

# Largest Class in Goshen College History Graduates

The Goshen

## COLLEGE RECORD

Vol. 50 Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana, June 3, 1949 No. 17

### Goshen Students Receive Awards For Music, Forensics, Athletics

During chapel Thursday, June 2, awards were made by the forensic, music and athletic departments. Following are a list of people who received awards:

#### Chorus Awards:

The following persons are to receive sweaters: Peter Fast, Ralph Wade, Ruth O. Yoder.

The following are to receive (3) chevrons: Mary Lois Detweiler, Romaine Lehman, Lois Graber, Doris Liechty, Willard Hunsberger, Oscar Roth.

The following are to receive letters: Eileen Conrad, Calvin Redekop,

Hettie Conrad, Olive Rich, Betty Ebersole, Leander Schroeder, Ruth Elgsti, Kenneth Snyder, Doris Good, Harold Swartzendruber, Doris Gunden, Fern Troyer, Joyce Long, John Mark Yoder, Gertrude Moyer, John Mark Yoder, Esther Musselman, Melvin Yoder, Glenn Musselman, Paul Marvin Yoder.

**Women's Intramural Athletic Awards:** Ruth Gunden, Letter, star; Lucille Yoder, Letter, star; Vesta Moyer, Chevron; Lucile Conrad, 2 chevrons; Thelma Derstine, Sweater, letter, 2 chevrons; Ruth Elgsti, 2 chevrons; Twila Hostetler, Letter; Irma Alderfer, Letter; Clysta Richards, Letter, Minor award; Joele Thut, 2 chevrons; Betty Moyer, Letter; Mary P. Yoder, 2 chevrons; Marilyn Steiner, 2 chevrons; Florence Rheinheimer, Letters; Margaret Meyer, Letter; Luella Linder, Letter; Doris Leichty, Chevron; Ethel Reeser, Letter, Star; Charlotte Hertzler, Letter.

**Athletic awards for Men:** Bill Swartzendruber, (sweater); Max Miller (sweater); Arthur Meyer, Harold Yoder, Harold Cocanower, John K. Miller, (sweater); Donald Steiner, Antonio Alvarez, Richard Mast, Mike Oesch, Jack Miller, Jim Yoder, Sam Stover, Cal Redekop, Clayton Gingerich, Charles Boehr, Vern Miller, James Rohrer, David Lehman, Carl H. Yoder, Jerold Miller, Paul Brunner, Clarence Brubaker.

**Debate Awards:** Three chevrons, Willard Krabill, Albert Meyer.

**Two chevrons:** Ernest Martin, Emma Sommers.

**Letter:** Arthur Moser.

**Recognition (but no award) for first year participation:** George Mark, Louise Thomas, Ellsworth Kauffman, Edgar Metzler.

### More Enter Service Units

Nearly a score of Goshen College students will spend their summer working in summer service units of the Mennonite Church. The workers will serve from California to Pennsylvania in their varied activities.

In Los Angeles, California, Paul Harker will be serving with a unit at the white and colored city missions. Helen Dietzel will work in another colored mission, in Saginaw, Michigan.

Delbert Erb, Edgar Metzler and Gerald Studer will travel with a Mennonite Youth Fellowship team. In Elkhart, Lois Shank, Mary Ellen Weldy and Norma Jean Weldy will work at the hospital unit.

Four GC girls will be found at Camp Ebenezer, at Millersburg, Ohio. They are Doris Gunden, Martha Kanagy, Margaret Troyer and Tillie Yoder. Ronald Graber and John D. Hostetler will join the Colporteur team in the Ozarks, Arkansas.

Anna Coconower will hep in a rural mission in Brown county, Indiana. Ruth Keim will work at a city mission in Fort Wayne.

In the missions at Youngstown and Fairpoint, Ohio, Mary Jean Birkey and Luella Linder will be found. Lois Gunden will travel to Puerto Rico, where she will teach in a summer Bible school unit.

Under the MCC in Washington, D. C. will be Mary Wenger. She will work in the Industrial Home School Annex, a children's industrial school.

### Dr. Kretzmann to Deliver Address to 192 Graduates

Dr. Otto P. Kretzmann, president of Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, will deliver the commencement address at the final exercise for graduates Monday evening, June 6 at 8:00 in the high school auditorium. The title of his address is "Today and Tomorrow."

Before his appointment to the presidency of Valparaiso University in 1940, Dr. Kretzmann served as instructor in English and Biblical introduction and interpretation at Concordia Seminary from 1924 to 1934, when he became executive secretary of the International Walther League.

Commencement activities begin on Thursday evening, June 2 at 8:00 when the seminary graduates give their class program. The following evening at 7:15 is the senior class program. Saturday afternoon at 1:30 is the annual informal musical followed by athletics. At 6:00 in the evening is the Alumni reunion and banquet in the dining hall for all graduates and alumni. On Sunday

day afternoon at 2:30 the combined A cappella and Collegiate choruses present a program of sacred music at the high school. After the program the seniors will be entertained at a tea at President Miller's home. Dr. S. C. Yoder will speak on "Things That Remain" at the Baccalaureate service at 8:00 p. m.

The concluding day of activities, Monday, June 6, begins with the final chapel service at 10:45, then the college luncheon program, and ends with the commencement exercises in the evening for the largest graduating class in the history of Goshen College.

### Goshen Profs Get Degrees

Paul Mininger and Roy Umble have now both completed their work for the Ph.D. degree. Professor Mininger will receive his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania while Professor Umble will receive his from Northwestern University.

Professor Mininger passed his oral examination on May 17 and will officially receive his degree at the commencement on June 15. His doctoral dissertation, "Religious Programs in Selected Protestant Church Related Colleges," is a descriptive and analytical study of the provisions made for the religious development of students in nineteen colleges in the NCA territory. His study included such well known institutions as Carleton, Oberlin, Wooster, Augusta, Wheaton, and North Central, colleges ranking in size from 250 students to 1,600. Professor Mininger's adviser was Dr. Thomas E. McMullin, assistant professor of education in the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Umble will receive the degree, doctor of philosophy, at the graduating exercises at Northwestern University on June 13. His thesis, "Mennonite Preaching (1864-1944)," consists of biographical notes on eleven Mennonite preachers selected by a large group of Mennonite ministers and scholars as among the more outstanding and influential preachers in the Mennonite Church and a rhetorical analysis of one or two sermons and addresses by each. His adviser was Dr. James H. McBurney, dean of the school of speech of Northwestern University and president of the Speech Association of America. One member of the seven man board conducting the oral examination was Professor Lew Saret who has lectured at the College on several different occasions.

Another Goshen College instructor to receive an advanced degree this June is Miss Edith Landis Herr, instructor in physical education and assistant director of athletics and recreation. She will receive the degree, master of arts, with a major in physical education.

CALENDAR	
Saturday, June 4, 1:30—	Informal Musicales
3:00	Athletics
6:30	Alumni Reunion
Sunday, June 5, 2:30—	Chorus Program
4:00	President's Tea for Graduates and Parents
8:00	Baccalaureate Service
Monday, June 6, 10:45—	Final Chapel
1:30	College Luncheon Program
8:00	Commencement Exercises
Tuesday, June 7, Summer School	Opens
Second Spring Term	

### Goshen Notified of Group III Rating by NCA Commission

President Miller was notified this week by the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association that Goshen College has been advanced from Group II to Group III.

Colleges and universities under the NCA are classified in four groups: Group I, junior college; Group II, the liberal arts college with a unitary organization under one dean; Group III, an institution comprising two or three schools, each with a dean of equal rank; Group IV, a university with more than three separate schools or colleges.

The granting of Group III status to Goshen College means that the institution was justified in organizing a seminary in addition to a liberal arts college. Group III standing also allows for the further expansion of the college. The institution could organize a collegiate school of nursing, a school of education, or a school of music. Some of these possibilities have been under consideration for some time.

Although the college was fully accredited in the NCA when classified in Group II, admission to Group III standing involves the improvement of Goshen's faculty both in number and advanced degrees. This the administration had foreseen. Both the growth of the student body and the necessity for enlarged service to students had indicated the necessity of adding more faculty members with advanced degrees in order to maintain the rank and to improve the standing of the institution.

Fortunately, even during the period when educational institutions were bidding recklessly for experi-

enced teachers with advanced degrees, the loyalty of the Goshen faculty held firm. The college has lost no holders of the doctor's degree since being admitted to the NCA in 1941. In fact during the current year three faculty members have earned the doctor's degree. The addition since 1946 of six faculty members with the doctor's degree gives Goshen a higher ratio of advanced degrees than at any time in the history of the institution.

### Chem Award To Smucker

Arthur Smucker, senior chemistry major, won the annual chemistry award of ten dollars this year. The prize was given for his work and paper on "Chromatographic Analysis of Leaf Extracts". Spinach, maple leaves, carrots, carrot tops and lettuce were tested by this method for chlorophylls, carotene and xanthophyll.

Honorable mention went to Owen Gingerich for his paper on "Color and Organic Structure"; to William Fletcher for his paper on "Amino Acids and their relations to proteins"; and to Charles Harnish on the preparation of methyl ethyl cabinol and possible ester derivatives. The four reports will be kept in the chemistry laboratory.

The price, awarded annually by a Goshen business man, went last year to Alf Hoover and Truman Hersberger for experimentation on electrical polymerization of amino acids.

### Kopp Reflects Vonce on Goschen

Vell, chust think now vonce, my first year of calliche iss chust almost to the ent. Ach, it coms ant goes so quick like that I hartly know where I am at. I must chust think vonce back to venni I first came to this new place of Goschen.

I came here out with some other kids, ant gootness aliffe, it vas far away. Ve rote in the car all the whole day and after I vas sure ve hat vent halfway the world around, ve saw a bort which sett Goschen on, ant I guesst thiss var where the callache vas. (I vas right!) Ve came the back vay in ant mate our beloninks aut from our alt buggy.

I vas tatlt to make my "hettqvaters in the Quatrunkel." Such flowery lankwick I hardly knew how to make vonce out.

I hunted the place around ant valked the campus ofer, ant shur enuff there it vas—the Quat. There vas chust loats of kits there already venni I came. Somebotty sett there vas my bett, and I look't vonce cause there vas another bett on top. But I didn't vant to ask no foolisch questions so I vaited till novone vas looking ant then I examint it very classe. It vas fastent very goot so I chust left it that vay. Soon I learnt to know many

otherss—some from efen furtherer than where I vas from.

My teachers vere very kint to me, but someone sett I schut call them "Doktor" but that's too dum cause I never seen none what vere giffing pillss, chust tests only.

The gurls ant boys vere vonderful ant ve all hat very goot times at crassy partees ant such stuff. The time vent fast along ant now already here iss exams time ant terpple lots of thinks going on till vone gets dissy. Ach, yes, my first calliche year has nearly almost vent.

—Lamar Kopp

#### Ohio Claims Most

The state claiming the most of this year's prospective teachers is Ohio. They are as follows: Ina Ruth Krabill, intermediate grades, Canton Public Schools; Mary Yutzy, grades 1 to 7, Plain City; Mary K. Miller, grade 1, Shreve; Esther Shank, home economics, Petersburg High School, Mahoning County; Martha Jean Witmer, grade 3, Fairfield Centralized School, Columbus; Oscar Miller, social studies, Berlin, and Mary Joan Yoder, home economics, West Liberty. Rheta Mae Hostetler will likely be teaching home economics in Ohio.

#### Sister Schools

Several people plan to teach in our sister schools. Ellen Miller, commerce, will be going to Hesston College, Samuel Horst, social studies, and John Litwiller, Spanish, will be going to Eastern Mennonite College.

Kathryn Reschly, grades 3 and 4, plans to teach in Olds, Iowa. Both Mary Jean Birkey, all grades, and Edwin Herner, six grades, expect to teach rural schools in Iowa. Mr. Herner's school is the Lookout Schools at Wellman.

Fay Plowman's prospect is teaching kindergarten in Lancaster, Pa. (Continued on page 3)



# Our Task--Winning State Oration

## Question In

During the past summer I had the privilege of visiting and serving in what is commonly known as war-torn Europe. Of all the scenes of destruction, both material and human, one I especially remember I saw while I was traveling on the train through southern Germany. It was the afternoon of August 7, and we were traveling between Karlsruhe and Freiburg in the French Zone of occupation. As we rode along we were startled by the screaming and shouting of children standing in groups of five or ten for miles all along the tracks—shouting for something to be thrown to them by the passengers. When some morsel came their way they scrambled for it, wild-eyed, and bestial. Life for these children is an animal existence, with all the finer, nobler virtues trampled underfoot. These are the children of war. Their homes—destroyed by bombs. Their parents?—still lying somewhere under the mess of rubble which was once a beautiful city. You could see this same scene yourself—today, in Germany, Japan, Poland, and Korea. These children—these ruins—our world of tomorrow, the result of this thing called War.

There is no doubt that war is an evil, vicious racket, festered by hate, and resulting in death, destruction, and still more hatred to foster other wars. The world fought two wars to bring peace, prosperity, and freedom to all, yet today, before the dead have been recovered from the debris that was Hamburg, before the wreckage has been cleared from the harbor that was Kiel, and long before Europe's homeless millions have found a decent place to live away from the cellars, bunkers, and huts, we speak blandly of a third world catastrophe.

The hopes of those teachers, thinkers, and prophets who have labored for peace since the dawn of history have today become the aspirations of the masses of men. The nations of the world feel the great need for peace—and yet we continue to wage wars of increasing magnitude. Mankind no longer questions the fearfulness of war, but it has not yet been challenged sufficiently to translate this belief into concerted action, and under the guise of bravery and patriotism plunges repeatedly into a bloody fray. Where does the answer lie?

Men have come together in innumerable diplomatic conferences in search of peace, but in every case the questions of immediate issue occupied the entire stage, and the ideal of lasting peace remained only a pious aspiration. In today's great crisis, with the threat of impending disaster over us, the nations are again resorting to statecraft, diplomacy, and power politics. These, my friends, have failed in the past to bring us any semblance of lasting peace—and they will continue to fail. This is not our answer!

One of the strongest impressions one receives in Western Europe today is that America, whether we or they like it or not, has inherited the mantle of world leadership. Upon us has fallen the responsibility of winning the battle for peace. The world looks at us for leadership—but instead of forging the path to-

ward peace we are stumbling down the broad road that leads to destruction.

Yes, we are the leader now, and whereas leaders of the past have led mankind only toward new and greater wars, we must lead the way toward real and lasting peace.

The task is great, but our resources for it are greater. Love is the greatest, most powerful weapon in the world. The response to love is gratitude, and more love, not hatred. The world's most ruthless men and beasts have been won by love. The Stranger of Galilee lived perfectly the way of love, and conquered all his enemies; but today, Christendom itself dares not use the fundamental principles laid down by its founder. It is love, and its outgrowth of service which will win the peace in our world today, if that battle is to be won at all.

And here lies our answer. The Christian people, of America, who know the law of love, must stimulate and challenge our own nation, and hence the world, to translate the belief against war into action for peace.

In the first place we must live the way of love on the personal level. The motivation and initiation for national action must come from the people. If we cannot lose ourselves in service to others, our nation can do no differently. Racial hatred and class consciousness must go. Before we can create the ideals of love of humanity and justice, we must present the model of all human relationships—the Prince of Peace, and only you and I on the personal level can present Him.

Secondly, we as a people must educate for peace. We are beginning to realize that schools are a powerful agency in determining the trend of society; that a great hope for peace lies in training future generations for higher ideals of citizenship; and that, in the words of Lord Palmerston, "enlightened public opinion is stronger than armies."

Rising generations must be taught, not the pomp and vain glory of war, but its real inherent hellishness. We must teach the youth of the world that armaments are no guarantee of security or peace, but that the sanctioning of force and armaments is a fundamental cause of war.

In the minds of youth must we inculcate the doctrine of peace, the power of love, the brotherhood of man both by word and by deed. We must determine that the philosophy of right makes might, that Christ, not Nietzsche, is to rule in the conduct of nations. Through an enlightened people we must destroy the double standard of present day civilization that allows nations to operate under a different standard of conduct than its individuals.

With the cost of the battleship Missouri we could build fifty modern technical high schools giving a great educational opportunity to over 100,000 young people; the cost of a single salvo from the guns of this ship exceeds the amount required to send a young man through college. The world cannot afford to again substitute armaments and the wastage of war for education and the benefits of peace.

In the third place, our nation must change its present course, and become the servant of the world and not its master. Only thus can we

overcome the forces of hatred and ill will which threaten to engulf us. Our present attempt to scare the world can lead only to war. Those "experts" of our day who claim otherwise are ignoring the entire accumulated experience of all ages. The fear and insecurity of one nation led finally to the war which reduced a continent to rubble. Our national policy today can only lead to the war which will reduce the world to rubble.

We who would become master of all must become servants of all. Rather than soldiers, we must train teachers, doctors, missionaries, and engineers in numbers comparable to armies. We must break down our barriers to trade and travel. And we must lead the world into a federated union of all nations instead of continuing to fan the fires of war-breeding nationalism.

"All this from the Christian minority of American people?" you ask. A small, disciplined, determined minority can accomplish anything. A handful of people made Germany Nazi, Italy Fascist, and Russia Com-

munist. Less than a hundred people produced both the Renaissance and the Reformation in Europe. A nucleus of only ten produced the Federal Union of America. Dr. Welch of John Hopkins and a small, disciplined group of young doctors around him changed the medical life of America for decades.

Our course then, is clear. As individuals we must think peace, live peace, and pray for peace; as a people we must educate for peace; and as a nation we must serve the world in peace. But it all begins with you and me.

When Christianity will stand as a monument to international peace, with Christ as its true symbol, then will it have accomplished a true purpose. When the Christian people of America, with love as their watchword, challenge all men in translating our weariness of war into enthusiasm for peace—from belief into action, then the children along the South German railway can become worthy citizens of a world at peace.

Willard Krabill,

## Editorials Valuable?

We've blown quite a bit on quite a few subjects on Page Two this year. From Byron to Emma to Owen to Edgar in the freshman issue to members of the journalism class to our regular columnists, Jane, Bill, and Edgar to open letters from John Hod and Bix to the 156 students who "spoke"—Record readers have been given something besides factual reports. They have found on this page material mostly of a subjective nature. Has the space been wasted or have some of these contributions proved of value?

Our editorials have considered such topics as Biblical love, the values of the Quad, noise originating from cups in the dining hall, the persecuted postermakers, playing ball in the dark, our Mennonite heritage, the painless death of literaries, the missing painting, liars, philately, FASP, sleeping Sundays, recording non-conformity talks, consecration for today, cell groups, pastors needed, the Dye Report, church attendance, and cows making paths. Did each subject strike a chord in your memory? If so, you're exceptional. Were they of value? That is a question not answered with mathematical exactness. We haven't heard so many cups smashed in the dining hall, the painting has been returned, the athletic schedule has been rearranged to better coincide with the hours of daylight, and the "Y" has subsidized the printing for sale of ten representative chapel talks. On the other hand, literaries still exist, FASP has ceased, students still sleep in on Sunday, students still become intro-perverted, cell groups have dwindled, pastors are still needed, and paths are still being made.

Throw up our hands in despair? Discontinue the printing of editorials? The results of the sundry appeals voiced on this page this year are not all to be perceived by the senses, recorded, and openly evaluated. Although some are evident, others are to be found only in the individual heart.

The Students Speak column has considered a number of questions this year: what type of service should men deferred as non-resistant perform, literary society initiations, the merits of the Freshman Orientation course, the continued existence of literaries, whether Over the Dam deserves a place in the Record, the impact of John Hod's open letter, absences from Thursday devotions, Tuesday evening dinners, Saturday evening activities, the \$5.00 vacation fine, corsages for the Spring Festival, and gems of wisdom to be passed from upperclassmen to their successors. We have tried to present an accurate cross-section of opinion on each question. The main value of this column has been to stimulate thinking on certain questions, and to make the Record a true student publication by printing the opinions of as many different students as possible.

We sincerely hope you have in some manner and measure profited from time spent reading the Record this year, especially Page Two, and we trust no bit of truth was uttered in vain.

B.

## P. J. Malagar Itinerary

(Arranged by the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities)

June 7-14—Hesston, Kansas  
June 15—Greensburg, Kansas, P. A. Friesen, Greensburg, Kansas  
June 19—La Junta, 922 Lincoln, La Junta, Colorado  
June 21—Denver, Colorado, E. M. Yost, 1218 Kalamath, Denver 4, Colo.  
June 23—Nampa, Idaho, Ernest Garber, 1004 South Sixth, Nampa, Ida.  
June 25-July 20—Oregon.  
July 21-24—Los Angeles, 151½ West 73rd St., Los Angeles, California  
July 25—Upland, California, Sherman Maust, 504 W. San Bernardino Rd., Route 1, Cucamonga  
July 27—Hydro, Oklahoma, Alva Swartzendruber, Route 1, Hydro, Okla.  
July 29—Harper, Kansas, C. G. Yoder, Crystal Springs, and Wilbert Nafziger, Harper, Kansas  
July 31—Kansas City, Kansas, Box 4, Argentine Station, Kansas City  
August 2—Versailles, Missouri, Leroy Gingerich, Versailles  
August 3—Hannibal, Missouri, Nelson Kauffman, 1417 Broadway  
August 5—Hopedale, Illinois, Simon Litwiller, Hopedale, Ill.  
August 7—Metamora and Roanoke, H. R. Schertz, Metamora and Ezra Yordy, Eureka, Illinois  
August 8 or 9—Return to Goshen  
August 23-26—Harrisonburg, Virginia

## The Goshen College Record

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Editor .....Byron Bender  
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News Editor .....Gladys Stoltzfus  
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tetter  
Typists—Ethel Birkey, Lois Hauder,  
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WRITERS: John Horst, Ruth Gunden, Marilyn Kreider, Mary Jane Lederach, Louise Thomas, Arlene Landis, Edgar Metzler, Jane Wiley, Irvin Horst, Lucille Yoder, Naomi Hertzler, Sylvia Gross, Bill Sheffer, Gladys Mellinger, Marie Gingerich, Lawrence Hurst, Barbara Riffe.

Since the death of our first president, American medical science has made some astounding strides. Attending at the deathbed of George Washington was a barber-surgeon, whose method of bleeding his patient was motivated by the skepticism and mysticism of preceding centuries. We still act on the theory which he held, that the disease germs are carried by the blood stream, but long ago we discarded his treatment, which eradicated, not only the blood, and consequently, the disease, but also George Washington!

With justifiable pride we tell how superstition gradually gave way to more scientific methods of research and we quote statistics to prove that our life expectancy rate is higher than it was. But there has been no comparable advance in the conquest of a moral illness that undermines the peoples of the twentieth century as it did those in Washington's day—the disease of militarism.

It is true that war has been stripped of some of the deceitful luster which blinded us to its evils in the past. We seem to be less imbued with the medieval philosophy that placed war on a plane with chivalry. With purple stars in our windows, it isn't easy to speak glibly of war as a "necessary" evil. The protests in this country against universal military training indicate that Americans wish to consider seriously the question of resorting to war again.

Yet in spite of a changing attitude, our war death rate has not decreased. Instead, each succeeding generation has witnessed a bigger and better bleeding of the masses, a total war that has left us nothing except miles of white crosses and a world of blue-lipped, hollow-chested children. The real harvest of our realistic thinking has been a moral hemorrhage and an outward effusion of man's nobler desires and more generous emotions, and yet the bleeding goes on. Even now, before the operating room of World War II has been cleared of the remains of vindictiveness, the powerful anaesthesia of nationalism is dulling our senses in preparation for the next war.

We have attempted to discover the cause of war by assessing guilt racially and geographically, but history showed the fallacy of this analysis. In the French and Indian War we hated the French and loved the British. Only thirteen years later, in the American Revolution, we loved the French and hated the British. Although we considered the Japanese worthy of our aid in 1904 in the Russo-Japanese War, by 1941 this race had so degenerated that we were morally impelled to join the Russians in a humanitarian effort to show them a better way of life. Here again, patriotic appeals served as a smoke screen to hide the truths of morality in a time of physical danger and political expediency.

Some economists ascribe our international illness to a kind of "natural" law of economic development. Other possible causes have passed under the microscope and been declared to be the answer in the search for the war virus. Overpopulation, certain belligerent leaders, ill-timed events and discoveries—these were blamed. However, I think most of us would agree with two eminent militarists who have diagnosed the disease with the altogether unscientific word, "sin", or selfishness. Air Chief Marshal Harris, in a news dispatch from London during the last war said, "Wars will continue until there are some drastic changes in the human heart." His words were echoed from the Orient by General MacArthur in his well-known conclusion: "The problem, basically," he said, "is theological . . . it necessitates a spiritual improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advance in science . . . it must be of the spirit



## The Crucible

if we are to save the flesh."

This is the opinion of men acquainted with world affairs, of men who have seen war. If it is a theological problem, then our hope for world peace lies in rethinking and applying what the greatest Theologian has said. To Jesus Christ, peace itself was not a goal to be sought. Rather, it came as the result of showing love to other people, including one's enemies. It was simply doing for them what you would wish them to do for you.

He didn't explain love in theological or scientific terms. But how many of us can explain exactly what happens when a crushed finger becomes whole with healing? The fact that we can't doesn't keep us from allowing a doctor to dress the wound, and when it is healed we call it a miracle and let it go at that.

In the same way, the miracle of love is an unexplainable force which is powerful enough to lift men's conduct to a plane on which the ideal of peace becomes a working reality. It is the only drive that will cause men voluntarily to beat their swords into plowshares, and it is the sole persuasion that will keep a nation from jet-propelled atom bombs against another nation.

Love is the practical approach because it promotes activity that prevents war. Longfellow summed up the whole idea in a verse:

"Were half the power, that fills the world with terror,

Were half the wealth, bestowed on camps and courts,

Given to redeem the human mind from error,

There were no need of arsenals and forts."

Can we expect other nations to accept a kind of democracy that spends huge sums in devastation for self-defense but gives almost nothing in preventive education? One army chaplain is an ironic example of how we have misinterpreted the meaning of good will. As the atom bomb was about to be dropped on Hiroshima, he offered a prayer for its success. Afterward when a moving picture company gave him \$400 for the right to quote the prayer, he sent the money to Japan for the relief and reconstruction of Hiroshima.

Contrast this with the story in Life magazine last fall which featured a young man who had the conviction to try an altogether different approach. Nearing death on a dangerous mission, he asked that the money from his life insurance be used for the education of a Japanese his own age, a former enemy. Here was an individual who had discarded the idea that the moral disease of war can be cured by physical force. There are others like him who are convinced that love is more effective than armament in preventing war. A veteran returned from Germany is now studying in a college in Illinois. He has decided to go to the German people again, this time with a Bible instead of a bayonet. He is another individual who does not underestimate his own power to do something for world peace. Convinced that war is a result of insecurity and fear, he is persuaded to foster an environment of security for his enemies.

In their courage and foresight, these men rank with the early medical scientists who dared to expose the fallacies of existing beliefs. We appreciate the endeavor of medical pioneers who risked their reputations and sometimes even their lives while they searched for a lifesaving drug. Personal injury or the skepticism of the masses, these men decided, was nothing compared to the crime committed against humanity by withholding their discoveries, and presumably, many of us are alive now only because they brought life-saving drugs out of their crucibles.

In the crucible of human relations, we have found love to be the most

Among the multitudes who lived and worked today, there were many who possessed a certain degree of vagueness about this life they were living and the work they were doing. One of the basic reasons for this vagueness is due to a desire for individuality. This desire is manifested especially in the fields of philosophy and theology. Because of a lack of theology—a vague religiosity, the philosophy of life for many people is either sub-Christian or non-Christian. The attitude often expressed either in word or in deed that "what I do is my business, and if I'm a success or a failure, I share the outcome alone" is making slaves out of all types of people—the educated and the uneducated, the cultured and the uncultured, the rich and the poor, the rural and urban dweller, and maybe you and me.

In trying to be different they have only succeeded in being alike—alike in their attitude toward life. And alike because they do seek an answer to their present condition. True they are different! One man finds what he hopes will be the answer in art, another in writing, another in sensuous pleasure, or another in work. And what he hopes will be the answer only expresses his confused state of mind—the attitude of the age in which he lives. And to those who would say to him that the church will answer his confusion, he may reply, "Let me believe in the kind of God I want to and let me do it alone". But he fails to recognize what Dr. Trueblood calls "the angelic fallacy". "For the basic

difficulty with vague religiosity is that human beings are weak and fallible and need artificial or consciously constructed supports. It is theoretically possible to be a good man without participation in the life of a religious community, but in practice the difficulties are enormous. We know what we ought to do, but we need reminders; we believe in moral order, but we need inspiration and fellowship. We need participation in something bigger than we are because we are so small." In looking for that thing bigger than ourselves, we must be in a state of precaution. As fine and splendid as culture is, it must not become our guide. Because of the cultural value of anything, this does not mean that it is the correct thing, way, or expression. Because of the political, social, or economic value of a certain project does not mean that the value is the measurement for right.

Into this world where individuality is sought and where philosophical and theological vagueness exists, we must go with the certainty possessed only by those who are Christian. To these Paul writes in Ephesians 5, "Live life then, with a due sense of responsibility, not as men who do not know the meaning and purpose of life, but as those who do!" You are the ones that the Spirit of God will guide into all truth. You have the message of peace. Your artistic ability, scientific knowledge, creative writing, acts of social service, messages of the Gospel, and your love and fellowship with one another are

yours to give to the world, if you do them because of your fellowship with Christ.

When Julian the Apostate, who sought to light again the fires on the altars of the pagan gods, and thus destroy Christianity, was on the march with his army in the campaign against Persia, in the year 363, he received a mortal wound in battle. According to the story of Theoderet, Julian, realizing that his death was near dipped his hand in the blood of his wound and threw the blood toward heaven, exclaiming as he did so, "Thou hast conquered O Galilean!"

Through the centuries the carpenter of Galilee has conquered by His spirit. The Dark Ages were conquered by the light of the Reformation, the unchurched Englishmen by the Gospel preached by Wesley, the unevangelized Mennonite youth by J. S. Coffman, and the German theologian by Barthianism. The magnificence and splendor of the inheritance promised the Christians and the tremendous power available to us who believe and are guided by God, calls us forth to conquer all the non and sub-Christian ideologies of today. If we as graduating seniors, Christian parents, students, and friends avail ourselves to this great source of spiritual power and if we are guided by His spirit, from many remote corners of the earth and in many personalities the truth will be seen, "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean!"

—Emma Sommers.

## God Our Guide

## Typical Thoughts of a Typical Student on a Typical Afternoon

I've always been good to my mother. I haven't any bad habits; well, anyway, they're such little ones. I don't mind writing themes or even having my thoughts recorded, but what have I ever done to deserve this Thursday afternoon lab? Once a week I am compelled to sit in this chair at this table and draw pictures of organisms I don't understand, haven't studied, and can't study because there is no time.

Last semester it was atoms and gases I suffered through every week. They were difficult too, but, of course, the past never seems as bad as the present.

How can Dr. Schrock force me to cut this beautiful tulip in half? It's too young to die. Whoops, there goes the stamen; or was that the stigma? I'm going to lose all these pollen grains in a minute. I hope I don't lose my head at the same time.

If that partner of mine doesn't quit changing the position of this stem, my picture of the tulip will look like a combination bottle opener, julcer, and ball point pen with a pink umbrella spread over the top for protection.

"Hey, Leonard, where's my eraser?"

Now what did Merlie call this, a schlerenchyma? Well, goblets of gravy, how do you spell that? No wonder I'm having such a hard time getting educated.

Everybody's leaving! How will I ever get the bean seed drawn, or the corn, or the Ligustrum leaf if nobody's here to help me?

Well, I've got some consolation anyway. Next week we're going to have a field trip all Thursday afternoon. Oh, dear, what if it should rain?

—Barbara Riffe

## His Service Our Path

"No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Matt. 6:24.

As a group of young people with various interests in future occupations, we see by these words of Jesus, that we must still have one MASTER in our individual lives, and if we consider ourselves Christians, our path in this life must consist of witnessing and serving the Lord Jesus Christ regardless of our occupation. Many schools are sending graduates out into the world at this time of the year, but as young people leaving a Christian institution, we are being entrusted with more than mere secular knowledge. God would have us to be different, to "come out and be ye separate," and to make His service our path.

During the war years we heard much about service, especially to one's country. If a young man was "in the service", it was understood that he was in the armed services or C. P. S. Also it was implied that a loyalty was involved, and that one was the obedient to his superiors. Paul usually introduced himself in his letters as being a servant of Christ, though other proper translations would be "bond-servant", or "slave". The meaning was that Paul was completely subjected to the will of Christ; it was not his own path that he was making, but rather that of His Master, doing His will. This "being a servant", or "slave" to Christ, insofar as we are to be always desirous of promoting His cause, indicates how we are to make His service our path, consulting Him

dynamic, effective cure for selfishness, insecurity and fear. Now, being persuaded that the soul of any man is worth more than his body, we can turn our resources toward creating a healthy mental and spiritual environment for every nation. What we have attained in the field of medical science, we can also realize in the area of peace. When every individual within each nation has learned the effectiveness of a concern for the preservation of his neighbor as well as for himself, then our combined reward will be a world peace.

—Ethel Reeser.

before taking each step of the path-way.

As we are about to leave Goshen College, there are three paths open for us to choose. The first, is simply to go out and get a job (whether or not we have a few more intervening school-years), settle down, build a home and family, and let the rest of the world go by. This group represent a large part of the American people today who make a holy motto of "God helps those who help themselves". The second and far more honorable path that we may follow is to put our life to a more useful task of trying to be of some service to mankind. Many of the great men of history are represented in this group, men who have given their lives for a cause or have made some great contribution. Thomas A. Edison was such a person and one look at our civilization today indicates the service he gave to man. His incandescent lamp enables us to light our homes, to make night into day. We can start our automobiles easily and quickly as a result of his many years of laboratory work to perfect the storage-battery, and we can have the kind of music we want in our homes when we want it, thanks to the phonograph. There is little doubt that Edison gave much by his diligent labor which was a service to mankind.

Jesus said, "whatsoever shall give a cup of cold water in my name shall not lose his reward". Edison and all those who followed our second path may be thought of as contributing a cup of cold water by their service. However Jesus said the cup of cold water given "IN MY NAME" would be rewarded, making the contribution doubly effective. This is the third path before us, believing the Scriptures and doing our task with a view to pleasing the Master. Too often it is believed that only those who have prepared for the ministry are expected to serve the Lord by spreading the Gospel to win souls, but every one of us who confesses Christ as the Savior of his life is expected to make known the Gospel to others. Michael Faraday, the chemist and physicist, was such a person who followed our third path and gave the cup of cold water in Jesus' name. Though he is re-

membered for his contributions to the early thought on magnetism and electrolysis, Faraday was impressed by the fact that he did not have the speculations concerning eternity, that he did regarding science. He was a faithful servant of Christ, even preaching in a London church every second Sunday, and on his death-bed quoted Paul's words with confidence: "For I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." Michael Faraday knew that heaven and earth would pass away, but God's Word would not pass away, and he served mankind by giving service of eternal as well as material value.

In any path that we determine to follow we must first direct our eyes toward the goal and then overcome all obstacles in the way. The students living in the wooded area west of the College, have done just that in making a path through the woods to the school; they have sighted the school as a destination and have made the path in that direction, going around all trees and obstacles which may have been in the way. We too, can make the goal for ourselves that of pleasing God as we prepare to go into our life's work, and regardless of what our occupation may be, we can still make His service our path to that goal. Our reward will be God's help while we walk, as the Proverbs tell us, "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and he shall direct thy paths".

If we continually ask as the Psalmist, "show me thy way O Lord, teach me thy path", we have the assurance that He will lead us in the paths of righteousness for His Name's sake. We have the "Word as a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path". To serve only ourselves or to serve others with no thought of their spiritual needs, is to be as the "unrighteous men who served the creature rather than the Creator". How can we who have received the help and enlightenment of attending Goshen College do anything less than make HIS SERVICE OUR PATH.

—Arnold Leuders.

## Teachers Fix Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)  
Gertrude Moyer will continue her interest in music at the Deep Run School, Blooming Glen, Pa.

Edith Zehr, grade 2, will be teaching at Rantoul, Ill., and Lorene Nafziger, grade 3, in Delevan, Ill.

Floris Jantz will return to her home state, Kansas, to teach home economics at the Roxburg High School.

Lois Herr is making arrangements to teach elementary grades near Boston, Mass.

Several others are also planning to teach but information concerning their position is unavailable at present.

## Over the Dam



(Continued on Page 5)

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## Auroras Scuttle Adelphians In Big Diamond Encounter

Exceptionally fine pitching by Elmo Miller, the Aurora's ace right-hander, featured the Aurora's 6-2 win over the Adelphians in a nine inning game played at the College diamond on the afternoon of May 25th. Elmo struck out 16 while giving up only 2 hits and 2 bases on balls and one hit batsman. Claude Swartzentruber led off in the last half of the first with a single and got as far as third on a stolen base and an error. Miller retired the last man on strikes and was out of the hole. Miller weakened only once. That was in the seventh when he issued a base on balls to lead-off, Spike Hartman. Chet Raber then hammered a long triple into left center scoring Hartman. Raber remained on third as Cocanower struck out but scored a minute later as Paul Brunner dragged a perfect sacrifice bunt down the first base line. Claude Swartzentruber struck out to end the inning.

Spike Hartman opened on the hill and was touched for 11 hits while going the route. The Auroras scored twice in the first inning, after two were out, on successive singles by Tony Alvarez, Bill Swartzentruber, and Jack Miller. They scored once in the second on singles by Jim Yoder and Elmo Miller, once in the third on singles by Tony, Bill Swartzentruber and Jerb Miller, and once more in the fourth when Tony Alvarez was hit by a pitched ball, stole second and scored his third straight run on Bill Swartzentruber's third straight single. Hartman settled down and held the winners hitless from the end of the fourth till two were out in the ninth. Then Sarge Yoder hit safely and scored as pinchhitter Claude Miller drove a long one into the slot between left and center for a triple. Claude was out at the plate as he tried to stretch the hit into a home run.

The game was comparatively free from errors although each team had four. Claude Swartzentruber sparked afield for the Adelphians. Elmo Miller did a he-man job in the fourth when he struck out the side on nine pitches.

## Gunden Pilots Frosh To Women's Top Spot

The women's softball tournament came to a close on Tuesday, May 3, when Frosh I defeated the Juniors, 27-5. Ruth Gunden was on the mound for the winners, striking out 5 and walking 5, while Marilyn Steiner, who occupied the position for the Juniors, struck out 2 and walked 2.

In the first inling Frosh I scored 3 runs from 6 hits and the Juniors scored 1 run from a walk and an infield error. With 5 Frosh runs in the second inning and 2 for the Juniors, the score read 8-3. Neither team was able to score in the third, but in the fourth inning, the Freshmen scored 3 runs including a "homer" by Gunden. In this inning the Juniors scored 2 runs. The last inning proved to be the climax of the game. All of the Freshmen got a hit in the first round and 6 out of in the second round including a home run by Yoder, when the bases were loaded. In the last half of the fifth, the Juniors failed to have a hit.

In the previous games of the spring season, Frosh II forfeited to the

## Thanks to All Who Helped on Festival

The four literary societies wish to thank all those who took part in making the Spring Festival a success, from those who mailed invitations and washed windows to those who served the food and cleaned up after the occasion.

Special recognition belongs to Ronald Graber, chairman of the decorations committee, who transformed the incomplete gym into Hotel Crillon. Thanks go also to Royce Salzman, chairman of the program committee, and to Esther Shank, chairman of the foods committee.

Box Score				
Auroras	AB	H	R	E
D. Mast, 3b. ....	5	0	0	1
D. Steiner, 2b. ....	5	0	0	2
A. Alvarez, lf. ....	4	2	3	0
B. Swartzendruber, 1b. 5	3	1	1	1
Jack Miller, cf. ....	3	1	0	0
Sarge Yoder, cf. ....	1	1	1	0
Jerb Miller, rf. ....	3	1	0	0
Claude Miller, rf. ....	1	1	0	0
John Schultz, c. ....	4	0	0	0
Jim Yoder, 2b. ....	4	1	1	0
Elmo Miller, p. ....	4	1	0	0
Totals .....	39	11	6	4
Adelphians	AB	H	R	E
C. Swartzendruber, ss. 4	1	0	1	0
Art Meyer, lf., 3b. ....	4	0	0	0
S. Stover, 3b. ....	2	0	0	0
M. Swartley, lf. ....	1	0	0	0
V. Snyder, c. ....	4	0	0	0
D. Lehman, 2b. ....	3	0	0	1
D. Sommers, 2b. ....	1	0	0	1
H. Hartman, p. ....	2	0	1	0
C. Raber, cf. ....	4	1	1	0
J. Landis, 1b. ....	2	0	0	1
H. Cocanower, 1b. ....	2	0	0	0
F. Erb, rf. ....	1	0	0	0
P. Brunner, rf. ....	3	0	0	0
Totals .....	33	2	2	4

## Juniors Finish First in Baseball Race

Final Standings		
	W	L
Junior I .....	4	1
Frosh I .....	3	2
Senior I .....	2	2
Soph I .....	1	3
Frosh II .....	1	3

It was Junior I and Frosh I all the way in baseball this year. The Juniors only loss came at the hands of their rivals, Frosh I, while the Freshmen dropped their one game to the Sophomores in a nightmare finish. Spike Hartman worked in the box every game for the Juniors, and was very effective. He had excellent control and a good variety of stuff. The hitting on the club was fairly well distributed.

Frosh I had two good pitchers, Elmo Miller and Don Steiner, who worked alternately. Miller was not credited with a defeat. Tony Alvarez was the big stick for Frosh I, hitting safely in every game and getting 8 hits in 13 official trips to the plate including 1 homer and 2 doubles.

Senior I after taking two lambastings from Junior I and Frosh I at the start of the season came off the floor to win two games in as many days and finish in third. Carl Yoder did most of the pitching but Paul Brunner pitched brilliantly against Soph I to win the final game.

Soph I had one good day as they topped Frosh I 5-4 behind Jim Yoder's four hit pitching but failed to win another game. Jay Holloway,

Juniors, the Sophomores lost to Frosh I, 10-5, and the Sophomores won over Frosh II, 25-11.

Season standings of the top five teams.

	Won	Lost
Frosh I .....	4	0
Juniors .....	3	1
Sophomores .....	2	2
Frosh II .....	1	3
Frosh III .....	0	4

Standing of the players:

Frosh I	AB	R	H
Gunden, p. ....	6	5	5
Hostetler, rf. ....	5	4	4
Yoder, 3b. ....	5	4	5
Richard, 1b. ....	5	4	4
Linder, ss. ....	5	4	4
Geechy, lf. ....	5	1	3
Rheinheimer, c. ....	5	2	4
Hertzler, 2b. ....	5	2	3
Hershberger, cf. ....	5	1	2
Totals .....	46	27	34

Junior	AB	R	H
Steiner, p. ....	3	0	0
Barkey, 1b. ....	3	1	0
Conrad, 3b. ....	3	0	0
B. Hostetler, cf. ....	3	0	0
Leichty, c. ....	3	1	0
Moyer, ss. ....	2	2	0
T. Hostetler, lf. ....	2	1	1
Thut, 2b. ....	2	0	1
Lehman, rf. ....	2	0	0
Totals .....	23	5	2

## Tony Breaks 220

In the re-run of the 220 yard dash, this time without any wind advantage, Tony Alvarez, Puerto Rican flash, sliced 1/2 of a second off the school record. His time of 23.3 seconds was remarkable in view of the fact that he did it without previous training. Fred Erb supplied the "push" as Tony streaked down the straightaway at Foreman Field, to a record, this time unchallenged.

## B League Summary

The Junior II nine was undefeated as it won the B League Baseball pennant. Their main asset was steady pitching. Two runs were the most any opponent could muster off the slants of Dave Hurst and Merrill Swartley. The hard hitting Soph II squad was second. Claude Miller was their regular hurler. Third was Frosh IV with Dick Hostetler comprising the mound corps. Eliezer Rodriguez hurled well for the Frosh III boys but poor support and wildness sank them to the cellar.

The Final Standings:

	W	L
Junior II .....	3	0
Soph II .....	2	1
Frosh IV .....	1	2
Frosh III .....	0	3

## Gotwals Emerges Victor Of Final Court Skirmish

Robert Gotwals defeated Clayton Gingerich in straight sets 8-6, 7-5 and 6-4 to successfully defend his tennis title. The match, although including only three sets lasted for three hours as both boys played a slow deliberate game which lacked spectator appeal but gave more confidence to the participants.

Gingerich earned the right to play Gotwals by defeating Bill Sheffer in a two day match. After winning the first set Gingerich was forced to retire during the second when somewhat sun-struck. Sheffer humorously remarked that the mid-day sun separated the men from the boys but on the following afternoon a rejuvenated Gingerich continued his winning ways. Max Miller furnished semi-final competition for Gotwals.

Gotwals won the tournament on the strength of a better driving game and greater endurance. Another important factor in his victory was his obstinate refusal to let odds beat him. In the first set Gingerich moved to a 5-2 lead, then Bob rallied by driving them past Gingerich and he won the set at 8-6.

In the second set Gingerich although noticeably tired sped to a 5-1 lead on the strength of a superb net game but again Gotwals rallied and took the set at 7-5.

In the third set Bob did not make the mistake of falling back and the two played even to 4-4 when Gotwals won the deciding two with ease to take the tennis title for the second successive year.

Bob was a deserving victor. He played with an excellent style, his forehand was good although not too strong, his backhand adequate, his courage unsurpassed and he still has two more years to play the game he plays so well.

Gingerich also should be commended for his play. What he lacked in drive and style he made up for with a cannon ball serve and an excellent forecourt game. With a little more confidence when he was leading he probably could have performed the upset operation.



During the past year a new synthetic rubber has been pushed into production. It is called cold rubber because it is produced at the carefully controlled temperature of 41 degrees Fahrenheit. 112 degrees was formerly used for making the most common kind of synthetic rubber. It was learned several years ago that synthetic rubber had superior qualities when it was made at low temperatures. The only difficulty was that the process was so slow that it could not be used economically. Then a new catalyst was developed that speeded the production at low temperatures. In this process the catalyst is cumene hydroperoxide.

As prices stand, cold synthetic rubber is cheaper and better than the natural product. Tires made from this superior product are not being labeled or advertised as such due to the present small production, however shortly, most of the tires are expected to be made with cold rubber.

Has the number of doctors increased or decreased during the past hundred years? We all know that the number has increased, however, the ratio of doctors and population has changed greatly. In 1850 there was one doctor for every 572 persons. Today, there is only one doctor for every 764 persons.

How can you distinguish a crocodile from an alligator? In crocodiles, the fourth tooth on each side of the lower jaw is plainly visible when the jaws are closed; in alligators the fourth is invisible. This difference constitutes a structural basis of distinction between the alligator and the crocodile.

Do you know what the smallest mammal is? The shrews are the smallest of all mammals. They are so tiny as to be difficult to exhibit and may be kept in a small glass jar and fed with earthworms and nuts.

## About Our Patrons

As you have already noticed, our community directory is not included in this issue. In the past it has been customary to prepare 16 papers during the school year, including a final eight page issue. This year the staff chose to print, instead, a seventeenth paper. Since this is an extra issue, the directory is not included.

Special tribute should go to the patrons whose listings made possible a better Record. As a result of this type of listing, additional space has been free for literary material, and the staff has not seen red in examining the ledgers. We hope you have consulted this directory when in need of special services and have in some measure helped repay our patrons their kindness.

## AROUND THE CAMPUS

Miss Margaret Vail, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Vail of New Paris and Eldon Stump of Napoleon plan to be married this summer.

The engagement of Marilyn Kreider and Gerald Studer was revealed at a party at I. E. Burkhart's on Sunday, May 27. Marilyn plans to do secretarial work at home this summer, and Gerald will be on the M F Y tour.

The engaged couples who have set no definite dates for the wedding are as follows: Mary Ann Troyer and John Litwiller, Doris Liechty and Dale Weaver, Lois Graber and Byron Bender, Mary Hunsberger and Max Miller, Marilyn Kennel and Jim Yoder, Joyce Long and Elwood Graber, and Clyde Kautz, Marjorie Atwater and David Bixler, Josephine Lehman and Emery Swartzendruber, Elfrieda Regier and Melvin Loewen, Gladys Leidig and Herman Ropp, Iva Sherk and Harvey Toews, El-nora Schrock and Merle Jacobs, and Shirley Escott and Robert E. Davis.

Those who plan to be married this summer are: Catherine Bohn and Harold Hartman, Hettie Conrad and Willard Conrad, Lucile Conrad and Dale Hochstetler, Wilma Ewert and Clarence Liechty, Louise Heatwole and John Miller, Lois Herr and Paul Stoll, Phoebe Holloper and Mervin Yoder, Hulda Loewen and Pete Klassen, Geneva Ulrich and Vernon Meyer, Lois Nicholson and Joseph Beck, Luella Gingerich and Eugene Blosser, Elsie Zimmerman and Donald Gunden, Mildred Miller and Kenneth Hess, Donna Jean Pletcher and Richard Max Martin, Dorothy Steiner and Truman Hershberger, Olive Clemens

and James Kuhns, Geraldine Hartman and Myron Ebersole, Mary June Turner and James Rohrer, and Rachel Horst and Robert Stoltzfus, Hazel Schrock and John Andrew Hostetler, June 4; Kathryn Yoder and Warren Miller, June 7; Rosalie Garber and Daniel Stoltzfus, June 9; Gertrude Moyer and Paul Witter, June 18; Ophia Sevits and Royal Snyder, July 14; Alta Snyder and Murray Krabill, August 21; LaVina Kramer and David Hurst, August 27.

## Recitals

The recital of Ralph Wade took place on Wednesday, May 25, the instructors being Noble Kreider, piano, and Dwight Weldy, voice. Ralph played numbers of Bach, Brahms, Chopin, and Beethoven, and sang Mendelssohn, Gluck, Thompson, Rosa, Schumann, Britten, Debussy, Schubert, and Griffes selections.

The vocal students of B. F. Hartzler were presented on May 26 and 28. Those who took part on Thursday were: Ira Good, Willard Hunsberger, Maynard Shetler, Rodger Conrad, Robert Smith, John M. Yoder, and Charlotte Hertzler; and on Saturday: Dorothy Hershberger, Mary Jane Lederach, Ernest Martin, Oscar Roth, Elleen Conrad, James Brownsberger, James Greiner, James Martin, James Koch, Roy Eby, and Delbert Erb sang.

The students of Dwight Weldy: Carol Hostetler, Robert Miller, Joyce Long, Helen Thut, Lloyd Nafziger, Miriam Keim, Sylvia Gross, Leonard Hurst, Betty Ebersole, and Royce Saltzman sang on Friday, May 27.

Auf Wiedersehen!