple request for Divine protection, a prayer that would be expected of a humble Siberian peasant. But God's power was real to them, and they took Him at His word. They arose to their fect with the sweet assurance of safety that God alone can give in the presence of danger.

The elderly couple went to bed that night, not knowing that the dreaded police would be on their farm the next day. The safety of thei $r$ lives had boen placed in God's hands. And they had fully decided to confess their faith in Christ, whatever the outcome.

The Siberian nights were cold in the early spring, but it seemed oxtra cold and windy this particular night. Twice Conrad got up to get an extra blanket. Finally they went to sleep in comfort.
"Are you awake?" It was Katherine who broke the silence.
"Yes, I've been awake for some time," her husband replied, "but it was too dark to get up."

As they spoke, the windows began to show up with a dim grey light. It was not a strange sifht to these hardy people. They knew at once what had taken place. There had been a snowstorm during the night that entirely covered their one-story farmhouse in a long sweeping drift.

Remembering the events of the night before, Conral quoted a verse from the Bible. "Tho horse is prepared against the day of battle: but safety is of the Lord."

## $\bigsqcup_{\text {nder }} T_{\text {he }}$ 丂hadow

 eneath the cross of Jesus I fain would take my stand." I once remarked to a friend that even as the children of Israel complained about the diet of manna in the wilderness, so we find students complaining about the wonderful life at Eastern Nazarene College. But although I have sometimes grumbled myself, when I take account of all the blessings that ne have experienced here I cannot escape the feeling of hamility that comes wher a person realizes the awful debt he owes to God. If ever an institution was near to the foot of the cross it is E.N.C.Each night of the fall revival the altar was lined with seekers. Never have I felt the power of the spirit of God more strongly that I did when Dr. C.I. Armstrong gave the invitations at those meetings. Jnlike many evangetistic campaigns it was not possible to single out any. one to whom credit could be given for t"e wonderful results. One could only say that they came through prayer, much prayer.

The students themselves did the major part of the altar work. It was good to see Christians leading their classmates to Christ under the power of a liaster who surely answers preyer. Even durint chapel service many went forward.

A great man once sui " "Actions speak louder than words." Our students testify not only with their lips but with theix daily lives. A forty-eight yoar old local businessmen who cume to E.I.C. t.o further his education remarked. "Tho outstanding and startling feature is tho lack of cosmetics." Religion is not just outward appearance here. Our experience carrios over into our conversation, our jokes and our habits.

It is not unusual to find students spending much time in rayer and meditation. Often we hear a group of friends praying in the dorm for the spiritual needs of a fellow stucient.

This warm Christian life extends to the classroom also. It is difficult not to have respect for a professor who asks his pupils to pray for him before the lecture begins. That humble and yet scholarly saint has something to offer, but he feels inadequate to do so without the help of the Great Teacher. "The fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Our teachers combine prayer with good works. ife have profs with three university degrees who take it upon themselves to seek out and try to help freshmen, after school, who are not living as close to God as they know they should. No wonder you hear the song "He lives" ringing from the shower room.

## Let us use our new library for God and for E.N.C.

A. Barlas

## Warkers Far Christ

$\square$
ne of the most interesting and challenging organizations at E.N.C.
is the Evangelistic Association. Anyone wo is interested in going to missions in the Doston area finds this work as helpful to himself as it is to those whom he goes to serve. He is given a chance to see how the "other half" of the world lives and is able to offer those not so fortunate a hope for a better life. He becones more thankful to God that he has heard and received the gospel message or perhaps he would be in the same, miserable, degraded state.

Through the Evangelistic Association one of the fellows from the school was to hold a week of special services at Bethel Temple, a mission on Dover Street in South Boston. A few days before the services started, I went with a group who were going from door to door to hand out invitations to the services.

What a revelationd There were block after block of tenement houses from three to six stories high with hundreds, even thousands of people living in them, many of then in filth and squalor. Black, white, yellow; Italian, Jewish, Russian - every nation and color seemed to be represented in this maze of apartment buildings.

And, oh, what a huncer! No one slammed the door in our faces when we offered them tracts and gave them a personal invitation to the services. No one told us to get out, as they had in the "better" sections of the city. Everyone seemed so very glad that someone was interested in them. They were gracious and kind without exception. Typical was


Mrs. Newsborne who said, "I no know if I can come, but I t'ank you for your kind invitation."

The revival services began. The attendance was small at first, but the presence of God was very real in the services. Toward the end of the week the people uegan to come in. Auong them was Angelo, whom I shall never forget. He had piercing, steel blue eyes, straight black hair, high cheek bones, and a pointed nose and chin. He asked question after question as though he were seeking - seeking for something - but still not quite ready to believe.

Then there was the middle-aged gentleman who came forward and wept his way through to victory. He said, "I was baptized three years ago, but something was wrong. I still wasn't satisfied and I couldn't understand why. Now I know." We carne back to school so blessed with the joy of His presence that we were still alnost shouting because of the goodness of God.

As a result of this revival and the continuing efforts of a group of faithful students a growing Sunday School is now established in that place. Boys and girls who have grown up on the streets and have never even heard of Jesus are now hearing of His love for then. Yes, the work of the Evangelistic Association pays.
(3arlalac ba.jes

## The Lights AlangThe Share

$\square$ ometimes when I see the lights shining alont the srore, I remember the Seattle skyline as our troopship sailed into the harbor from Korea.

Yes, Korea. A place of sorrow to many, joy to few. A place of experiences that hold bad dreams for some, even nightmares for more. Some of us were lucky, some weren't. We were coming home; they were staying behind resting in a grace - perhaps an unknown, unadrked grave. Some may say, "But that's war." Yes, it is war.

We were coming back, but to what? Was home the same as we remembered, or had our dream made it seem orighter? Or maybe the crude life we had been living had detracted from the true splendor of nome. What would it be like to sit down at a table of clean linen and steaming food? You would get a better answer if you had asked, "What does the back side of the moon look like?"

I remember how I stood with my hands on the rail, looking at those beautiful lights dotting the shore line. There were white lights and colored lights, some in groups and designs, others isolated and lonely. What did they .ean? What was their significance? A nation of power? Pride? Wisdom? Wealth? Yes, I think it may be a portion of each.

The extravagance and waste, useless luxuries, riotous living, greed, selfishness and drunkenness all lay under those lights. Yet, back on the other sice of the globe, people were starving and slivering in the cold. They had no light at all except, maybe, a small kerosene lantern which couldn't be kurned because there was no oil.


We had anchored in the harbor at midnight and had eaten our breakfast during the night so that we could debark early. Amid the blaring of a brass band we were tied to the dock.

But my mind raced ahead as we were placed in busses and started the long trip through the city. This was home. There were no lights now. The city no longer was sleepy and peaceful. Hustle and bustle, noise and confusion were on every hand. People were everywhere. Crowds stood at street corners waiting to cross. They cheered as we passed.

On and on we went, witnessing the magnificence of the massive buildings and the sights that had been forgotten for months. Traffic, noise - but we didn't :"ind. We were home. We saw more autonobiles in a few minutes than we had seen all the tine we were gone.

What a contrastd This was the present. We had been living in the past. But had we? No, you can't forget so easily. Neither can you push it from your lind. Feople in Korea actually live in caves and holes. The nore fortunate live in houses of mud and sticks. Feople walk if they raust travel. Produce is carried to market instead of giving it a ride. God has blessed flerica. liny throat choked up; my eyes filled with tears.


## The Denteo Baxstor

As I crouch over the white concrete, the heat fuming up in my Cace, the sweat trickling into meyes, I flick up my mitt and throw dow two fingers. A white sphere whizes toward me. I raise m-r glove a little and the bascball plummets into my mitt with a smack.

1 pick the baseball out of m glove and without leaving my scuat $\perp$ rifle the ball back to my brother. "Cone on babe! Chuc"e to med" The boy on the mound is a tal?, gangling kid about thirteen years old. His butch haircut gives him 2. cocky look. As he stares a.t me, his eyes show an inward determination. He cups the ball and awaits the signal. 1 throw dow three fingers for a curve. Darrell steps off the concrete onto the grass, digs his spikes into a 7ittle hole and starts his wind-up. His right leg is perpendicu ar to his left leg, and his arm shoots down with a swift, smooth motion. M brother looks like a miniature windmill as he uncorks the pitch. The balj brealis beautifully and hits my mit with a bang. He stens off the rubber like a tmue pro, weither Babe Ruth nor Iefty Grove could excel him. His dalance and tining are perfect. For a lefthander he has perfect coordination.

Me brother and 1 stop to rest by the preen feren in the front Tard. Why, just a couple of weeks ago ded made us repaint this foren. We even had to siraighten each little wiro. We cleaned, paintod. and strairhtened, but now look. Hho fence has been henten hepless?y into submission. 'imis fence, although originally built to protect
the grass is the best backstop that was ever made.
As I sit at my desk, I can see that battered fence. The paint. is chipped and the wire is crooked. As I gaze at the tattered wire. it recalls the past. Each dent reminds me of a curve I missed. Each broken strand is a slider I dropped. By reading this old freon fence I relive every forgotten dream. In this beaten fence are the memories which I hold dear-my brother, a ball and a mitt.


The Nease Library is the result of years of growth. It was not made when the builders made the building. It was made gradually, but solidly, by years of progress.
P. Parker

## $\square$ doities $I_{n} \square_{\text {do }}$ Jobs $^{\text {a }}$

 $y$ type of work is most familiarly lnow on campus as an I have faced odd people and odd places on many odd occasions. Host of the folk I am associated with can be classified into three catagories: The Irritated Grouch, The Quiet, Calm Person, and The Over-friendly Iype.The irritated grouch usually makes herself known when the door first opens. She looks at you dow her nose, until you feel shorter than she is, even though she is only four foot four. She comands you to your work even before you can get through the doorway and taise your coat off. She rattles off a dozen jobs with ten particulars and details attached to each, and ends her oratory with, "You can remember that, now, can't you?" One woman in particular waits until 1 have only fifteen minutes left and then wants her kitchen floor washed, waxed, and buffed. "Take your tine," she says. "You can make it." Well, I usua.1ly make it, but not as she suggested.
the mujet, ca.Im type of person usually doesn't show much fee'ing or expression about anything. She is nice then $I$ co and friendly when I leave, but not much excent business is discusson wion Ilm woreing. Before I arrive, I know what the schediln is, so I just follow my sot routine, except for a fow tips and repetitions on what $I$ should also add for that day.

The over-friendily person, whom I meet no too often, ilkes to talk a lot while I'm worling. She is genorally ideal in 81.1
respects. If it should happen to be slighty drizzling, she maices a fuss over the fact that 1 came out in spite of the terrible rain. She always tell.s me to take my time, although I seldor do, for I get, more satisfaction from a speedy job, well done. No matter what kind of work 1 do, it always lonks fine to her.

In general, I do alnost every odd type of housework from cleaning the floor with denatured alcohol to defrosting the ice box. One woman always likes me to sweep her kitchen floor with a little hand broom and dust pan. Quite often I find myself walking out the door with the living roon rug to sweep it with a broom. The most gruesone experience $I$ ever had was cutting a garter snake in ho. f when $I$ was mowing the lawn. The head and a small part of the body went crewling oft while the remainder lay writting in the grass.

I like my worl: very much. I am leaming how to get 8.1 ong with 0.11 sorts of people. I get an insight into other people's lives, how they think and act. Their telephone conversations, hov they answer the doorbell, and how they treat their husband or wifc, wen I'm not thought to be around, are all sometimes very revealing. In several homes where I. go, the conversation is so very "Dearie" and "Sweetie" that it sounds most unnatural and makes the couple look silly to me, especially when they're off guard and begin to talk naturally. Quite often I get compliments on ry work. One which I greatly chorish is: "You'll make a fine wife for sone girl. sometime."

Rorad STouposic

## पouth $A_{\text {nd }} T_{\text {he }}$ Art $\square_{f} L_{\text {iving }}$


have come to the conclusion that to be young is to be impatient. Youth wants so many of the great things in life and wants them not at some distant time in the future but now, immediately. We look at those older than ourselves and see in them 217 the cua ${ }^{7}$ ties and abilities we want to possess. We become easily discouraped when those abilities and qualities seem beyond our reach. The trouble is that we can only see these fine cualities in their present state of entirety. Fe cannot see the gradual metamorphosis which took place before those admirable traits were an integral pert of the character we admire.

We read the works of the sreatest witers and lose ourse ves in the beautiful, powerful ways these miters have expressed the most intimate ideas of their souls. We cannot see the jears of study, of leaming the mechanics of composition, of personal enriching wich were the basis of thejr ability.

We listen to a talented pianist play with technjcal perfection and ewpressive interpretation. We thrill to the pure melody. the wey in whicl the emotions of the composer becone our anotions. We do not see the daws of monotonous practice, of scales and exerciscs wh ch. the pianist had to master.

We sce a saint mose prajers seem to owen the very doors of heaven, whose thole life radiates holiness. We camnot sen the hours spent in comvunion with God and the fier trials overcome on $y$ with

His grace mich produced such contact with the lord.
We are careless about rhetoric themes, our music practice, and sometimes even neglect our daily devotions, but not because we are lazy. Only look at us scrubbing floors, waiting on tables, and loading trucks, and see that we can do hard work. No, we leave sore things undone because we cannot see the relationship between these little things and the great intangibles we year for and dream about.

No one can teach us to be patient. The best teachers can only tell us that some day we ourselves will lear to be patient. We listen to their counsel and accept the truth of their words with our heads while our hearts can on fly dimly comprehend the implications of what we hear. But we can on iv truly learn by living. little by little our blind eyes will be made to see, God grant that, each of us may have a long range view of life and a deep abiding faith in the Giver of Life which will keep us steady through these important years of. transition and growth.
Minima Yowanir-y<


## A [offal 5 tripped Land

$\square$eserted land, which was once the lifeline of a family, is now like the sands of a desert. As you look at the artificial mountains of yellow dirt, you notice its scrawny plant life and the dirty, milky colored streams of water between the hills.

As the monstrous machines rumble over the land, tiny animals are awakened to the fact that their homes will soon be ruined and heaped in the rubble of the artificial mountains or washed into the huge sluices of poisonous streams. The carefully made nests of robins and bluebirds are hew n into space as the big bully engine storms its way into the hardest part of a tree and knocks it flat. As soon as some of the trees have been knocked down the big shovel takes its place and proceeds to eat up the rich faring soil. Sometimes the cavernous jaws of the shovel sink their teeth into the earth nearly a hundred feet before the black gold is seen. After all the earth has been rooted out, as little as one foot of coal may be found. Tracts of land which have been torn up by the cavernous jaws of this machine are like mounds of sand whipped and strewn into a lifeless mass.

The destruction of land, scenery, and plant and animal life is way out of proportion to the few cents the owner wy get form the sale of the coal. But when the land owner finds this black gold he cares nothing about spoiling the scenery, and ruining the forest. When he has become tired of his surroundings he can move. He's rich now and the future generation can lock at this scenery.

```
Now that the big shovel has rooted out the last clump of coal, the machine continues to steal its way over other vast regions of farm land. This monster does not stop. It works hour after hour and day after day, ruining our beautiful country.
The big boom of little business goes on while the contented land owner deans of his black gold.
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One of the most valuable assets of the new library is the feeling
of cooperation.
H. Sumner

隹

## Dinner Rush

urry up, Luine. Well be late if you don't stop prinping. It's al.ost five, and you know we have to be down at five sharp. One more minute and I'm going. So you're finally ready. Yes, your apron is on straight and your hair looks okay."

Two steps at a time. Sone day one of us will fall flat on her face. But work cones first and we can't ce late. Only three wore flights of stairs and well be there. Made it. Punch in quickly. Five sharp. We're here but I don't know how we managed.

Now, silverware. Oh, all the good forks are gone. We should have come dow earlier like Luine said. Do you have twelve plates and sauceres? Gosh, I broke two saucers. Fifty-six cents gone out of my pay.

Straighten the tablecloths. Set the table. Get the glasses and fill them. Rest for about five minutes. Up again. Get the bread, butter, and gravy. About three more minutes of relaxation. Now set up the trays. We're ready. Mrs. Williamson finishes saying grace and the waitresses are off!

Someone bumps you on the left. Carrots run down the front of your uniform. Get the coffee and tea orders. Back to the kitchen. What did Irene order? Tea with cream or coffee without creas? Or was it coffee with cream? Guess I'll take coffee with cream. Sounds better that way.

Back to the tables with the coffee and tea. This time it's coffee that runs down your uniform. Coffee dries and leaves a slight stain.

That coffee is really hot.
Made it without too many accidents. Someone has cluttered the tray stand with dirty dishes. Where will I put tr is tray down? If I put it on the stand, a plate might fall. I'll have to put it down anyway. The meat platter falls and breaks. Now everyone's looking at me.
"We want more bread." Can't they wait one inute until I give them their coffee? They don't even say please. A "please" or "thank youl' really helps.

After about eight more trips back to the kitchen, I can remove their plates. They're ready for their dessert. Boston cream pie. Everyone's smiling. I suppose pie tastes better than dates or figs.

Nancy has a new beau. She's sending her dessert to John. Will he be surprised I'll take this extra dessert to Fred. He'll thing Shirley sent it. Hope ny sending it won't complicate matters.

Announcements. All's quiet. Mrs. Willianson finishes reading the slips and rings her little silver bell. Chairs scrape and everyone's up and filing out.

I clear the table, carry back the tray of dirty dishes, and punch out. Hope I'll make it to prayer meeting. I eat and run. Prayer meeting has already started. I slip in and sit in the back of the canterbury. Now I can relax and really breathe freely.

## $\square_{\text {peration, Mine }}$

he "boney" dump stands out as a huge black $Y$ on the barren hillside, giving off fumes like a gigantic bottle of sulfuric acid. Nen, looking like ants, scurry back and forth across the crost of the dump. Now and then a "pint-sized" trolley rolls up to a small building to get its load of dirt, slate, and some coal mixed with sulfer. Over on the left side a man is picking over the refuse dump, filling some sacks with the good coal.

A large pipe-like strycture spans the sulfur-loaded creek in the valley. It raaches from the back of the building to the cleaning plant on the othur hillside. From atop the cleaning plant six stacks ar? belching dirty black smoke. The smoke hangs like a cloud. The sun is unable to penetrate its six tentacles as they procesd up the valley. Another stack, taller than tho other six, is a torch bearer, shooting sparks and flames skyward. The plant is massive, not massive like a beautiful 爪oman bilding, but like a gigantic box with two adjacent swiming pools, containing dirty water used to wash the coal.

On each side of the creek a railroad track extends over the ontire length of the valley, around the bend, ani out of sight. Above the roar of the cloaning plant, q huge "six-whoeler," shrieking like a wounded redskin, heads toward the clouning plant. A dirty trail of smoke follows in its wake. It jerks to a halt near the plant. The brakeman bounces to the ground, and throws the switch for the sidotrack. The "oinptios" are shoved into the sido-track and the locomotive purfs out with its load of "bluck-EOld."

A low rumble. Over on the loft sile of tha crook a motor with a


#### Abstract

string of cars in tow comes barreling out of the drift-mouth. Now it roars down the grade toward the cleaning plant. The motorman throws on the rakes, unhooks the motor from the loaded cars, shoves them into a little building and empties them. Soon the cars catapult toward the opening of the mine for another reloading.

On up the hillside there is nothing but barren land with skeleton trees waving their lifeless branches grotesquely at the sun-bleached rocks. Life has been burned from that hillside. balfur-fumes and fires from the paris of the coal cleaning plant have killed vegetation. The rows of dirty houses line the crest of the hill. This bleak, barren landscape veiled in smoke is the portrait of a huge mine operation.


...I an hushed and awed with its beauty and quietness.
D. Clingerman


## Fort Worth

 see some kind of sign which says, "Fort North - Where the liest Begins." Fort liorth tries hard to be completely wostern despite the large n mber of Northerners and Easterners who have moved in recently. Fort forth dresses Western with blue jeans and plaid shirts. Fort Worth talks Western with the famous drawl. Fort Worth has the famous l'exas conceit which makes the city unbearable at ties for outsiders - Yankees especially. The streets are wide; the older buildings are low; the land is flat; the radio stations brcadcast little but cowboy music. The Northerners, who for the most part came during the war, have made dents. Two department stores sell Eastern clothing; one radio station has refused to broadcast cowboy music; and wonder of wonders, the city voted Republican in the last election.Fort Worth is not famous for its climate and scenery, features which have made other vestern cities. The temperature in summer averages close to $100^{\circ}$ and in the winter between $40^{\circ}$ and $50^{\circ}$. The city gets about one fair snowfall a year. It doosn't rain much in Fort liorth, but when it rains, it pours. Almost as much rain falls in the city as falls in New Jorsey, for example, but it concentrates in the spring and fall leaving the simmer dry. Fort Worth has virtually two summers, one very hot season, and one spring - fall comisined. The country around Fort Worth is flat and uninteresting. The few trees are concentrated near the narrow, shallow "rivers" which hav water in them only half the year. In sumer the river which flooded the city so disastrously in 1949 is only 20 feet wide. Lost of the trees inside the city were
planted and cared for by hand. One can tell the age of a residential section by the size of the trees.

The most striking feature of Fort worth is its prosperity. Office buildings and hotels are boing b ilt all over; whole residential areas are opened each year; industry is moving in and booming. Fort Worth is expanding. Today over 300,000 people live in the city. It has sprawled all over like a giant octopus with narrow corridors of city owned land extending many miles and subdenly bulging out when it reaches a group of houses which used to be a country town. The largest industries are oil, cattle, and airplanes. Although few oil wells are to be fond near the city, oil has made many Fort Worthians rich and has given jobs to many more. In north Fort Worth anyone can smell another major industry, cattle. Great stockyards and meat packers are found there. The famed B-36, the world's largest bomber is built at Consolidated Aircraft. A man who has had much to do with this prosperity is "The King of Fort Worth," Amon Carter, who owns the major newspaper, radio and T.V. stations, part of Consolidated and part of the stockyards.

Fort Worth is no longer a town whare cowboys can come in from the ranch and whoop it up every week-end, but it still is not a city that can produce staid New Englanders.

## A Welcame

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eptember 5, 1944 - a sizzling day!
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As we drove into the unfamiliar city we could see the waves of heat rising from the pavement, waves of heat which at first looked like pools of fresh, cool water.

We stopped at a gas station, bought some "cokes" and began to survey the scene before us. There was something strange, something almost unreal about this modern vestern city. The nountains on either siod were varying shades of purple with a few patches of olive green sagebrush and the inevitable cactus. The cloudless sky was almost as blue as indigo and there was not the slightost movenent in the air.
"You folks sure come at a bad time. Ain't had so hot a summer fer almost twenty years. Must be $115^{\circ}$, yep, at least that. See those folks over thore? Tourists! Can always tell 'em. Nobody else comes out this time of day. Say, where you headed?"
"We've come to Phoenix to live. We have a citrus grove on Thomas Road near Scottsdale."
"livice section out that way. Lots o' luck, folks."
Fifteen minutes later we paricad the car in front of an imposing Spanish home. Tall, stately date palms stood like solviers on the car-pet-like lawn. My father wal'ced to the door, knocked, and waited. Soon a face appeared at the iron-latticed peep hole. Then the door openedd
"Well, well, Kurt! Come in. Come in. Say, is that your ramily in the car? I want to meet thern. Howdy, I'm Niko Nurphy. Welcone to my home."

Mike Murphy was ona of the richest men in Phoenix. He had made his money back east in real pstate and had come to Arizona to retire.

That six foot two Irishman had a heart big enough to take in most of the United States.

After s per we left Mike's house and drove to the Alamo Plaza, a tourist court. The stars slowly bean to appear. How close they were, how like glittering gems! We could feel a faint cool breeze. Over in the city people were turning their lights on but somehow it didn't look Now York City-ish. Serenity, I guess you'd call it.

We continued to gaze, awe stricken. Darkness enveloped us. Then suddenly we knew. It wasn't Phoenix who was the stranger. We were the strangers At that instant we could almost hear the city speak.
"Howdy, folks, so glad you came. This is good country. You'll
like it."
"Thanks, Phoenix, we know we will."


Our new college library is the pride of our campus. Existing so long as a dream, it is now a glowing and magnificent reality.

> L. Ezold

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "ALL THINGS WHATSG- } \\
& \text { EVER YE WILLD THAT } \\
& \text { MEN SHILLD OQTIT YIT" } \\
& \text { DO YE EVEN SOTL THEM" }
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## The EN[ Dining Hall

ne of the big classrooms at E.N.C. is the dining ha? . The teachers and subjects are many. Discussions include dates, theoloyy, television, adventures, jobs, professors, and chapel speakers.

The approaches to these discussions are many and varied. Take theology, for instance. Someone at the table, just for the sake of arguing, takes a point oif view he doesn't even believe hinse?f. Or sometimes we discuss a deep theological problem still unsolved b:i even D.D.'s and Ph.D.'s. If your roommates asks you what you talked about at the table, you can truthfully say, "I cion't know."

Then there's the fellow who wants to discuss politics, but after an hour of conversing we wonder whether he's trying to prove he's a Democrat or a Republican.

Unfortunately, everyone has problems. However no one hes as many problems as "Blue-Monday Harry." What he's craving is sympathy, but what he gets is silent resignation.

Perhaps the fellow most disliked is the one with the cormy jo'kes. Those jokes that have been in existence for centur es. Of course, there's a cure for this malady. Every time he starts to tell a joise, louse it up by telling the punch line. After a wile he ouits trying--we hope. But these peonle aren't too numerous.

Thore are silent tables, but more usual ${ }^{2}$ in the morning. finer we Joo's over, we notice other sleep: eyes looking bac! unsecingly. It is usually some time before we realize what is going on around
us unless we see someone stimulating who makes our pulse beat faster. Then we're awakened faster than if we had had a cold shower.

A tradition at E.N.C. is to send your dessert to someone you Jike especially well. somebines, though, when ten cesserts are sent, to one person we wonder if Cupid isn't working overtime. Unce there was a fellow who ate nine dishes of plums. He ate about four dishes of plums from our table and wen other people around noticed it, they sent him some, too.

Une night four of us girls were late to dinner and so we sat at a table in the alcove. One of the waitresses asked for the food that was left over and took it to a table around the corner. The waitress came back with a note which asked for our names, wich we gave as Dora Daydream, Hopeful Tillie, Anxious Alice, and Longing Laura. A note come back with their names--Waiting Wes, Lovely Lewis, Bashful Burt, Remorseful morse, and Tearfill Tony with the postecript. "ive're still hunery."

Yes, we learn quite a lot in the E.N.C. dining hal.l--thinss we could never learn in books or regular classrooms. Perhaps there is no other place where we get a mixture of psychology, literature. geography, theology, philosophy, and current events as in the P.II.C. dining hall:

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ell, guess you'll go baby-sitting again. What a job it is, for way to earn money. It's really a soft job.

You go to a house and the children are all in bed. The parents are ready to leave for their big night and you're going to be left alone for three or four hours. That's wonderful, to get your homework all done and get paid while doing it. Sure, that's what you'll do, you'll go baby-sitting. Why didn't you think of that before? You haven't baby-sat for a long time now.

It's five minutes to eight and you're ready for your first babysitting job at the Bloonsburgs.

Off you go with books in hand and many wonderful intentions of getting much done. You don't know the Bloomsburgs and you're a bit uneasy? Well, don't worry, they'll soon be gone. You approach the house, walk up onto the porch, stop for a second or two until you've mustered up enough courage, and then knock. From the inside of the house you hear someone yell, "Open the door for the girl, Vickie." The door opens. To your utter amazement and dismay, there sits the mother sewing buttons on a dress and her three children running around the front room. The television is blaring and the children are in a hilarious state of mind. After coming to your senses, you ilmb in. Yes, climb in. The floor is covered with newspapers, toy hand-cuffs, scissors, comic books, a doll-bugey in the midole of the floor, and two filthy and wrinkled sheets are in a heap in a corner.

Everything inaginable has been thrown on chairs, tables, shelves, benches, and well, just every place. The lady looks up at you shortly after you have arrived and says, "I'm getting a bit of a late start." She certainly is.

At nine o'clock the lady leaves and five minutes later her husband comes hone. At ten thirty the children go up to bed and the man decides to go out. What a reliefd Now, at last, you can do your homework. The television reminds you that you were listening to a very exciting mystery and you just have to see how it ends. At eleventhirty you take your books in hand, sit in a hair, get your pen out, and decide that the room is too cold, you're too hungry, and too tired to study. However during that time you get half your rhetoric theme written. Quite an accomplishment for four and one half hours. At twenty-five after twelve, you sit in a chair anxiously waiting for the people to return, place a couple of crisp green dollar bills in your hand, and take you home. But it doesn't happen that way. Oh, yes, they take you home, but all you get is one dirty, wrinkled dollar idll and some small change. A little more cash to reduce your bill and help :you on your way through college.

## ■urENC Hame

 roon,we were a little discouraged because it looked bare and cheerless. We wondered whether we could ever arrange the fumiture and still be able to wall. around in our eight by twelve room. There were two beds, two desks, two chairs, two bureaus, and two girls to fit into that sma. 11 room. Of course, we brought our luggage into the room to unpack, and that added to the clutter.At last the room was finished. Te hung our pretty rose organdy" curtain, put our forest green bedspreads on our beds. and laid down our rose shag rugs. We put scarfs on our bureaus, arranged the articles on top of them, and filled the drawers with our belongings. We hung our clothes in our closets and had our luggage taken up to the storage room. Ah! At last we fumed off the overhead light and turned on our lamp with the rose shade. We went outside, closed tho door, and stood there a few minutes. Then we opened the door slowly to get the full effect of our new room. "Oho" we gasped in amazement, "Isn't it beautiful??" There never was such a room in the hole wide world.

For the first two or three weeks the floors were dust-mopped every day, the furniture was always dusted, and it. was a criminal] offense to leave clothes or books lying, around the room. Wo didnit a. low anyone to step on our beautiful rugs. Everyone either had to
walk around them or jump across then.
This morning our room looks quite normal. The rugs show signs of being stepped on many times, the curtain is not quite as crisp as before, and there are a few books on the beds and desk's. A sweater is draped over one of the chairs, and if you peek under the beds you would see feathers of dust. Our room now has the lived-in look.

Our room has been the scene of many good times with the girls next door. We have shared many feasts and devoured the contents of packages from home. The six of us have often celebrated Christmas, Valentine's Day, or any day when we felt in a party mod. Here we discuss weighty problems of college life, and make our momentous decisions such as what to wear on our Friday night date, what to write about in our next theme, and what courses to take next sementer.

This is our home. Welcome!

Books serve as bridges of present on which we can journey from past to future.
D. Henry
ud was a humble, soft-spoken man. I can't remember when I first
I guess I was too young at the time to rameraber. I often wondered if he wasn't a very lonely soul upon the face of the earth. It seemed to me as though a man who spent his days alone, with no wife or family, would find life quite lonesome, especially in the remote country where he lived.

Bud was a carpenter by trado, and in the sumner he woild come out of the wilderness long enovgh to earn a few dollars, and then return to his old retreat. My father was the closest friend he had, and he often came to our house to build something or repair the house and other bıildings.

I was always the first to see Bud when he come. I could ensily recognize his tall wiry frame far down the road. My father was the only other one who walked with such an effortless strine.

Bud's features were carved as in bronze. Ho had high cheokbones, straight black hair and sna, pine black eyes, but his fnce was kind.

Through the long winter months bud made his living hunting foxes. In those days fox pelts were marketable at a high price. Bud was a natural hunter, it was his living and his life, and he was a skilled master of the art. On clear still winter days he was in the woods from daylight till dark, and when he returned ho usually bore a prize. Ked fox pelts in those days were a prize.

Strenge as it might seem Bud's greatest talent; wh in mais. A violin in his hands became almost a living thing, and by tin ranto touch of his lngg fingers such mas ic cumo forth as few people are pri-
vile $e_{j}$ cd to ear in this present world. I remember marry evenings in our home when we listened al oft in amazement to the lilting strains of his singing violin.

Sometimes my father took me with him when he went to see Bud on spring and $f: l l$ nights. He would drive the car as far as the old abanconed road went, and we would walk the rest of the way trout h the dark woods to the lonely cabin. Often .ry father played the violin and sometimes Bud would play. I would listen quietly and watch the shadows that danced in the yellow light of the kerosene lamp on the ti.ble.

The years hastened on and I Lecame a man. One day Bud came to our house, the house of his friends. He was a sick man and knew he would never return to the cabin in the woods. in father and mother did everything in their power to make Bud's last days comfortable. He had cancer. Bud could still play the violin, and now it seemed he played more wonderfully than ever before. The inusic was not sad, but the wondrous melody seemed to transcend the bounds of sorrow or even joy. Bud's guileless smile, though fainter, was the sane on 1 is last days as it had been years earlier, for he had so walked that, his life dice not now accuse him. He had looked to One greater, the One who is able tu five life. He left little of this world's goods, but to e he left a story and a song that are more than kings leave to princes.


## Mefning In Music

The great hall is filled to crpacity. The very air is electric with tension as the maestro mounts the podium. There is a moment of tense silence as he stands with baton poised. Suddenly three sharp, staccato notes played by the brass instruments shatter the silence. The violins repeat the theme, adding intricate details as the measures follow one anther in lapid succession. The symphony has begun.

There is a strane, alnost sinister quality in the main theme which has beon described as "Fate knocking at the door." Indeed it sounds like a lnock--threc sharp notes followed by a long one--repeated over and over with almost madaeaing persistence. At times it seams as though Fate is laughing--mocking the helplessness of mortals before her pover.

As you sit there in the semi-darkened room, the waves of sound rolling and thundering ovor you, your thought may wander back to the composer who gave the world this glorious harmony. What depths of emotion could call forth such dymamic music? It seems that the composer was painting a picture of his owm mental agony in a bitter strugtle with Dostiny. Fate had left him al ort ponniless, had denied him love and recognition of his genius. He was left with only his art and even that was abo't to be snatched from him by impending deafness. His music is a portrayal of the bitterness in his soul and as it rushos on to a climax one can feol this bitterness and futility almost as his own.

Suddenly the room is yuiet again. The violins begin a hauntine melody quite unlike the first one, as though Fate hat, for a tine, granted the mortal a brief respite from her insistent knocking. The molory is suiet and boautiful with a touch of pathos. What pictures of thinfs
that might have been haunted the composer as he wrote this sad, wistful melody?

So gradually that one scarcely notices the chan e, the peaceful harmonious mood becomes a bit uneasy until Fate is back again in the bitter struggle. 'his time it is a different type of battle. Instead of the furious emotional struggle portrayed before, this time rate is coldly, calculatingly going about the destruction of the human being in a most methodical way. One wonders how any mortal could stand up under this hammering of $r$ 'ate as the tension mounts higher and higher.

The great crescendo sudienly breaks into the most glorious, trimphat theme imaginable. It seems that the heavens must have opened and a vision of the glory of God had broken upon the confusion and struggle. The movement is alive with strength and conviction. There is no dou t here of the composer's intent. His music seams to say, "Oh, life is so beautiful, let me live, live!"

The library has an atmosphere that is almost sacred, is it represente in part the fulfillment of a vision of a godly man.
B. Mullen

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& \text { II Timathy } 2: 15
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$$



## Wake $\bigsqcup_{p}$, America


f America doesn't wake up, she will find herself in the same position as a large percent of the rest of the world." These words were spoken by my young German friend, John, who had arrived in the United States only four months prior to that time.

We were walking up Exchange Street on our way to work. My heart skipped a beat and I felt a sickening sensation in the pit of my stomach as I asked, "Why, John?"
"Americins are too careless of their privileges and blessings," he said. "We of Europe have seen first-hand the methods and workings of Soviet Russia. If America doesn't wake up and protect her liberties, she may soon be seeing Russia's methods first-hand also."

This early morning discussion gave me a new train of thought for the day - and for all time. How are we Americans careless? In what ways can we do something to prevent this thing called comminism from undermining our beloved land?

After some mental probing. I thought of our four freedoms: freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom from fear, and freedom of worship. Surely hore was a solution to John's charge of American lqanoss. If each American would live to tho full under his privileges of Arnerican froedom, the deadly foe called commanism could never become establishod in sur liberty-loving land.

First let us mention freedom of the press. Of course every one of us isn't going to rush out an publish a nowspap r or a magazire, but it is our duty to read, to listen, and to think on these problems which confront us.

Freedom of speech - what a glorious American privileged Many people of the world today would be annihilated if they dared to express the thought in their minds. In the light of recent developments in Russia we should thank God that we are even able to think for ourselves without fear of being cut down.

This brings us to the third great freedom, that of freedom from fear. In my wildest dreams I cannot rcture what it would be like to live in continual fear. To be afraid to speak our own minds, to be afraid to worship as we please is something unheard of in America.

The last and greatest freedom of all is freedom of worship. This is the freedom for which men have fought and died; this is the freedom on which our country was founded. No one tells us when we must worship, how we must worship, in what church we must worship, nor whom we must worship. I thank God for the democratic principles of the United States of America, the most wonderful nation of God's earth.

But what of John's warning? It strikes a cold chill to my heart. Are we awake, are we appreciative of our privileges, do we consider our duties in relation to our privileges? Only as each one of us individually takes on our duties as well as our privileges are we awake ard can we continue to be a free nation. Let's kerr alvarez Let's kerry America freed

## ENCTo A Lituk Boother

 or a long tima I did not even know what the initisls E.N.C. meunt. From the time I was old enouch to understand, my three brothers, Wilbur, Vernon, ani Lawrence, and my sister Helen had gone there, but just what was involved in going to E.N.C. I dil not know. I recall the excitement and preparation when one of the family would leave for e.N.C. I often wondered what sort of a wonderful place it was, that it should take so much of my brothers' and sister's interest and time.As I grew older I learned that E.N.C. was a school. I wondered if I woxld ever be able to talk as intelligently as wilbur did when he came home. He spoke of the many wondors (to me) of Boston, and I thought that I could live and die happily if I could only go to this great city. To be where the rush, lights, planes, people and buildings were an to soe policomen riding in cars with real sirens was one of the highlights of my childhood ambitions.

To greet my brothers and sistor on their home-comin was like welcoming a nationn hero. I would often ask my mother, "Show mo on tio calondar whon thoy'll come from I.N.C." I looked ahead w th keen anticipation to the time when the family would be all togethar, for then my nother would make delicious date squares, orance puddin an toflee that I seldom got at other times.

Weoks before tho bic "home-comin;" day I too mude some preparations. I saved all the pennies I could and invested them in o.ndy bars which wore carefully stored away in the big bodling box. I plannod who I would sloep with wooks ahoad. When tho timu finally crme thit I was in bod with big brothor tolling mo an E.V.C. story I would prondy dis-
play my candy store. I was not embarrassed if the bars were a bit stale or smelled like mothballs. I thought that I could get ono more story if I could keep my partner awake by feeding him candy. It was during these story-telling times that + first heard such terms as bender, mansion, prof., rhetoric, Ad Building, buddy, dean, campus, prexy, green carpet, and roomie. How I wished I could use language like that d I spent considerable time wondering what an "Ad: Building" was. I decided it was related to arithmetic but I did not know how. Mansions at E.N.C.? I had associated mansions with kings and queens, so I thou ht that E.N.C. must have its own royalty.

The big books full of pictures that my brothers bro ought home were a joy to my life. Very often my little sister and I would open the b oks together and have a contest. We would see who could name the most students and faculty members. From the E.li.C.-ers of the family we learned the names of all the faculty and many students. I thought it was wonderful to have teachers with such names as Gideon and crancelos.

The idea of attending E.N.C. Grew and became a prime childhood ambition and dream. I often wonder how I could help loving E.li.C. with tho environment that I had. Even though I was the last nembor of the family to embark from the protection of home I have finally come to know firsthand the glories of Eastern Nazarene College. I haven't bon disappointed, although living in a dorm with bender boys and more bender boys isn't as glamorous as it was cracked up to bo.


## ExAM $\square R A M$

$\left[\begin{array}{r}-\infty \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$
ctober 9th. There's a western civilization exara October $7 n+h$ and I haven't even read the chapters. It's about I:30 0.m. I'll spend the whole afternoon studying. Let's see, read chapters nine and ten. Pages 260-247--about seventy-five pages.

Chapter 9. "Roman Civilization." "Long before the glor of Greecell - The door opens and Dee asks me to go to the iootba. 71 game with her. Football gamed I forgot about it. I tell her I must study.

One by one I hear the kids leave for the gane. lois vells dow the hall to Nancy that she's going to forget western civ and fo to the game. 1 shut my door, pull down the shade, and bury myself in the book. "The Romans never equalled the Greeks in ert and science" The kick offd I can hear every word of every play, for the footbel? ficld is right outside my window. Let's see, where was I? "Archecological evidence indicates" - Touchdormd Who made it? I mun to my rindow to see. Someone was hurt on the play. 1 can't siand it any longer. Ofi I go, leaving my westerm civ book o the bed onen to раге 161.

After the game I have to work. It's 7:00 p.m. - western civijization axam uctober 10 th, and I've read all of one page. Seventy four pages to ro. If I can read f'itoen pares al hour I'll be done at about 12:00 p. Il. If I take a ha. If hour out to go to tho Drepout, that will make it 12:30 p.m. I'll have to add anothor lolr to that to look it over again and to stud my lecturo notes. That makes is

1:30 p.m. I'11 just forget ry rhotoric for totorrow, I've herded it in on tine so far, Maybe Prof. Span will overlook just this once. Now it's 8:00 p.m. and I've read only twelve pages. I've got to read faster. "The first of the conquering heroes was Pompey and" - Shirley comes in and asks if she can borrow my lecture notes to compare with hers. "The first of the" - I read that once.

At 10:00 p.m. L'm nine pases behind schedule. But the tragic part of it is that I don't know one thing in the thirty-six papes I read. I should lnow the causes of the Punic Wars. One cause wes oh well, I might as well look it up. Oh, yes, I must remember the causes of Rome's downall. They were - yes, mat were they? Now did Augustus or Julius rule during the Principate? Anรwoy I don't suppose it makes that much difference. L'm going to the Dugort now, but it will ease my conscience to take the book with me.

It's 11:00 p.m. Forty-nine pages yet to read. Fortr more napes yet, but 1 think I'll look over my lecture notes to give a change from this heavy reading. Oh, I lent them to Shirler. Just as I'm sneaking back dow the steps from getting the notes, the monitor walks up. "It's 11:45 and you are to be in your room," she says. As though I didn't know it.

At $12: 45$ p.m. my roommate goes to bed. Lucky doe! She's foins to take westorn civ in summer school.
'the night wears on, 1 find myself sleeping fifteen mivu'us no त studying five, sleeping fifteen and studring fivo. T cau't take it any longer.

IV alarm goes off at 5:30 a.m. I spend the nest half horr
desperatelr studying and then drag dow to the cafeteria to wor'. Between waiting on tables 1 look over the lecture notes.

During rhetoric class I try to finish the last few nages. "The development of Saracenic Philosophy - 'Is that true or false, liiss Morchead:'" I jump at the sound of Prof. Span's voice. "I - er, it's f-false," I stamer. Whew, good guess.

The fatal hour is here. Prof. Smith is late again. Doris asles me the causes of the Punic Wars, Barbsra wants to know the difference between Stoicism and Epicureanism, someone else asks the chronolopical order of the battles, and, oh, where are those nanes I wrote dow to learn? My muddled thoughts are intermupted by Prof. Smi.th's ciear, jovial voice, "Due to circumstances beyond my control, we will postpone the exam until next week."


Service, progress, learning, sacrifice, faith. Truly the Nease Library is worthy to take its place among the symbols of E.N.C.
P. Gibson

## Writeros $\square_{\text {ream }}$

5ome day I'll write. I'll write something big, something wonderful; something that will maice the mad rushing world stop short and think about what I have written. Maybe I'll write an article, an article that will be immortal like the editorial that assures us that there still is a Santa Claus. But I won't write about Santa claus. I won't mock the world saying that it's doing fine, everything's going to be all right. I'll shout with my pen point for a megaphone, "Listen, World Don't you see what you're doing? Look, Peopled Don't you see that in your wild search for pleasure, your craze for a thrill, you are blindly heading for destruction? Take off your blindfold of complacency and see that the world isn't 'getting better all the time.' You are plunging on toward world war and utter chaos! And you don't even carel"

Or perhaps I'll be more subtle in my approach. Naybe I'll write an essay; an essay about sun and fresh air and rocks and streams. An essay about lills and forests and dainty wild flowers and winding country roads. An essay about snow and the sea and mountains an sunsets. I'll use beautiful language, and the words will fit together as if they were created to hold fust that place in my essay. My essay will softly call peoplo away to find in the bubbling freshness of a stream, in the frefle beauty of a flower, in the indescribable splendor of the sunset colors, reason and peace and liod. And they will blens me, an thank mo for my essay; thank me for creat ing beauty with my words.

Perhaps I'll write a novel. My novel will de different from other novels. My novel will be boautiful, and ugly. The people in my novel
will not be handsome or talented; but they will be real, with real fealiris. Life will not be kind to them in my novel. Their problems will not all dissolve at the end. It will be an ugly novel. But some of my people will learn to overcome their problems, learn to smile back at Life when it frowns at them, learn to live with themselves and their fellowmen and their difficulties. And their lives will be beautiful because they can endure and enjoy Life. So my novel will be beautiful, more beautiful than a live-happily-ever-after novel.

Yes, some day I'll write. It may not be an article, or an essay, or a novel; but whatever it is, it will come from my heart. It will say what my heart says and thinks and feels. It may not have great highsounding words; it may not ever be called literature. But after all, what good are cold, bleak rhetorical rules if they smother what my heart says? Fiat good are well-turned phrases and carefully chosen words that sound lovely, if they don't mean anything? if they don't make your heart feel what my heart feels? That is what I want to write--what my heart feels and what your heart wants to say.

You say I'm dreaming? Maybe I am dreaming. Maybe I s:ould bu wiiting my theme for rhetoric class tomorrow instead of letting my dreams run riot.

The library...is a challenge to learn.
B. Herninges

## Great 5cat

ike evoryone else I am very proud of my parent's birthplece. Not that I am not a.s patriotic an American as the next fellow, but there's strong loyalty in my Scotch blood.

One of my great ambitions is a trip to this land of the locks. kirks, laddies, and lassies. I feel insjde a strong emotion for the place where my parents spent their happy youthful days. The thought of being in the industrious city of Glasgow, my father's home. with the men who have forged, fitted, and riveted the British fleets all through Britain's history would appease my great longing. Also I want to visit moy mother's home in Edinburgh. Not only is this city the political capital of Scotland, but it is also the educat ona? center of the whole British Lsles; at least all Scotchran think that way. While I was in Scotland, 1 would, of course, visit my relatives, who are but names to me; some names 1 do not even know. I would love to trace my lineage. As far as I lnow, the McCloys belong to the Stuart clan.
lany tines 1 have heard poople giving the Scotch a reps ribhing. It is my ancestral duty to defend this fine country and its occunants. So I have made a set plan of rebuttals wich are readr for any emergency. A favorite connent about the scotcl: is that they are char. I am all set for this onc. I toll them that they wouldn't have free libraries if it wasn't for the Scotch. For that great philanthropist. Andrew Camegie, wh a true Scotsman. Anothor dic is that the Scotan
soldiers are sissies for wearing skirts. These ribbers should as'k the Germans how sissified they are. It was the Scotch kiltie division called the Areyles that led the Allies against Rommel during the African campaign of the World War II. Another famous division of the First World War was the Black Watch.

Whenever I hear an Irish Catholic start pulling down the native land of ny kin, I am ready, willing, and able to stand my ground and to start throwing punches, figuratively of course. Ny hardest ounch is this: "On Narch 17 of every year you people celebrate the holiday of St. Patrick. Little do you realize, however, that St. Pat was a true Scotchnan who gave the Irish a little of the gospel that the Scotch had all along."

We Americans are apt to hurt a scot without realizing it, for often we say, "England does this, or England does that." If a tme Scot happened to be present, he would feel hichly insulted, for England is but a part of the British Isles. If you rust say anything, be specific by saying either England, Scotland, or Wales, or usin the cumulative noun, Great Britain. Robert Burns sums it all up in his verse:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "It's guid to be merry and wise. } \\
& \text { It's guid to be honest and true. } \\
& \text { It's fuid to support caleronia's cause, } \\
& \text { And bide by the buff an' blue." }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Problem Dictatars

## T

he position of the boss has been magnified in the eyes of the publi.c. He has become the figurehead of the business office. But it's the secretary "the behind the scenes" operator, that keens the Wheels of the business turning systematically.

The secretary must learm to conform to the many neculiarities of the boss in his dictating. Meny problem dictators can be ciassed into one of the "Trying ren" types.

First is the "overzealous punctuator." This type of boss carefully dictates every form of punctuation along with his words. He puts more emphasis on instmuctions rather than the letter itse?f. For instance, his dictation sounds like this: "Dear (cayital D) Sir (capital S) (colon) (double space, paragraph) Oring (carita? U) etc." The secretary is forced to grin and bear it and hone for a day to prove her ability.

The second type has been glorified in the movies. The "cigar chewer" with his reet upon the desk has been set, forth as an ioea?. The girl behind the notebook suffers with words coming to ter es if they have been throuch a meat chopver. She may eet a hint to the sentence by asking tle jast vori, even though the 1 blo e sentence sounded like one word. "he secrotar: might also study the files to loum the boss's pet phrases. The iast lesort would be ir ting the lotter hersclf unti? she "distinctly understends" that he dees not wish his sccretar" to vrite his Tettors

The "fact-forcetter" always leaves out important, dates, tines. places and amounts.
'the fourth type is called the "streak of lightning." He is generally nervous and always in a hurry. It seams as though he must spend all his time in the inner office practicing to dictate at two hundred words a minute.
the "read-that-back-tome" champ either cannot remember whet, le says or likes to hear his words. Some bosses have very poor use of the English language. They are the "gramir-is-your-iob" type. After a letter is transcribed the "slight-correction" gur wants to add a couple of naraeraphs which must be soneezed into little noninrs.

The ninth type is the " $4: 55$ specialist." He never gets his dietation organized until five or ten minutes before closing tire, which inevitabis is the night the secretary has a 5:1.5 Dom. dinner date. Verbal reminders aren't effective, but most men wilt in the face of Written evidence of unfaimess or lack of consideration. It is adviseable to kop a copy of over-time and have a heart to heart tall: with the boss.

The "rough copy" master cannot visualize thc finn" copy end toke double time of the secretary to make a rough draft and final cony of crer.j piece of dictation.

The boss is not always the ideal that he is pictured to be. It is up to the secretary, other to [ot in stop with her boss's merulism ities or mitt the job and rus the risk of facing worse probings with a new dictator.


## Without A Prompter

The moment one leaves home for college he takes the first step, without a prompter, in a new act on the stage of life. Nother is not waiting at home each evening to comfort her son when he twists his ankle in football scrimage or to advise her daughter about social affairs.

Nother and Father are not there to discourage certain friendships, and encourage others. There is not a ready pocketbook each time a new dress or suit is wanted for a special occasion. Instead, there are difficult studies, homesickness, untried friends, and more individual freedom to become accustomed to.

He is now beginning to mature, in many instances a very painful process. His social life at E.N.C. will be exactly what he makes it, so he mast remember his lines and play his part vell. His script has been written for him in his youth; in some instances, written by wise Christian parents and in others, by ungoly parents. Those who are fortunate enough to have obtained a Christian background and wise guidance in their youth shomld thank God and try to develop true frienoships, a fine mind, and most of all a rich wholesome Christian experience.

When he receives below a "C" in his first liestern Civ. test, he must remember to accept it as a challenee, rather than a discourarement. In maturing, he must romind himself to keep his complaints and crumblings to himself.

A wisa selection of friends, carelul distribution of time to include studies and dovotions, propir ranagomont of money, an obedionce to the rules are all important in his social life.

When choosing his friends and entorta nment, a young person must remember the role he is playing in life. A Christian should pray for and be friendly with those who are not Christians as well as those who are.

In distributing his time to include studies and devotions, he should be careful to allot the Dugout and bull sessions a limited amount of time. Only when he has developed a working schedule can he feel justly proud of himself.

The matter of managing his own money, with no prompter to remind him that his college bill is more important than a date with his best girl, can often prove to be very difficult. He must use discipline and imagine what Mother and Dad would do in such a situation.

Obedience to the rules is a very important aspect of college sodial life. The breaking of such may limit one to the dorm for a few weeks and cause lack of confidence from fellow students.

This new stage of life, with a college back round for scenery, and all the new players in the scenes with us, is a challenge. We are free to play anyway wo wish. If we are careful in our choice of friends, in the development of our mental abilities and our striving for spiritual maturity, we then find ourselves ready for later stages of life.


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j^{\prime} f^{\prime}
$$

## Paor Luigi

igures of spetch, idions, colloquialis.ss, diilcots, and slang exprossions coribine to rake our language one of the ...ost interesting and the ost difficult languages in the world. These gramatical expressions can be very confusing and troublesome to the student of the Inglish language. For example, a word can be used in a certain way and have an entirely different connotation from the ame word used in arother way. Such a word is tre adjective "green."

Let us imagine a person getting a little familiar with our language, walking down the main stret of a biE cit.. Let us call this person "Luigi." Now let us walk with Luigi down this busy street and prepare ourselvcs for an amusing ti...e.

Luigi loves the U.S.A. and tinks how lucky he is to be in amorica. As he walks along ainding his own business, two young ladies engrossed ir conversation come toward him. As they pass Luigi, one exclaims vehemently, "That man is green with envyl" Luigi stops, ponders a noment, and spins around eagerly looking for this new specimen of mankind.

On walks Luigi. He ses a florist stop and renombers that tomorrow is Fiosa's birthday. Into the slop he walks and suys, "I like to scea some flowers." The clerk brings out some eautiful red rozes. "Are deesa cood flowers?" asks Lui¿i. rinhy," resp nc's the clerk, "The man who grew tiese flowers has a green thumbl" Luigi blinks, swallovs, and surs, "Ho thanke, I no wanta flowors today." 3wildered, Luigi walks fro... the store.

Luici finally decices to forcet the whole ereen business and fet a
cup of coffee. Discora ed he heads for the restaurant. After the second sip of coffee he decides t?at he was evidently hearing t? ines. is gentlenan comes up to the counter, prosents his bill to the clerk, and asks, "How many green-backs do you want?" Stunried, Luigi drops his coffee and runs from the restaurant. What isa tiis?" he asks himself. Green this, green that, green the other thingd

Bewindered, Luigi walks dowm the street again. His eyes are open for people with green complexions, Green thumbs, and oreen backs. What poor Luigi doesn't realize is that these expressions are used in a figurative sense and s:ould not be taken literally. But on walks Luigi in his little green universe.

Suddenly, Luigi secs a sign. In an effort to get away fro.. the greenness of tiings around him, he runs into the building to inquire about this job. Tinidly he approaches tle pro rietor. "rister," says Luigi, "I lika a job!" The proprietor looks him over and in i voice touched with pity says, 'Why fellow, I can't hire you. You're as green as grass!"

## Ano I Thinu Im Eoucate!


very person has thought at some time in his life that he was fairly well-educated, and I was certainly no exception. Through a period of years one may feel quite justified in thinking that he has learned a great deal through experience. But more and more I realize my complete ignorance and illiteracy before the great amount of knowledge which I have yet to explore.
"That's a major acc molishment." I compliment myself with these words every time I complete the reading of a four or five hundred page book. Then I take the book back to the stacks of multitudinous books and realize how small my accomplishment was. Yes, here is the place where this book belongs: a small opening among vast, almost infinite resources of knowledge. On one side of my "great accomplishment" is Dumas' masterpiece, "THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO." On the other side is Rolland's "JEAN-CRISTOPHE." Pride in my great accomplishment is punctured when I realize that my book is only an atom of water in the vast sea of knowledge which is almost infinite in its scope. My eyes have scanned just five hundred pages out of literally billions of pages, and I think I've accomplished a major task.

Recently I visited the Library of Coneress in our Nation's Capital, one of the greatest libraries in the world. Those who have visited this place have, like me, stood in awe as they surveyed the seemingly endless stacks of books -- more than $7,000,000$ in alld During my visit to this historic and monumental insitiution I rculized more than ever my own limited and relatively insignificant resource of knowledge.

Last summer I worked in the offices of a major book concern. At various times I had occasion to visit that part of the factory where
the books were printed and bound. I was amazed at the rapidity with which books come off the assembly line -- 93,000 a week, one of the factory officials told me. This in itself was astounding, but my amazement was considerably deflated when I was told that less than twenty-five per cent of those books wo 'lld be read from cover to cover. Yes the boundless resources of knowledge and wisdom found in books are only an arm's length away.

Some claim to be ardent Christians, well-versed in religious terminology and ideas. But much to the shame of many of us, we have not even read our "Textbook" completely, much less made a serious attempt to survey its contents intelligently.

Who would say he is educated? One only need visit the Library of Congress or a major book concern to realize that the knowledge which he possesses is as nothing compared with that which can be learned. Ceramtainly when I was awakened to this realization, it presented to me one of the greatest challenges of my life -- the challenge to explore the vast unknown field of learning which I had previously left almost untouched.

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Shirley Truitt
Bill Sever




Janette Morehead


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Charles Williams - artist
Doris Jackson - artist

- Thank You -




