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## Beyond the Mountann

Beyond the mountain's hoary summit,
Beyond the cold and cruel summit,
There lies a valley steeped with flowers,
Where I'll return when spring buds blossom.
My dear one's hair is demon fire;
His eyes are bright as morning dew;
His heart is purest, strongest, bravest. My dear one waits, he waits for me.

Oh stay, my love, do not desert me.
Thou knowest well my heart's sweet pain. Pray whisper low one tencer greeting, Thrice thirty kisses then bestow.

Kasha Larew '56


## Jhe



I entered the Echo of Glen and found it completely crowded and gay. A variety of every fer everywhere; jeans--taffeta; Id\&d voices--hushed whispers; hot dogs--cotton candy . . . .lines for the -rides, lines woven by people running, walking, hurry= ing off to nowhere . . . The hawkers, loud, boisterous, too familiar. . . The band, set off slightly from the confusion, their music knitting together? all the noise into something beautiful . . The music from the merry-go-round and the vare lous booths, people, with food or a cheap toy they had just won () in hand, jostling each other. . . The rollercoasterand the screatms from it, the laughs from peode looking in the crooked mirrors the curses at a missed shot at a moving duck, the searching for a lost friend in the crowd, the moon trying to outblaze the bright, furious elontric lights-not succeeding. Somehow a feeling of oneness, like a warm, blanket, fell over the people. I could sense it and it made me feel mellow and glad that I was there.

But after a time I found myself quite alone-only a few fluttering papers around, and just a handful of people. The deep night had finally sent them away. The rides were not empty, perhaps a passenger or two. But I found the place still to my liking; chameleon-like, it provided for hundreds of laughing, happy people; or itsheltered a few lonely, sad ones. I sighed deeply, got up from the bench, and left.

Doris Hawes 155

and left.

## Power

Modern Man depends on the energy of fuel to do his work. The energy of his muscles now does only a small part of the work of the world. Fantastic amounts of energy derived from fuel are consumed today to power industry and agriculture, and to produce small quantities of aluminum; tons of kerosene and gasoline are used in a short flight of a jet bomber; thousands of tons of coal are burned to heat homes and produce electricity; about fifty billion gallons of motor fuel are consumed annually. Where does all this energy contained in fuel come from? The sun. Man's fuel is oil, coal, woods, (and minor sources such as lignite). They all come from plants, plants which require the sun's radiation to grow. Water power, the only major power source not derived from plants, also functions as a result of the sun's heat.


#### Abstract

Energy exists in several forms. The energy derived from fuels (such as oil) is in the form of heat. Heat is the disordered motion of the atoms and molecules that compose a substance. Water power is another kind of energy, known as mechanical energy. The energy of a rotating shaft or a falling stone is also referred to as mechanical energy. The energy of a gallon of oil before burning is chemical energy, the energy that certain chemical compounds acquire when they are formed, and which they liberate in burning. When the oil burns, its chemical energy is converted to heat, which, if used to drive a steam engine, is further converted to mechanical energy. Electricity is also a separate category of


energy.
Assuming that one has available energy in any form, (and we shall soon see that one may not), there are many difficult problems in converting energy from one form to anothor and in storing it. Energy cannot be efficiently stored, (electric batteries are extremely inefficient) it must be produced and consumed almost immediately. When energy is converted from type to type, much of it is lost. The heat of burning gasoline cannot run a car, but when it is converted to mechanical energy, it easily does so. Thus energy often must be converted, even though it is wasteful. In the conversion between electrical and mechanical energy with dynamos and motors, (a relatively efficient process) ten per cent of the energy is lost. An automobile wastes over half the heat of the gasoline its engine burns. The incandescent light bulb converts only three per cent of the electrical energy it used to light. But methods of energy conversion improve almost daily. The new gas turbine is over twice as efficient as the older piston engine; the fluorescent light is about seven times as efficient as former lights. Hundreds of other devices convert energy much more effectively than their older counterparts. Engineering is solving the problem of energy conversion, but, as it does so, another problem is becoming apparent. The increased consumption of fuel, as a result of increased industrialization, has caused many to ask the question, "Where are we going to get energy in any form?"

Estimates vary, but it is generally thought that, at preContinued on page 28


Towards evening I stepped out of my house and got into the waitingcar. Isettledin the seat and gazed at the scenery. Day was fighting a losing battle; the purple clouds and dark blue of the sky had outflanked the light and were advancing along a general front. In the west, the sun was making its last stand; waninglight; long, slowly changing, formations of multi-color; coolness. In this cynical world it is hard to express such things but I timidly chanced it:

## The West:

The Land where sunset glow a union makes
Of starfilled night and radiant day.

And it was true--the sunset had indeed fused both darkness and brilliance into a fine picture. I looked at one of my com-panions--Jean Summers. I waited for her reaction. I suppressed a smile but she leveled her eyes on me: "If you call yourself a Transcendentalist, I'll sock you." I mumbled a retort but the other person in the car, Bill Hayes, driving, said nothing. The silence prevailed until we picked up two friends, Alex Smith and Terry Harris. I was introduced to Terry, but during the trip she and Alex continued what was apparentlya conversation started before they had joined us. Alex soon lapsed into vocal obscurity, however, and Bill and Jean took over. I had been quiet in the meanwhile, thinking of the nowpast sunset and of Terry. I noticed her somewhat pensive expression as she too observed the
nightfall. I sat back, enjoying the feeling of security offered by the back seat of a car in the night.

In a shortwhile, we reached our objective-the theater--where
 presented. As wo got out of the car, Bill turned off the radio which was playing a nretty tune called "Unchained Melody."
"I feel a little unchained, myself," Terry said, and under her bieath, "unleashed". She had been looking. at Alex, who had his back turned. I began to feel a certain kinship with her as we entered the theater.

Before going to our seats, we stopped at the refreshment stand and bought some iced cokes. Bill and Jean were talking in low tones in a corner but Alex was having trouble getting money

was a newgirl at our Institution of Higher Learning.)

The rest of the time before curtain passed quietly except when I dropped the piece of ice down the back of Terry's dress.
"You remind me of a girl I once knew, name of Eustacia," I remarked. She squirmed a little as the ice melted but was completely composed by the time I returned from the rest room where I had combed some of the coke out of my hair.

There was a bond betweenus.
On our way to the seats, I
clasped her hand and she smiled her approval. Poor Alex, I thought. Beaten in 30 minutes. But then it occurred to me that Alex might not accept his defeat as willingly as ${ }^{\text {T }}$ proclaimed it. "What about Ale x?" I whispered to her.
"I'll take care of him," she said and smiled again, this time so that her teeth bared and I noticed how small and white they were and how the canine teeth seemed longer and sharper. I recalled reading a book about vampiresthat preyed on the blood of theirvictims and I shuddered.
"There was a czar of Russia namedAlexander, once," she said, and then sniffed, "they assassinated him, too.

It is not necessary to go into detail but in the 15 minutes before the play began, she had reduced Alex to a heap of intellectual rubble. She had alternately lied, flattered, insinuated, twisted, and turned until she had convinced ak $\times$ not only was he a boob, unwortny of her, but that he was an incompetant intruder, sub-human, unwanted, unloved, and half-dead to boot. Half-dead! Terry resembled a beast gnawing on the bones of a vanquished foe. I was proud of her--and of myself. Alex had been laid low and Terry was mine.

When we returned to our seats after the intermission, I sat next to Terry and, under the pretext of helping her with her coat, put an arm around her as the lights dimmed. Ale $x$ was sitting on the other side of Bill and Jean, a blank stare on his face; I grinned at him. "Well done," I said to Terry.
continued on page 30

# The Traveling Man 

There came intoour presence an aged man of questionable resources. He gave no one a nod, but seated himself on the frigid marble bench.

His head hung low, as if weighted down by some unseen force. One side of his face was completely obscured in the shadows. His hair was straggly and unkempt under the ancient Panama hat perched atop his head.

A withered flower hung from his button-hole, lending its sereness to the man's apparent disposition. His suit, long outmoded, must have been purchased gt some second-hand shop, years in the past. A quaint bow-tie nestled itself between the man's bewhiskered chin and his chest. A shirt clung to the man's body with a seemingly hopeless-grasp.

The collar and cuffs were frayed beyond recall, and both the coat and pants were a maze of wrinkles and creases.

His shoes were unbelievably new. They were of a poor leather, a cheap brand, but they still held theiroriginal finish. They were as two suns in a world of darkness as the headlights of a car on a foggy night.

His hands were calloused from long, hard labor, but these markings were not new, perhaps ten or fifteen years old. The ring and little fingers were missing from the right hand, and a faint longitudinal scar peered from the back of the same hand. Both hands showed previous hard use, but now indicated base disuse and mistreatment.

The face of the man was an
extremely intriguing sight. His brow was like a newly plowed field, the furrows being plentiful. His matted eyebrows almost obstructed his eyes.

A small V-shaped cut was in the right ear, but the skin had healed over this severment. The ear appeared to be that of a pig or cow, ear-notched for counting or branding.

His nose was of a Norman curvature, but his forehead and chin seemed to indicate Oriental ancestry.

His lips were faintly discernible, they were so rough and chapped. They seemed to be locked shut with a key of remembrances, never again to utter a word.

A great deal of suffering shown through the man's eyes. In the deep and darkened sockets lay two whitened orbs which had seen the world in many of its more horrible aspects. They were clouded over with a veil of distrust and suspicion.

A well-meaning policeman walked up and ordered everyone to "move on." So the small band of hobos rose and walked in one direction while the wizened and resigned old man went in the other.

As he passed bya lamp post, I sawa sight which made my blood run cold. Heretofore unseen, on his left cheek, glowing with a livid purpleness, was a scar about two inches square, in the shape of a branded German swastika.


## The Farr Gifl

> "Must I, who came to travail thorough you,
> "Grow your fixed subject because you are true?"
> "The Indifferent", John Donne

Often you hear somebody say that a person or a situation will drive them "crazy" or "mad" or just "nuts." But I've found that I don't use those expressions much any more; $I$ guess I just sort of stopped without noticing it. But I do know the reason: it's because $I$ once saw a man fighting to maintain his san ty--as a matter of fact, I'll tell you the whole story.

It was the first snowy night of the winter. The sleet had started early in the alternoon and turned to snowat twilight. I sat in my apartment with nothing todo, gazingat the streetlights. Snow in the city was pleasant and refreshing for the first few hours, before it got sooty. It reminded me of the snows before I came to the city. I put on my top-coat and boots and set out for a walk--no hat-the snowflakes on my face were a bracer, not a burden.

I was walking along some row-houses and as I neared the end of the block, I hearda commotion around the corner.. I quickened my pace and rounding the corner found a number of peoplè clustered inthe middle of the street, talking loudly and excitedly. A cab was nearby, sideways in the street; a patrol-car screamed up. Everybody gave answers before the police could ask the questions--
"I didn't hear no scream, just a thump."
"she just run rightacross--
she never looked--I couldn't stop"
"Ahh, youcrazy cab-drivers-they oughta put a leash on every one of $\mathrm{ya}{ }^{1}$."
"Oh, the poor, poor girl, lying here in the wet ' $n$ ' snow. Ain't that ambulance come yet?"
"Now just take it easy, lady, I hear the ambulance now."

```
    I stepped over to a young
man stancing near me, "Wonder
who the girl is. She live across
the street?"
    "She don't live around here;
she lives in the south part of
town." ..
"Oh, you know her?"
    "Yep."
```





The rain beat heavily upon the grotesque land forming deep gullies between the piles of stone and rubble that lay scattered upon the sodden wasted earth. In the horizon earth and heaven met, blendedby the opaque skies and deep intransient mists Which enhanced the dismal scene.

In the midst of this gloom stood a lone tree, racged and barren, pitiful in its grave solitude. Once it had seen other trees and had felt with them the wind rushing through its laden boughs. But now there were no other trees and on its withered limbs there were no leaves; it was naked and alone.

The stones and waste that lay strewn carelessly, incongruously over the sordid landscaps were once a strong and beautiful city. The magestic buildings and monuments of peace had tumbled into nameless deformity upon the ground; the roads, pitted and scarred, were rendered unintelligible among
the homogeneous mesh of ruins. and the bones of the city"s mul. titudes lay rotting in uneasy silence beneath the city they had built and then destroyed.

The incessant beating of the rain began to relent and the wind slowly to stir. The oncoming darkness of night soon hid the ominous array of clouds, and the wind grew. It gained in fury and violence until finally it reached a pitch of sacness and pain in its high monotone which seemed to express the misery of the broken land. Then with a sudien furious gust it took the naked tree into its angry micist, loosed its frail hold upon the earth, and carried it high into the unseeing darkness. Sudcenly the wind subsided and soon reduced itself to a low nurmur, then to morbid stilness, while the cold of night took its grip upon the land. It was just 2100 A. D.

 chess, and other time-devouring pastimeshave often been referred to as the "sports of kings." From this statement, it is demanded bycertain promoters that thousands of people should devote their lives to one of these sports. In this work of literature, I will challenge and correct this misconception for the benefit of all mankind, namely Americans. Just a close look at this phrase should show the weakness of it: "the sport of kings" or "all kings play this game" or "if you are a king, you should play this game." I ask a question exactly how many kings are there in the United States? Taking a good guess, I would say about none and with a look at the last census, I would say exactly none. Why should anyone go crazy over the sport of kings unless he is a king? One hundred percent of the American neople are non-kings, therefore one hundred percent will not want to play any kind of king-sport.

Now that I have decisively exploded this theory. I am obliged to replace the former sport with a much more suitable one. For red-blooded Americans I recommend the highly accomplished game of pool. This game, even as viewed by beginners, is unanimously regarded as the leader of all sports in every aspect. To proveits worthiness,壬 pointout that some very famous men play this game. As an exam-
ple, take Willie Hoppe, a very good pool player. What? You ask why he is famous? Why, he's famous, naturally, because he's the best pool player there is.

## I can hardly attempt to

 name all the benefits of the game, but I will attempt to name some of them. There are both physical and mental, benefits. Because the game requires much thought, like, which is the best shot?, or, how can I get in line for another shot?, or, how can I best sew up my opponent?, it quickly develops the figuring powers of the brain. In some cases, an extremely developed brain is needed to figure the best way to get a certain ball in, as in the case of a triplebanked, double combination, kiss shot. "These terms may be explained by almost any normal ruffian between the ages of 13 and 130.) Physical benefits are as follows: excellent exercise is given to the eyes in $f$ llowing 16 balls which go in different directions, tremendous exercise is given to the back while leaning over, and also to the arms while carrying or shooting the cue stick. Good legwork is also provided (in a normal game a person walks approximately one billion millimeters.) All this sounds very good doesn't it? Now that you all are definitely convinced, I suggest you go dut and buy your own table. A good table retails at only about $\$ 200$.Hank Rarrell '55



## The Zast Voyage

May 9, 1876:
The brigantine, "Victor," a merchant vessel, was five days out of her home port, Liverpool, steering a course toward the treasures of the West Indies. The captain, Jonathan Sharp, was a shrewd English businessman who knew how to turn the gifts of nature into hard cash.

On the morning of the ninth, he sat in his cabin, concentrating on a report the ship's doctor had just submitted concerning Seaman John Wilkinson. The doctor had been examining the man all morning for ho had shown signs of ill health. As Captain Sharp read over the report, he was aware that a serious problem presented itself. One of his crew had contracted the Bubonic Plague, the most dreaded disease facing medicine at that time. It was kept under control only by quarantining all those persons affected by it. But how was a man to be quarantined on board ship? No one would be able to go near him and yet this was next to impossible in the cramped hold of the brigadine. To turn back would/result in serious delay and possiblyilgreat financial loss. Sharpl digested all these facts/and,' upon making a decision, rose and c'limbed to

After taking notice of the weather conditions he began to issueseveral orders to his first mate. The "Victor" began to lose headway as the sails were furled by men balancing precariously on the weblike network of rigging far above the deck. Other members of the crew prepared to lower the ship's longboat over the side. Twelveday's provisions, along with other materials, were placed in the boat. Captain Sharp found everything in order and sent word below for Wilkinson to come on deck. As his form appeared in the hatchway, the men drew back, clearing a path to the boat. Realizing what fate had bestowed upon him, Wilkinson offered no argument and proceeded to board the boat, indicating that he was ready. The long-boat was swung over the side and lowered to the sea which appeared to reach out for its captive. As an afterthought, Sharp tossed down to Wilkinson a packet containing charts and navigation instruments. The order was given to "shake-out" the sails and the "Victor" gathered speed while Wilkinson attempted to rig his own sail with which he hoped to reach land.

Wilkinson hoisted the sail, grabbed the tiller and turned the boat around until the needle



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        Through the mist we smelled it;
```

        hot,
            damp,
                        rancid,
            reeking.
        Rounding a bend in the river, we saw it
        Standing in the middle of the jungle,
        muddy,
            filthy.
    Its squalid earthy buildings staggered against the
heavy gray clouds.
Buildings roofed in tarpaper, cardboard,
And waterproofed with old newspapers.
Tin cans,
paper cartons,
oil drums
infested with scorpions,
boa constrictors,
bushmasters,
lice,
rats.
Its heat opressed eventhe natives,
the filthy,
poor,
foul-mouthed natives
with eyes like evil snakes.
the black, sinewy,
sweaty,
swearing natives;
the arrogant natives with
tattered pants held up with rope;
the diseased natives,
the leperous natives
Who begged alms and cursed the givers;


POWER--Continued from page 11 sent consumption, coal and oil reserves will be completely exhausted within several hundred years, possibly within the century for oil. Several centuries may seem a long time, but, barring the C-Bomb, man expects to be around much longer than that. Also, of course, "present consumption" is probably less than what consumption will be in a number of years, so we may run out much sooner than exnected. Water power, which is, to a certain extent replacing coal as a producer of electricity, is often located in out-of-the-way areas, and is expensive to explnit. Two obvious substitutes for these limited reserves suggest them-selves--the use of heat from the sun directly, and atomic energy.

At present atomic energy can be usedin only one practical way. Radioactive elements such as uranium areallowed to fission (split) at a controlled rate in an atomic pile. They produce heat--the same as burning coal. Thisheat makes steam from water, and the steam is used to turn a steamturbine. The turbine turns a dynamo which produces electricity. Per unit of heat, as much is wasted as in a coal-fired
electrical generating plant, but uranium can produce more heat per dollar. It's a good way to produce electricity, but it's no panacea. Electricity in wires can't fly airplanes or drive cars. Also, the radioactivity is annoying, and much more research is needed to perfect methods in atomic plants. Even with its present limitations, atomic power is an answer to a great many problems of power, and, if it continues to develop as it has in the past few years, it mav he the final solution to the sources-of-power problem.

Less well known, and certainly less spectacular than atomic power is solar enerey. Still, it is potentially almost as useful as atomic energy. The reasoning behind solar power plants is simple: "All of our fuel derives its stored energy from the radiant energy of the sun. Why not employ the sun's energy direct, and skip the intermediate step of oil, coal, wood and waterpower?" The sun's energy is used directly in much the same manner as it is used indirectly; that is, it provides heat which is converted into mechanical andelectrical energy. To concentrate the sun's rays so

DIRECTORY:

they will boil water, (which would power a steam engine), giant, curved mirrors are used. The mirrors are concave in form. The sun's radiant energy hits the mirrors, and is concentrated at a point a little above the mirror, and in the middle. This area gets intensely hot, and water running through a pipe in that area is soon vaporized. The steam engine, of course, turns an electric generator, which produces electricity. The main limitation of solar power plants is that they simply need sunshine, and would not function on cloudy days.

Thus many devices and pro-
power problem: New exploration methods are finding more oil and coal; better engines are using fuel more efficiently, thus conserving the supply; the fantastic power of the atom is being used in more and more varied and effective ways; atomic piles now use many more varieties of fuel than the original piles; atomic fuel is being produced more effectively than ever before; and solar power plants are showing great promise, even though hardly in the experimental stage. The problem of how to provide the energy to replace the strength of Man's muscles is, while not yet solved, approaching solution. Steve Stephens 156


## To A Small Sister

```
Little girl with golden hair
Innocent, yet knowing eyes,
Laughing mouth, and happy air,
What makes you, so young, so wise?
Who taught you how to get your way?
Where did you get that bag of tricks?
The charming manner you display?
Little girl, you're only six!
I'm certain you have always known
One of your smiles bewitches me;
I'm in your power, thai I own,
Though you're but six, you clearly see.
Little girl with sparkling eyes,
What makes you, so young, so wise?
```

Nancy Boone 155

Terry, continued from page 15 She wiped her hands as if there were blood on them and nestled her head against my shoulder.

After the show we walked out into the chilled night air. Alex moved slowly.
"Sorry I can't take you all somewhere for a soda or something," Bill apologized, "Better gethome and do some of my work."
"That's O.K." I said.
"It's perfectly all right," Terry put in, relinquishing her hold on my arm, "I have a date for dinner tonight, anyway."

I had just started to force the words past my drying throat when a chrome-covered car pulled up to the curb and a tall, darkhaired boy I didn't know opened the door and helped Terry get in
beside him. "Goodnight, all," she said as the door was closed and the tall boy's arm went around her. The last I saw of her was her lips drawn back in laughter and the street-lamp shining on her white teeth.

Bill, Jean, Alex, and I got in Bill's car and we started off. He drove fast and then faster. The stars shone brightly in the blackness. I slumped back into the security of a car's back seat atnight and looked. In the front, Jean was sitting close to Bill and they were talking softly. Beside me, Alex was slumper, staring at nothingness and $I$ felt a little closer to him.

I looked at Bill and Jean and they were together; I looked at Alex and he was blank; and then I looked and saw myself but I was hardly there at all.

Karl Larew '55

## 乃ussbanu anv tut $Y_{\text {ymaris }}$

The spring means just one thing for the average American sports fan -- baseball. This is the great game which divides the nation into distinct groups of fans. If you happen to be a National League fan you'll place your hopes in one of eight teams ranging from the colorful New York Giants to the famished Pittsburgh Pirates, who haven't won a pennant since Buster Brown suits were the fashion for young boys.

On the other side, there is the legion of fans who follow the American League teams. One particular team in this league deserves further study, the New York Yankees. The Yanks without a doubt reign supreme in the national pastime.

Last year was one of the few years they failed to make the World Series. It is the opinion of many people that they deliberately refrained from winning the American League flag last year for fear that they would destroy the little competition the League affords them.

In any case, the New York Yankees arestill the best. They possess manpower, speed, good pitching, poise, and all other qualities necessary for a perpetual winner, which they are。

However, the Yankees are not without enemies. In acquiring their fabulous reputation they have had to consistently defeat the other ball clubs in the League. The supporters of these clubs have developed an attitude
of hatred and jealousy for the Yanks as a result, but they conceal their frustration by convincing themselves that the Yankees' success is due to unusual luck.

One of these poor souls wrote a book, The Year the Yankees Lost the Pennant, expressing his bitterness toward the Yankees as a loyal fan of the Washington Senators. The author, Douglass Wallop, is indeed an unfortunate person. For the team he follows is strictly from hunger. If there ever was a name synonymous with defeat, it's the Washington Senators. They are to baseball as a lame horse i.s to racing, with about as much chance of winning the pennant as Outer Mongolia has of winning the 1956 Olympics.

I could continue to showhow inferior all other teams are to the Yankees. However, actions speak louder than words and there is no doubt in my mind that the Yanks will continue to act as they have in the past.

Dave Harrison 155

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The Horitage, con'thd from page 7 platform and gingerly grasped the sticks. Roberts began by telling him how to hold them and showing him some simple beats. For the nexthour Dave toyed with the snares and became convinced that he wasgoing to be a drummer. Abruptiy as it had begun the lesson ended.
"Dat's all, boy. Ah cain't spen' mah time teachin' some no 'count beggar how t' play de drums," said Roberts. Davenoddod and got up. "Tell you boy-if yo: was tobe heah tomorrow mawnin' at dis same time Ah might teach yo' some moh。"

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    "Yassuh," said Dave, "Ah'l1
be heah-m-an'--will, Ah'll be
heah."
"One thing, boy, and dat is Ah'm notspenin mahtime teachin' yo' if yo' isn't goin' to learn good. If Ah don't lak de way Yo' is goin' Ah'll jist stop dese lessons." Dave nodded in agreement and jumped down from the platfrom and ran happily out into the teeming streets.
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The next morning Dave appeared at Barney's at the unearthly hour of seven o'clock and waited for Roberts. After what seemed like a century he cam in and began where he had finished the day before. When a coupte of hours had passed Roberts ended the lesson and told him to return the next day. So, the patterm was set. For the following vear Dove went, th Rnberts for his lesson. Actually, never has there been a st ranger teacher-pupil relationship or a more haphazard, hit-or-miss prom gram. Sometines Dave had to show up for six or seven days in a row when he would be driven byyond endurance and then at other times Roberts wouldn't come for ten or twelve days. At times he drove Dave so mercilessly that he wanted to quit--but he hung on and sweated his way to that far-off goal. Meanwhile, Roberts became more and more erratic. He continued to fall farther into the hell he had made for himself. He was getting more doped and filled with gin as the days passed and Dave heard munors that he might lose his job. Still, he taught Dave all he knew about his trade in return for the lad's friendship and saint-like adoration.

After a year of lessons Roberts said to himg "Well, boy, yo' has done moh an' better dan Ah eber thought you would when we started. Ah've giben yo all Ah knows an ' Ah'm gettin' tired ob dis place. Ah'm leabin' de city in a couple ob days but Ah've got yol a job. Be heah tonight at six an' Ah'll tak yo' to de place. Hit ain't much, but hit's a start."
"Thank you, Mr. Roberts." seid Dave. He couldn't believe that his lessons were over and Continued on next page

## Solitude

The sun shines warm on a wind-swept cliff. Below the great white horses of the sea, Playfully tossing foamy manes, race each other to the shore, While above the gulls soar on sun-silvered wings, Watching the ever-changing pattern of a restless sea.

Roberta Rucker 155
that his teacher was leaving him, He turned and walked slowly, sadly, to the door.

When he got back to his ronm he lay down with the idea of getting some sleep. After hours of tossing and turning he finally threw in the towel and got up. He dressed carefully and left for the saloon. It was only four oiclock but he wanted to beat the leather before Roberts came for him.

As he rounded the corner of Basin and Conti Streets he did not see the familiar front of Barney's--instead he saw a crowd milling around a pile of smouldering embers. He let out an exclamation and ran up the street. A brick wall, hot ashes, and debris were all that remained of Barney's. He saw the bartender, Mooney, standing apart from the crowd and ran over to him.
"Whut happened heah?" he asked。
"Lawd, boy, Ah dunno. Ah left dis place about two hours ago and when Ah cum' back dis was all dat was left. When Ah left Roberts was still dere trying some new routines for jou. He sho' thought a lot ob yo:"
"Whut do yo' mean 'thought'? Wheah is he?" cried Dave.
"Boẏ," said Mooney, "dat's jist hit. He was in dat mess."

Nothing in his experience had prepared him for what he had just heard. Turning from Mooney, he broke through the sordon of police and ran into the smouldering debris to where the bandstand had been. Choking back his sobs and brushing aside the pain, he grubbed through the hot Continued on next page

## Sacrifice

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Out of chaos came order,
Out of war came peace,
The confused understood,
And all was well.
All this was wrought
Not by hate,
But by the love
That with His sacrifice came.
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Carolyn Yates '55
ashes.
"Hey, git dat boy," called a policeman and three husky firemen pulled him back onto the sidewalk.

He sat down an the curb and, burying his face in his seared hands, he sobbed uncontrollably. Mooney walked over to him and laid a rough hand on his shoulder.
"Whut's he carrying on fuh?" inquired a policeman.
"Roberts was in dat mess an' he was a goodfriend ob his," replied Mooney.
"Huh," snorted the policeman, "dat rummy? He was probably too drunk to know when to git. Ah sho' wouldn't waste no sympathy on dat guy. Eb'ryone know dat he wasn't good for anything. Nevah did nothin' fuh nobody. Hell, he might hab been sumpin' once but he ended nothin'
but a rummy. An' dat ain' all he was--Ah knows he kept mos' ob de pushers in $N^{\prime} A w l i n s$ in business.

Mooney looked down at the pathetic figure huddled at his feet and then turned sadly to the charred ruins.
"Ah dunno 'bout dat, boss," he said, shakinghis head slowly, "Ah dunno. . ."

*     *         *             *                 *                     * 

Dave finished playing and pushed the memory from his head. "You lak dat, kid?" he asked the spell-bound figure below him.
"Yas suh, Ah do Ah. sho' wish Ah could play dem drums lak dat, Mr. Dave."
"Well den," said Dave, "Yo" git yo' black hide up heah an Ah jist maybe'll teach yo' how."

Paula Margolf '55

THE FAIR GIFT－continued from page 19 He didn＇t say anything，he just walked the two blocks to Marr＇s Cafe with his hands in the pockets of the thin coat he had thrown on．The wind was cold， it must have been about $20^{\circ}$ out－ side，but he shivered not a bit． His steps were as regular as the tick of a clock and he slipped once on a curb but appeared not to notice it．

We sat at the counter－－no other customers in the place． We both started our coffee－－I enjoyed my first cup and called for another－－no word from the young fella．The coffee was strong，fresh－－
＂We were supposed to get married someday．＂
＂What？＂I turned toward him；his head was lifted－－trick－ les of water had run down in his collar off his hair－－his eyes were very wide open，dry，too dry，and staring straight ahead， unfocused．I knew he＇d never hear me speak．
＂Why was she over at your place？＂
＂We never set a date．We needed money－－needed money．．．＂
＂Whywas she at your place？＂
＂Her folks were nice－－her old man．．＂
＂How come she was at your place，huh？＂
＂I forgot I loved her－－－＂
＂Hey ！＂
＂I forgot－－What？＂He turned toward me；he lookedright through me．
＂I told her to stop gripin＇ about my job．＂
＂What job？＂
＂She madememad－－I got mad．．＂
＂What for？＂
＂She wanted to talk to me－－ she just wanted to talk to me， say she was sorry．I told her I didn＇t wanna see her－－I wouldn＇t even answer the phone－－－so she came over to talk to me．＂
＂Want some more coffee？＂I was getting scared and the cooky was staring．
＂She＇s dead now－－she wanted to talk to me－－she musta took the bus－－I＇Il talk to her！！No－－ she＇s dead．＂

Dick Fisher＇55




This book should be of interest to all music lovers. It was especially interesting to me as I playmany of Mozart's pieces on the piano.

Mozart was born in Salzburg Austria, where his father was concert-master to the Archbishop of Salzburg. When he was four, he composed a minuet. The following year, his father took him and his sister Maria Anne on a tour of the European capitals. The performances of the two young musicians caused great astonishment and they were admired by all the royalites of Europe. They were given gold and much attention, but remained unspoiled. Everywhere Mozart went, he was acclaimed a genius, and sonn the Pope made him a Knight of the Golden Spur. In his own country Mozart did not receive the praise due him. Nobody recognized his talent。

When he was twenty-one, he
settled at Vienna, and theregave music lessons and composed the beautiful music for which he is famous.

He married Constanza Weber who helped him through hardships. Constant work and actual want, however, caused ill health and he died when he was only thirtyfive. His last days were spent working on a "Requiem", and the night before his death, at his request, some of $h i s$ favorite singers came to his home to sing it for him. He was buried in a pauper's grave.

During his short. life, he wrote 789 compositions, including operas, symphonies, concertos, quartets for both piano and violin. As a pianist, or as a comm poser, Wolfgang Mozart stands in the front rank of the world's great musicians.

Gail Stetson 160


## The Mar-lyr of Sppung stood dreamily dabbling at his

 paints. There were only three seasons then, Winter, Summer; and Autumn. Winter was a cold, dreary time of year, when people shut themselves in houses and huddled by the fires. "rutumn was a working time, and Summer was a time to lie in the shade sipping lemonade.Where was that missing season? The season for buds to burst into blossoms the colors of. the rainbow, to run and skip in"the sunshine, for green sprouts to shoot up from their beas in the ground.

Where kindness, companionship, and joy were born agàin. Where was that missing season of the year?

In the artist's imagination, he saw all of this and his brush glided smoothly over the paper. Adding the finishing touches to his painting, he knew it was a masterpiece.

After the painting was hung in the Museum of Fine Arts, it -was brought to the attention of several prominent men who helped rule the country. They viewed the work with considerable suspicion, for such beauty could easily spread dissatisfaction among the people. The people might demand new rulers who would give them the beauty in the painting. They might even make the painter their ruler !

So a committee of five visited the artist and told him that he was going to be put on trial the next day.

But after his death,strange things began to happen.

Shoots of grass grew deep and thick, looking like velvet green carpets. Buds were soon beautiful full grown flowers and trees put on heavy coats of leaves, while birds sang their melodies of love and happiness.

Many people say that it was the artist and his painting that brought about Spring. Others sav that Spring came as a memorial to the artist. But all agree that he was a Martyr of Spring.

Babs Bolser 160

## Cnchanting <br> When Jenny Lind was a little

 girl in Sweden, she was unhappy in her home. Her father had to be away quite often and her moI ther was always scolding. However, it was decided that she would live with another family who lived near her grandmother.One day, when she was nine, she was singing to her cat. A girl heard her and told her mistress, Mademoiselle Lundberg, about Jenny's singing. Her mistress asked the girl to bring Jenny to her. When Jenny went and sang, Mademoiselle Lundberg said that she must be educated for the stage.

It turned out that Jenny had a beautiful voice. She took training and finally appeared in an opera. After that she tourea Sweden and sang for the Queen.

She went to France, but the trip was a wasted one. She returned to Sweden and became famous. Later, she toured all of Europe, singing in England at the request of the Bishop.

Jenny met Phineas Barnum who wished to have her sign a contract. In it, she would go to America and sing. Jenny signed.

When she was almost through with her American concerts, she realized that she was in love with Otto Goldschmidt, her manager. She had been engaged to two other men, but somehow the affairs had never worked. She had fallen into a deep reverie, when she heard a knock at the door. It was Otto. He told her that he loved her.

Barbara Saintsing :60

## Why the Seasons Change

Once, long ago, there was a goddess of the grain. She was called Ceres. She had a lovely daughter named Proserpine. They were very happy. Since they were happy, the mortals were happy, too, because Ceres tended the harvests and made them abundant. One day, however, this happiness was shattered. Proserpine was kidnapped. Ceres found that the culprit was Pluto, who had taken her daughter down to his underworld.


#### Abstract

Ceres was so unhappy that she neglected her work. She pleaded with Pluto to give up her daughter. He finally consented to do so. He said, though, that if she had eaten anything down there, she would have to remain there a certain part of the year. Proserpine had tried to keep from eating, but she became so hungry that she had eaten six pomegranate seeds. Pluto said that since she had eaten the six seeds, she would have to stay down in the underworld for six months each year.

Ceres was overjoyed to have her daughter back vith her. During these six months, the Earth was a beautiful place. But, when Proserpine went back to the underworld, Ceres was unhappy and nothing grew. The six months that they were together were Spring and summer and the other six months were Fall and Winter.


This, according to an old legend, is why the seasons change.

Barbara Saintsing 160

