

For the Good of the Cause

By
J. Lowell Lusby
and
Lela Stone Lusby



Kentucky Christian College Press

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*Best wishes
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CHAPTER ONE

COMING TO GRAYSON

James William and Emma Vea Lusby arrived in Grayson, Kentucky during the early days of this century. The Lusbys moved to Grayson from Owen County, Kentucky. One route of travel was from Owenton, Kentucky (their early home) to Sparta; then by rail to Cincinnati, where one made changes for Ashland; then by rail to Hitchins and on to Grayson. Hitchins was (and is) located on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway just about four miles south of Grayson. The arrival point in Grayson was the depot, located, appropriately, on Railroad Street. The main part of Grayson (the business district) was slightly over two blocks away. They probably stayed in one of the Grayson hotels until they rented a little house on the corner of Pomroy and Third Streets, where they spent their first few months.

Our ancestors were from England, evidently arriving in North America sometime during the 1700s. There is a small community in Lincolnshire, England, by the name of "Lusby." It is very probable that this town was named for some of our relatives. In 1931, when J. W. Lusby and his daughter, Majel, visited in London, England, they had the opportunity to visit and have tea with some of the family. Mr. Lusby saw his own name, initials and all, inscribed in large printing above a bakery in that city. When I was at the Heathrow Airport in London in 1965, I had time to look in a telephone book and found that the name "Lusby" was included with many listings.

Owen County has a small community known as "Lusby's Mill," undoubtedly named for our ancestors. Passersby will probably note the "Lusby Baptist Church." It was named, I assume, for the community; but it could have been named for some of our family, most of whom adhered to the Baptist faith.

My mother's people were named Threlkeld, also from Owen County. Some members of the Threlkeld family have spent considerable time tracing their family history. I have been told that a Norman named Threlkeld (probably spelled in a different way) landed in England with William I, known more

extensively as William the Conqueror. I understand that an area of England was named in honor of that man.

How and when the Threlkeld family came to the United States, I do not know. I do remember my mother relating to my sisters that they would be eligible to become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was through a relationship with the McHatton family, one of whom served with some distinction during the Revolution. This man is buried in the grounds of the old Cane Ridge Meeting House near Paris, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. This is the place where Barton W. Stone and others conducted a great revival during the early 1800s.

My mother's father, J. H. Threlkeld, was a lay minister of the Christian Church, serving mostly in the Owen County area. She often mentioned her early childhood and identified two specific locations: El Bethel (about six miles from Owenton on the Georgetown Pike), and Monterrey (located on the road to Frankfort). I understand that her father preached in both communities. I have no information of his preaching, or of the family living, in other areas of the county. From notes which were in my mother's possession it seems Mr. Threlkeld was quite a student of the book of Revelation. He published a booklet on the subject, The Second Coming of our Lord and Christ. When he died, in 1903, Mrs. Threlkeld (known as "Nan" to the children) moved from Owen County to Grayson, where she lived with our family until her death on the Kentucky Christian College campus in 1929. She was returned to Owenton for burial.

The decision to locate in Grayson, Carter County, must have been discussed many times before a final decision was reached. However, it should be noted that this was a move which many other families from Owen County had made in the 1880s and 1890s. There are several families in Carter County who trace their origin to Owen County, having moved to Eastern Kentucky for the purpose of finding good tobacco land. I know of at least one other location which was considered by Mr. Lusby, and that was the Pikeville, Kentucky, area. My father evidently made his way by train to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and from there traveled by riverboat to Pikeville. At that time the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway had not been completed into the Big Sandy River valley, and the roads were of such poor quality that it was almost impossible to get in or out of the area. As a matter of fact, it was necessary to wait until the Big Sandy River (Levisa Fork) was in flood stage before Mr. Lusby could make his journey to Pikeville. It was the lack of means of travel into Pikeville which helped bring about the decision to settle in Grayson, which could be reached by the Chesapeake and Ohio and the East Kentucky Railway lines.

And so the move was made! After living in the little

house on Pomroy and Third Streets for a brief time my parents purchased a house and three acres of land adjacent to the Grayson Graded School, located on what is now known as Court Street. This acreage was used to supplement the family income. One of my sisters reported to me that they grew watermelons and could not afford to eat them, and that they had to wait, at times, to obtain money for postage stamps. They raised much of their own food. After the family became a little more prosperous Mrs. Lusby sold eggs and surprised her husband with the purchase of a rug for the living room.

Three other locations were eventually to be called "home" to the J. W. Lusby family, in addition to the house on Third Street and the property on Court Street, which was later known as the "Ranch." They lived for three years in a house on the corner of Main and Court Streets, where I was born. I was the cause of their returning to the house on Court Street. They concluded: "We must return to our other house because we can't raise a boy here on the street." (I was running off from the house before the age of three and was hard to catch). The family also occupied an apartment-type facility in R. B. Neal Hall on the campus of Christian Normal Institute, which was the dormitory for single women. Last of all, they occupied the Lusby home on the corner of College and Lansdowne Streets near the college campus. This is the house which is known as the "President's Home."

Though Mr. Lusby had, in his early years, been a school teacher, he came to Grayson as a lawyer. I know very little of this phase of his life, but assume that he "hung out his shingle," announcing to one and all that he was available as an attorney. He had attended Georgetown College, and had "read law" in the office of another lawyer (a man who was later to be elected to the Senate of Kentucky), and had been admitted to the bar for the practice of law.

I think it safe to state that his profession as a lawyer did not fare too well in Grayson. There might have been several reasons for this, one of which was his power of persuasion with prospective clients to settle their problems out of court (and without a lawyer's fee). Another possible reason could have been the inbred distrust with most people of the mountains for "strangers." For whatever reason, the clients were few and far between. One person (Mr. G. W. E. Wolfford, later a Judge in Carter County) gave him a desk in payment for his legal services. There must have been some business, though, for Mr. Lusby continued as a lawyer for the next four years. His first client, whose name I do not know, was someone who wanted a deed prepared. This was done, and the fee was paid with one silver dollar. Mr. Lusby is reported to have gone home with his first income as a lawyer, at which time he remarked: "We'll keep this dollar, and never spend it. That way we will never be broke." (That

same silver dollar is still in my possession).

Another interesting event in Mr. Lusby's law career was the forming of a new county in Eastern Kentucky, which was made up of parts of Carter, Lewis and Elliott counties, with Olive Hill as the county seat. This new county, which was created on February 9, 1904, was known as Beckham County, in honor of J. C. W. Beckham, then the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Among the officials of the new county was J. W. Lusby, appointed to the position of County Attorney. Almost immediately the newly-created county became the topic of serious controversy, both in court and out of court, within the new county and also the surrounding counties (as they had lost territory), as well as in State government.

The Lusby family, residents of Grayson, did not move to Olive Hill, since Mr. Lusby commuted by train to fulfill his duties as County Attorney. Eventually, on April 29, 1904, the Court of Appeals rendered a decision declaring Beckham County null and void, thus ending its life as Kentucky's one hundred and twentieth county. (Another county was created later, making the present total of one hundred and twenty in the Commonwealth). Beckham County is the only county, so far as I know, which has been erased as a geographical entity, its "death" coming in the short period of eighty days. The result may have affected later events in the educational world, for the County Attorney, J. W. Lusby, was out of a job. He returned to Grayson, there to resume his practice of law for a short time. He was also in position to assume leadership in the educational world when that opportunity presented itself.

I am sure Mr. and Mrs. Lusby became members of the Christian Church (or Church of Christ) immediately after their arrival in Grayson. Both were already Christians, having accepted Christ as their Lord and Saviour in Owen County. In later years Mr. Lusby pointed out the barn where he attended a revival meeting during which he confessed Christ as his Saviour. Their church relationship was to continue as long as they both lived. Mr. Lusby was eventually named Bible School Superintendent, a position he held until his death. Their three children accepted Christ in the church buildings in Grayson, either the "old" or "new" structures. All of their grandchildren and great grandchildren are active in the work of the church. The original building where the family attended was a wooden structure, located on Second Street on the site of the present building. During World War I this wooden building was replaced by a brick building, which was destroyed by fire on the first Sunday of the New Year, January 5, 1919. This was the first Sunday the building was used after being closed during the flu epidemic in the community. Construction of another

building began later in 1919 on the same lot, the corner of Pomroy and Second Streets, and this fact is indicated on the front of the building. The Grayson congregation had built two brick buildings in less than ten years, and I am sure the Lusby family played an important part in these activities.

Grayson, early in the century, was a rather small community, located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, and was the county seat of Carter County. The old Midland Trail, over which had traveled some "greats" and "near-greats" of the United States, passed through the community. At least one Civil War battle was fought in and near Grayson. Collins' History of Kentucky, Vol. I, lists Grayson as the site of one of the first battles of the Civil War, as follows: "Skirmishes, with trifling losses, within ten days past, at Smithland, Lucas Bend, Buffalo Hill, and Grayson." The date was October first; another edition lists the date as September eighth. There are graves in the old Grayson Cemetery as evidence of the fact that a battle was fought in the area. The old Lansdowne Hall, south of Grayson, was the scene of a skirmish. Also, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan is supposed to have had a hideout near the city limits. This General Morgan and Union General George Morgan, fought a running battle all the way from Middlesboro to Greenup, coming through Grayson.

Most of the homes in Grayson, early in the century, were of wooden construction, though there was a sprinkling of brick structures. Some of the older brick homes in the community were located adjacent to the Court House on Main Street. There were no paved streets of any variety. The result was dust, or mud, depending upon the weather and the time of year. Some of the sidewalks were boardwalks. As to schools, the only one available was the Grayson Graded School, which seemed to have constant problems with discipline. There was no high school in the county, as high schools are known today, so a grade-school education was the highest level possible, provided the student was fortunate enough to make it through the eighth grade. There was a school in the southern portion of the county which provided some education beyond the eighth grade, and was known as "high school." Appropriately, this "high school" was located on the second floor of the grade-school building. There was no electric system in Grayson, no water system, or other public utilities. These were all to come at later dates. Kerosene lamps (coal oil to us) were used for light. A family well was the source of water.

Amusements, as we know them, were few and far between. It was "early to bed and early to rise" for most of the inhabitants. Special occasions, and also holidays, seemed to bring out either the best, or sometimes the worst, in

some of the residents. Halloween, if the stories are correct, was a time for a special form of mischief. Mr. Lusby would often "join" the fun, feeling his presence could be used to deter any destruction of property. One year the pranksters got out of hand, and Mr. Lusby was hailed into court as a participant! Incidentally, when the concrete highway, U. S. 60, was being graded past the college campus in the mid-twenties, some of the pranksters thought it would be fun to put highway equipment on the porch of R. B. Neal Hall, the dormitory for girls. Mr. Lusby joined in by sending some of our students to assist.

One form of summer recreation was the annual Soldiers' Reunion, held for many years at Oakland Park, just north of the city limits. This acreage was walled in by a board fence, and formed a meeting place for the veterans of the Civil War, North and South. During the war many of them may have stood guard at a big oak tree near the southwest corner of the present college campus. These soldiers, who had served in the Grand Army of the Republic and the army of the Confederate States of America, renewed acquaintances and relived the memories of the War Between the States during this reunion time. This reunion property is now the campus of Kentucky Christian College, and has been so marked with a Kentucky Historical Marker, which reads as follows: "CIVIL WAR REUNION--In their Blue and Gray uniforms, for over forty years, Civil War veterans gathered here annually. Around campfires, with song and story, friends and former foes revived war memories, and always a pilgrimage to graves of their comrades in the cemetery on the hill."

The annual reunion eventually merged into the Carter County Fair, held annually until World War II. Mr. Lusby was destined to control the activities of the Fair for several years, using it as a source of income to provide for his family.

It was during these early years, before going into education on a full-time basis, that two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lusby. The first to arrive, a daughter, Willia Frances (later Mrs. H. G. Littrell), was born in 1903, and was to be followed by a son in 1905. The son died after only five hours of life, and was buried in the Grayson Cemetery, located on a hill on the western side of Grayson. I have often wondered what my life would have been had this son survived. It might not have been at all! He would have been thirty-two years of age when Mr. Lusby died in 1937.

The year 1905 was momentous, too, in that this was the year in which Mr. Lusby laid aside the profession of law to enter the field of education. As Mr. Lusby once observed, he "discovered that law could get along without him." He was destined to make tremendous contributions to the city, to the area, and to the State in the field of education. Al-

so, his influence was to be felt in religious education all around the world.

Chickens. I have a Postal Card (cost, one cent) which was mailed from a man in Cannelton, Indiana, on June 18, 1909, addressed to the "Cackling Hen Poultry Co." Evidently Mr. Lusby was involved in raising chickens at that time. His hobby was securing a variety of breeds. He also raised guineas and peacocks. Having peacocks came to an end when one attacked his daughter, Majel, when she was two years of age.

Loyal Daughters. It seems Mr. Lusby was responsible for the organization of the Loyal Daughters Bible School Class at the First Church of Christ in Grayson. As Superintendent he reportedly called to four young women as they were leaving church one Sunday, and suggested they should organize a new class, since others in their present class were younger. This was in either 1913 or 1914. The class was organized and has remained active at the church to this present time.

CHAPTER TWO

EDUCATION IN THREE AREAS

There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. and Mrs. Lusby had some concern for the various educational problems of the Grayson community, even as he continued in the practice of law. After 1903 this interest surely must have increased, as one of their own would soon be ready for the first grade. Incidentally, it was not uncommon for youngsters to enter the first grade at age five; in fact, some even entered advanced grades at that age, or shortly afterward. For example, I spent a few weeks in the first grade, and then entered the third grade when school reopened in late summer, completely skipping the second grade.

The school in Grayson, in 1905, consisted of the first eight grades. There was no high school in Carter County. Most of the country schools were one-room, with one teacher for the eight grades. The school term was short, compared to the standards adopted at a later date. After beginning in mid-summer the schools were usually concluded early in the New Year. About six or seven months, or less, was the usual schedule for a full school year.

Matters were slightly different in town (Grayson), but even here the school ended very early in the New Year. Too, there was a teacher for each grade. Discipline had long been a problem in the Grayson community. In like manner, it was a continuing problem in the county schools. Stories of pranks played on each other, and especially on the teacher, have been told, enjoyed, and seldom regretted by those who either participated in the pranks or looked on from the sidelines.

Lack of discipline was the usual state of affairs when Mr. Lusby was asked by the local school board to become the principal of the Grayson Graded School system in 1905. Here was a real challenge!

I stated, at a Kentucky Christian College Chapel service, that J. W. Lusby was one of the best disciplinarians this county has ever known. To illustrate, and stretching the point some, I told our students: "When J. W. Lusby said to 'jump' no one questioned him. They did not even ask 'How

high?' until they were off the ground and on the way up!" He could walk into a room, snap his fingers, and obtain complete and attentive silence!

This is not to imply that complete discipline was attained among the rowdy students of Grayson that first year, or even with every student in succeeding years. Discipline seems to be a recurring need, even in Bible Colleges! There are times when it is necessary to insist that preachers act like Christians! Mr. Lusby had to fight, figuratively and literally, to accomplish what was done in discipline. And discipline was an absolute necessity before those who really wanted to learn could have an uninterrupted opportunity to pursue an education.

Perhaps the most famous illustration of what it took to bring discipline to the Grayson Graded School has been told, over and over, by the old-time residents, not only with some amusement, but also with just a touch of pride. It seems that one of the older fellows got into an altercation with Mr. Lusby. There was an exchange between them, after which the young man left the school premises, running, with the principal in close pursuit. The race continued down the streets of Grayson, block after block, with even the adult residents showing an interest, but no help. Eventually the fellow went to his home, where I suppose he felt he would be safe from his pursuer. Mr. Lusby followed him into the house, dragged him out from under a bed, and marched him back to school. Discipline in the school was attained, but it was not an easy accomplishment!

When school was dismissed each afternoon the students would march in line as far as the Post Office in downtown Grayson. One day a student broke from the line and ran. The next day, knowing he would be punished, he came with two coats under his shirt. Mr. Lusby and another teacher, Miss Quince Stovall, got him down on the registration bench and removed this "padding." Later the students heard the sound of his being whipped, which was done in the hall. This was about the time the young man was in the fourth grade.

As Principal of the grade school Mr. Lusby would not tolerate cigarettes. He would line the boys up at the front of the room and search them.

Another problem was soon apparent. In a school system with eight grades, and with no higher education readily available, where does one obtain qualified teachers? Back in those days a qualified teacher was a person who passed the old "County Examination," which was open to anyone, and was given in the late spring of the year, usually in May. Those who successfully passed were then qualified, and certified, and could be employed to teach in the public schools of the county. Various questions were included in this examination, which covered a variety of subjects, such as spelling,

reading, writing, arithmetic, composition, geography, history, physiology, civil government, theory and practice, literature and agriculture.

One answer to this recurring need for teachers was to provide the applicants with some assistance in making good grades on the County Examination. To accomplish this goal Mr. Lusby published a book in 1907 which was known far and wide in the area as The County Examiner. The technical name of the book was Lusby's Normal Question Book, The County Examiner. This book went through five editions, the last of which came from the press in 1923. The subjects I have listed above are from the first edition.

The preface to the first edition reads, in part, as follows: "So far as the author of this book knows, no one has yet published a work of this kind (upon the elementary school subject) that has not, in the main, followed some text: that is, given questions and answers consecutively as they appear in text books.

"For this reason, it was decided to make this publication, the aim being to give a thorough review of all the subjects discussed, selecting the questions promiscuously, without regard to any text, or any part of text books in general."--From the preface to the first edition, The County Examiner, as quoted in the fourth edition, 1920.

The material in the book, according to the preface, came from "experience with young teachers in the school room, and as a member of the County Board of Examiners."

The results were heartening, for more and more of the candidates to teach were successful in passing the annual examinations. The supply of teachers for the Grayson Graded School, and also for the county, became more plentiful than ever before.

Mr. Lusby led in the founding of the Grayson High School in 1907. The first graduating class was in 1911, and was affectionately known as "Elizabeth's Children," for every one of the five graduates, all girls, had mothers whose first name was Elizabeth. These graduates were: Irene O'-Roark (Perry), Lelia Wilcox (Threlkeld), Elizabeth Potts (Parsons), Jessie O'Roark (Miller), and Ota Botts (King). The Grayson High School was to continue under that name until 1918, when it became known as Prichard High School, taking the new name from Dr. L. Prichard, who provided a yearly endowment for the school.

One of the graduates of that first class, Miss Lelia Wilcox, did some student teaching before she graduated from high school. After her graduation she taught in the high school for several years. Reports are that she was an "excellent teacher" with "beautiful handwriting." Later, and through Mr. Lusby's influence, she became a member of the Christian Church.

To make room for the original high school in 1907 the old Grayson Graded School building on Court Street was enlarged, with an addition to the rear of the structure. When this did not provide enough room, Mr. Lusby constructed a building of his own on a garden plot directly back of our home, which was adjacent to the graded and high school. This structure was destroyed by fire, and was replaced by a block building on the corner of Hord and Second Streets in Grayson, which was long known as the "Lusby Building." This block building was destroyed by fire in 1915, and was immediately rebuilt. Mr. Lusby built three of these buildings (the school in the garden, and the two block buildings) with his own funds before he separated from the public school system. That first building, the school in the garden, was also used for "Normal" school, or teacher-education purposes. Officially this was known as the "Grayson Normal School."

The construction of these buildings fits very neatly into a continuing need for teachers. With a high school department (1907) there was a need for teachers who could teach the various high school subjects. Mr. and Mrs. Lusby both taught, making it necessary for them to study in the evenings to be ready to discuss subjects, some of which were unfamiliar. These included such subjects as algebra, Latin, and Shakespeare. They were both more familiar with the subjects which were listed in The County Examiner, such as history, geography, and others, all of which took much less preparation time.

And so the answer to the teacher problem, at least in part, came with the founding of the Grayson Normal School, a private institute of J. W. Lusby, the purpose of which was to provide teachers at both grade and high school levels. Those already teaching in the "county" schools came to the Normal School in January after the close of the one-room schools. They boarded in homes throughout Grayson. Students were given high school credits leading to graduation.

Various dates have been given for the beginning of Grayson Normal. One publication, the 1925 yearbook of Christian Normal Institute, known as The Graysonian, states "nineteen years ago," which would be the 1907-1908 school year. My remembrance, which is from hearsay, is 1913. It is very likely that both dates could be correct: 1907 for the "school in the garden," and 1913 for the block building on Hord Street. The major enrollment for the Grayson Normal School came in the spring of the year, after the local schools all over the county and area had dismissed for the year, and before the date for the County Examination. Most of those who attended enrolled to "bone up" for this annual examination, the passing of which, with good grades, would play an important part in their employment later that year.

Some of these Grayson Normal School students received employment in the Grayson Graded School and the Grayson High School systems. This helped to solve a part of the teacher problem, along with some help from folk who had attended other institutions of learning. In addition, Mr. Lusby also taught a heavy load.

An adjunct to all the education work was the organization and operation of The Teachers Supply Co., the purpose of which was to provide educational materials, especially to teachers. The original office of The Teachers Supply Co. was in the "school in the garden." Mr. Lusby edited and published an educational journal known as The Southern Teacher. He also wrote and distributed various tracts and booklets, one of which was entitled Stocks and Bonds Made Easy.

During World War I Mr. and Mrs. Lusby ran a small grocery in an addition to their block building on Hord Street. Off and on, Mr. Lusby was also involved in the newspaper business in Grayson, but it was at the close of World War I that he traded for the East Kentucky Journal, which was to remain in the family under that name, and as the Journal Enquirer, until 1948.

Mr. Lusby traveled extensively, not only locally, but also in other states. He would be selected as a delegate from his lodge, or as a political representative. Being active in many organizations gave him the opportunity to represent them. Too, he thoroughly enjoyed seeing other parts of the country (and world) as a part of his own education, and saw that his children had an opportunity to see other parts of the world. His children often accompanied him on these trips. I have seen records of his being in New England, in the Mid-West, and, at least on two occasions, in Colorado. Other trips were made after the founding of Christian Normal Institute, one of which took him around the world. Incidentally, his local travel, in Carter County, provided an excellent opportunity to witness the need for Christian education in the area.

During this time period two more children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lusby. A second daughter, Majel, came along early in 1907. Her name was decided upon several months after birth when Mr. Lusby was in the West and read the book Ramona, by Helen Hunt Jackson. One of the characters in the book was "Majel," so that was finally decided upon as her name. I was born in 1915, at high noon on Friday, March 26, just as the train of the East Kentucky Railway came into town. By this time we were living on Main Street, but soon moved to the residence on Court Street once again, which was next to the Grayson Graded and High Schools.

During the 1920s, after we had moved to the campus of Christian Normal Institute, this property on Court Street

became known as "The Ranch," where Ralph Lusby and Cecil Lusby (both nephews), and Herman G. Littrell (future son-in-law) raised chickens, thousands of them. In earlier years Mr. Lusby had raised guineas, peafowls, and several varieties of chickens. He continued this interest after the move was made to the campus.

It should be observed that when the first block building (1913) was destroyed by fire in 1915, the Church of Christ offered their facilities to Mr. Lusby for the use of the Grayson Normal School. And, when the Church was likewise destroyed by fire, in 1919, Mr. Lusby offered his building for church services until the Church could be rebuilt. My first remembrance of attending church services was in our building on Hord Street.

In all honesty it must be reported that Mr. Lusby encountered some opposition from various sources in his operation of the high school, the graded school, and also his own private school, Grayson Normal School. Too, there was considerable jealousy among the churches in the community, since Mr. Lusby had a great influence in the Church of Christ (or Christian Church), where he served as Bible School Superintendent. The majority of the boarding students of Grayson Normal School attended the Christian Church, boosting the Sunday School attendance much higher than that of other churches, thus causing greater rivalry. Many of the students became Christians. Matters seemed to be very serious in the late years of World War I, and it was at this time that Mr. Lusby separated himself from the public school system. As a matter of fact, there was a small student "riot" which tended to incite the emotions of students, and also of the public. The result was that Mr. Lusby got out of public education, and for one year contented himself with the operation of the Grayson Normal School and his other business interests (EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL, the TEACHERS SUPPLY CO., etc.), as well as continuing his own high school. This phase of his work was an adjunct to the Grayson Normal School, and not necessarily in competition with the newly-founded Prichard High School, though many considered the two schools to be in competition with each other. After one year Christian Normal Institute was founded on December 1, 1919. Mr. Lusby was destined to concentrate all his efforts toward this institution until his death in 1937.

Shoe Repair. Not all of the students were financially able to have many garments. One of the girls found herself in the situation of having only one pair of shoes, which needed to be half-soled. She faked a hurt foot, which was bandaged extensively, while one shoe was in the repair shop.

A little later the other foot had an "injury" to allow for that shoe to receive a new sole. No one was supposed to have been wise to the situation.

Record Attendance. The first Sunday in May was called "Go-To-Sunday-School Day." This was probably initiated by a state organization to advance the Sunday School movement. There is a record of Mrs. Lusby attending the "Annual Kentucky School of Methods" in Lexington, June 11 to 19, 1914. On one "Go-To-Sunday-School Day," which I think was in 1916, there was an attendance of 489 in Sunday School at the Christian Church. This would not have been likely without the influx of Normal School students into the community.

CHAPTER THREE

"PURELY FOR THE GOOD OF THE CAUSE"

No known record exists as to when or where the idea for a new school, this one to be Christian oriented, came to mind. Two outstanding possibilities exist, and I do not completely accept either of them.

One known fact, if only from common sense, is that Mr. Lusby came into contact with numerous students from Grayson, Carter County, and other areas of Eastern Kentucky. These students enrolled in the Grayson Normal School each spring to prepare themselves for the county teacher's examination. In addition, he traveled extensively over the county and could have seen the need of Christian oriented education for himself. By either or both of these means he could have attained a goodly knowledge of the people of the area, including their educational and religious needs. Too, people came to Grayson, especially on Saturdays. The community had long been one of the main trading sections of the area, and Saturday sales were highly important to the local economy. So, one way or another, Mr. Lusby came to a complete understanding of the people and their needs.

Another possibility as to the idea of a Christian school could have come through the efforts of R. B. Neal, a Grayson resident and well-known evangelist of Eastern Kentucky. Brother Neal was instrumental in establishing many congregations of Christian Churches and Churches of Christ in several counties along the Levisa and Tug forks of the Big Sandy River. Though not originally from the mountains (he was born in Georgetown, Kentucky) Brother Neal knew the mountain people, understood their needs and their temperament, and was fully sympathetic with any solution to their problems. Brother Neal traveled the length and breadth of the Big Sandy, usually on the back of his horse, Daisy, but made Grayson his home. It was reported that he preached funerals for victims of the Hatfield-McCoy Feud; pictures are available which show him with some who participated in this feud.

Education was one of the interests of Brother Neal. He was deeply concerned with the Morehead Normal School, an in-

stitution operated by the Christian Women's Board of Missions of the Disciples of Christ (Christian Church), which was located at Morehead, Kentucky, about thirty-five miles west of Grayson, in Rowan County. He must have felt that the Morehead school could be one of the answers to the many problems of the mountains, especially from a religious and educational standpoint. He helped the school financially, and was also active in recruiting students from all over the hill country. (See Cumberland Daughter, as published in CHRISTIAN STANDARD, by Mrs. Ruby Odgen, late 1939-1940 issues).

The Morehead Normal School was eventually sold to the Kentucky State Board of Education. A change in policy by this institution, adopted in 1910, brought about a large increase in the education of teachers, together with a decrease in those planning for Christian vocations. "By 1918, there were one hundred thirty-five students enrolled in this department. The Normal had increased to such an extent that the religious department occupied second place." (From The History of Christian Normal Institute, by Alva Don Sizemore, B. D. Thesis, Butler University, 1944, p. 5).

The eventual result was the sale to the State. It was on May 3, 1922, that "the Christian Women's Board of Missions, under supervision of the United Christian Missionary Society, agreed to sell the property for eleven thousand dollars." (Sizemore thesis, p. 5). From the sale, some of the money went toward building the Christian Church in Morehead, and the remainder was divided between the Hazel Green Academy, Hazel Green, Kentucky, and Livingston Academy, Livingston, Tennessee.

It is entirely possible that the change in policy of the Morehead school convinced Brother Neal of the need for another institution built along religious and Christian service foundations. And it was about this same time that Mr. Lusby was designing plans to make his school more religiously inclined. It was entirely fitting that the two men get together with their ideas for a Christian institution. The action which led to Christian Normal Institute followed.

In the CHRISTIAN STANDARD, January 12, 1918, there appeared the following: "Wanted.--Party, with small family, to furnish and take charge of school dormitory and rooming-house. Apply Box 35, Grayson, Ky." The "school dormitory and rooming-house" mentioned referred to the upstairs of the brick addition to the block building on Hord Street, where there was a dormitory for girls. The downstairs of this brick section was a grocery and feed store.

Box 35 was our mail box, so this advertisement must have been inserted by Mr. Lusby. The results are unknown to me. This was several months earlier than another advertisement calling for someone to help him found a school, which ap-

peared in the CHRISTIAN STANDARD on September 7, 1918, as follows:

"Wanted.--Married man with sufficient income to live on, to take interest in and help build school, purely for the good of the cause. If interested, address C. N. Arnold, 439 Garfield Ave., Indianapolis, Ind."

Without knowing the people involved it might seem that there was no connection between the two advertisements. However, C. N. Arnold was a relative of our family, known to us as "Uncle Newt." The advertisement was actually the work of Mr. Lusby. Why the Indianapolis address? Did Mr. Lusby feel that the general public would not be interested in coming to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky? Or was it a kind of "screening process" to protect himself from folk who were insincere? I really do not know the answers to those questions.

What is definitely known is that Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass of Iowa answered the advertisement of September 7, 1918. Alva Sizemore, a KCC graduate who wrote a thesis on The History of Christian Normal Institute (now Kentucky Christian College) had the following to say about Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass:

"He was educated in the public school there (meaning Whatcheer, Iowa) until entering Oskaloosa College, Iowa, a Bible College, in 1887. He spent six years in Oskaloosa College, two years High School or preparatory work, and four years college. In the spring of 1894, he graduated with an A. B. degree. He entered Drake University in the fall of the same year, and graduated from that institution with a master's degree in 1896.

"November 26, 1896, he married Miss Rosella Howard, whom he had met at Oskaloosa College, and went directly to a full time pastorate at Deep River, Iowa. . . . 1899-1901 he held a pastorate at Scranton, Iowa, then was minister at Rockwell City, Iowa, from 1901-1904. He then returned to Deep River, Iowa and remained as pastor of the church there until 1906.

"During his second ministry at Deep River, Iowa, Mr. Snodgrass first conceived the idea of building an industrial school. . . .

"About this time, Mr. Snodgrass read some articles in The Christian Standard which were written by R. B. Neal concerning the need of the mountain people and the opportunity for work there. Mr. Neal had emphasized that the people were 'pure Anglo-Saxon people, needy for training and anxious to learn.' After reading these articles, Mr. Snodgrass decided definitely to build an industrial school in the mountains for white people, and with the vision of such a school in mind, he left Iowa and went to Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Canada. Here he bought four hundred eighty acres of land, which

he planned to farm in order to raise enough money to establish a school. . . . While there he organized a small congregation, and regularly held church in the school house.

"In 1908, Mr. Snodgrass was called back to Iowa due to the illness of his mother. She died, after an illness of ten weeks, and his father wished him to move back to Iowa so that he might make his home with him. Mr. Snodgrass moved back and located at Rose Hill, Iowa, near his father's home, having accepted a pastorate there. He preached alternately at Rose Hill and Freemont for one year, then moved to Humeston, Iowa and remained as pastor of the church there until 1911. During the fall of 1911, he held an evangelistic meeting which yielded one hundred conversions. He located at Sheldon, Iowa from 1912-13, then moved to Dexter, Missouri where he was pastor until 1915. From Dexter, he moved to Fredricktown, Missouri where he remained until 1917. His last pastorate before moving to Grayson was at Jewell, Iowa. He located at Jewell and divided his time between the church there and the church at Kamrar. While located in Jewell, he was chosen as a member of a team to solicit funds for the Men and Millions movement." (Sizemore thesis, p. 8-10).

When Mr. Snodgrass read the September 7th advertisement in CHRISTIAN STANDARD he concluded this was the opportunity for which he had been waiting. The Lusby and Snodgrass families must have corresponded extensively, though none of these letters are known to exist. Too, Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass came to Grayson for one or more visits. It was not long until there was an agreement. They would establish a Christian school, but include some of the industrial goals as well.

Let us follow some of the steps taken as Christian Normal Institute was actually founded. Brother Neal is the source of much of this information, taken from the news columns of CHRISTIAN STANDARD, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL, Grayson, Ky.

The EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL (April 25, 1919) carried the following under the heading Grayson Normal Institute:

"The above will be the name of the new educational institution that will open its doors for the fall term next September. The curriculum will consist of regular normal school work of a four-year course of high school studies, embracing commercial work, music, art and industrial features. The last named course will enable those who are not blessed with this world's goods to work their way through school.

"The school will be under the management of J. W. Lusby, who for many years has made a success as principal of the present Normal, and whose ability as an instructor is known throughout Northeastern Kentucky. The present Normal building will be used until others can be prepared. A new dormi-

tory will be erected, but in the meantime arrangements will be made to have board and rooms for all students. The new dormitory will be of brick and modern in every detail.

"Five or more teachers will be connected with the school and they will be capable in every way. Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, a graduate of Mt. Vernon (Iowa) College, will have charge of the Art Department, which is a guarantee of the most efficient instruction in this line of study.

"J. O. Snodgrass, a man of experience and ability, will assist Mr. Lusby in the school work. He is a graduate of Oskaloosa (Iowa) College with B. A. degree, and of Drake University with an M. A. degree of scholarship. Mr. Snodgrass will devote quite a bit of his time to the industrial part of the work. His experience and talents, however, eminently qualify him for any department he may instruct.

"We understand that Miss Thursa Horton will again be musical instructor, which will be pleasant news to patrons of that department. It is sufficient to say that when the Fall term of Grayson Normal Institute begins, its corps of instructors will be composed of teachers of talent, reflecting credit upon the institution and the community at large."

In the CHRISTIAN STANDARD, May 10, 1919, Brother Neal reported that "J. W. Lusby and J. O. Snodgrass will merge the Normal and the Industrial Schools." Brother Neal went on to say that "this is a wise step for both. Lusby's Normal ranks as high as any in the State. He now has a better school than for years, and it was always good. They will build a brick dormitory. They decided, without my knowledge or consent, to call their first new building 'Neal Hall.' I appreciate it."

The EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL of June 5, 1919, carried the following, written by Brother Neal:

"The lumber is being gotten out for 'Neal Dormitory.' . . . Grayson has been put on the map as a school town and its schools have ranked as high as schools of other towns supported by corporate bodies, scholarships and free will offerings. What we have lacked, still lack, but will not lack much longer, is a Dormitory, where pupils can have a home, shape-up boarding clubs, be under discipline, as at other points. Have a vision of Grayson with 300 students attending various schools. What it will mean for the town and county. . . . Lusby has done here in the way of a Normal school what it has required associations to do in other places. Single-handed he built his buildings, had full schools, fought down difficulties that would have downed most men. No man has ever been more of a benefactor along school lines to a town than he has been to this place. He has no knowledge that I'm wording this, nor has Prof. J. O. Snodgrass. He and his good wife have had a vision for years of a practical school for training boys and girls for useful

lives. . . . He and wife 'burned bridges' and have located for a life work in Carter County, giving his time, talents and means to the upbuilding of a practical educational institution where as many boys (and) girls who want an education can get it even if they have no money. I know of places that would put up thousands of dollars to have two such Christian workers as Brother and Sister Snodgrass locate with them for such a purpose as they come into our midst. I'm in the sunset of life. Grayson is my adopted town. What I have or may have in way of means as well as talent and influence, will be devoted to building up this Christian Normal Industrial School."

Then on July 26, 1919, in the same paper, this word from Brother Neal: "Work is being pushed on both church and Neal Hall for Christian Normal Institute. J. O. Snodgrass is a hustler. He and wife are finest assets that have come to eastern Kentucky for years. They are making a life-work of the best enterprise I know of to advance the Church of Christ."

The "Church" referred to in Brother Neal's news was the First Church of Christ in Grayson. The building had burned on the first Sunday in January, 1919.

The CHRISTIAN STANDARD issue of August 16, 1919, gave additional information from Brother Neal in an article he date-lined Hitchens (about four miles from Grayson), and had written on August 4:

"The Christian Normal Institute has a brightening outlook. College Freshmen courses will be taught. . . . The Sophomore courses will be taken on next year. Professor Snodgrass and Prof. Lusby make an A-1 team for educational purposes; each supplements the other along needed lines, and Sister Snodgrass is a whole team by herself. Send us your boy or girl. We will look after them and teach them O. K."

You will note that Mrs. Snodgrass is mentioned, but not Mrs. Lusby. It is quite possible that Mrs. Lusby, who must have had an interest in these proceedings, was busy taking care of a rather active four-year-old son named "Lowell."

Note, too, that this August 16 news reported that college courses would be included in the aims of Christian Normal Institute. At that point they surely must have been looking into the future, but these goals were to be realized before many months had passed.

The EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL of August 28, 1919, reported the actual opening of the new school:

"The Christian Normal begins its Fall term next Monday, with a full corps of instructors. Everything is in readiness for what promises to be a most successful session. The following is the coterie of teachers:

"J. W. Lusby, Normal and Mathematics; J. O. Snodgrass, Dean, Department of Sacred Literature; Lucretia Brinton,

French and Expression; Verda Coombs, English and History; Thursa Horton, Music; Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, Art; Olive Waterfill, Commercial; E. V. Lusby, Normal."

In an item written August 29, 1919 and published in CHRISTIAN STANDARD in the September 13th issue, Brother Neal stated that "the outlook for opening of Christian Normal Institute is very encouraging." Brother Neal also included the news that "Bro. and Sister J. O. Snodgrass and Bro. Lusby have able associates."

All of these news items in CHRISTIAN STANDARD and the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL were published and the school was in operation before the date remembered as "Founder's Day," which is December 1. It was on December 1, 1919 that the Articles of Incorporation were lodged with the County Court Clerk for filing, making that the official "Founder's Day."

Although the three men--Lusby, Snodgrass and Neal--had much to do with the founding of Christian Normal Institute, only Lusby and Snodgrass are remembered as Co-Founders. Mr. Lusby and Brother Neal did have much in common: they both lived in Grayson; they were both members of the Church in Grayson, where one served as an extremely successful mountain evangelist and the other as Bible School Superintendent; both were interested in education, the one in Morehead and the other with his own school in Grayson. Looking back, it seems only natural, under the circumstances which included the change in policy at Morehead, that these two men should get together and cooperate in a new religious and educational venture--Christian Normal Institute.

However, it was not R. B. Neal who became "Co-Founder" of Christian Normal Institute. It may be that he was away from Grayson too much, preaching the Gospel in his adopted land, the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. Or it could have been his knowledge of being in the "sunset of life," as he stated in the June 5, 1919, EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL. It is a fact that his once-vigorous activity in evangelism had almost come to a conclusion. Among other interests, including the new school, Brother Neal busied himself with the children of the community, where he held "Children's Meetings" at his home in which they were encouraged to memorize the Scripture. Too, it was very expedient in the very beginning to have Brother Neal's name connected with Christian Normal Institute, since the brotherhood was well acquainted with his work in the mountains, and the "Lusby" name was relatively unknown. Brother Neal took no active part in the beginning of the school except by writing for the papers. And so it was that J. O. Snodgrass, along with J. W. Lusby, became known as the Co-Founders of Christian Normal Institute.

The Articles of Incorporation for Christian Normal Institute were probably written by J. W. Lusby (an ex-lawyer), although he could have had the advice of another member of

the Board of Trustees, Thomas S. Yates, local attorney. These articles, though lodged with the County Court Clerk in Grayson on December 1, 1919, were actually recorded during the month of February, 1920.

The "Grayson Normal Institute," a private institution owned and operated by one man, ceased to exist, and a new school, a private institution operated by a Board of Trustees (after the passing of Mr. Lusby and Mr. Snodgrass), and affiliated with the Christian Church or Churches of Christ, took its place. These Articles of Incorporation, as originally written, and before any amendments, were as follows:

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
of
CHRISTIAN NORMAL INSTITUTE
Grayson, Kentucky

Know all men by these presents:

That we, W. A. Horton, Thos. S. Yates, J. T. Stephenson, R. B. Neal, J. O. Snodgrass, and J. W. Lusby all of Grayson, Carter County, Kentucky, M. B. Miller of Hinton, West Virginia, Roscoe Vanover, Pikeville, Kentucky, and John P. Errett of Cincinnati, Ohio, do associate to form a corporation under the laws of the State of Kentucky, as set out in the following articles.

ARTICLE I

The Corporation hereby proposed to be organized shall be known as Christian Normal Institute, by which name it may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, adopt a corporate seal and conduct business.

ARTICLE II

The principal office and place of business of said corporation shall be in the city of Grayson, Carter County, Kentucky.

ARTICLE III

The nature of the business proposed to be transacted, promoted and carried on by this corporation shall be to educate young men and women, especially of the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia, mentally, morally, physically and spiritually, and equip them for useful service in every department of life.

ARTICLE IV

This corporation shall commence business as soon as practicable after these Articles of Incorporation are filed in the Carter County Clerk's office, and in the office of the

Secretary of State of Kentucky, and may continue operations indefinitely.

ARTICLE V

The affairs and business of this corporation shall be conducted by the above named trustees or directors and their successors. In the first meeting after the filing of these Articles of Incorporation the Trustees shall each be divided in such manner as they may agree, into three classes, of three each. The office of the first class shall expire on June 30th, 1921, the second class on June 30th, 1922, and the third class on June 30th, 1923. At the regular annual meeting on Monday preceding the third Friday in May, 1921 and at each annual meeting thereafter, the Board shall elect three trustees to take the place of those whose terms of office expire on June 30th following. The date of the annual meeting may be changed by the said Board of Trustees at any time. The Board of Trustees shall also at its first meeting elect a secretary and treasurer of the corporation who shall hold their office for one year unless sooner removed by a majority of the directors but the first officers so elected shall hold office until June 30th, 1921.

The Board of Trustees shall have the power to make all by-laws and rules to regulate the business of the Corporation as will not be inconsistent with the provisions of these Articles of Incorporation or the laws of the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE VI

The highest amount of indebtedness of the corporation shall not be at any time to exceed Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00).

ARTICLE VII

The private property of the members of the company shall not be subject to the payment of debts of the corporation.

ARTICLE VIII

Whereas the institution is being built by the energies, efforts and thought of J. W. Lusby and J. O. Snodgrass, it is understood that the school, school buildings, grounds and other property shall be and remain under the direct control of said Lusby and Snodgrass. In case, however, of any disagreement between the said Lusby and Snodgrass the decision of the Board shall be final and in case both of them become incapacitated for duty the Board shall assume full control and direct affairs of the institution.

ARTICLE IX

It is understood that the said J. W. Lusby and J. O.

Snodgrass are not to receive any salary unless same has been fixed and directed paid by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE X

All money received from the students for tuition, rentals, etc., may be spent by said Lusby and Snodgrass for the operating expenses of the school, and all money and property received as gifts, donations, and endowments shall be received and controlled by the Board of Trustees. But no pecuniary profit is to be derived from the organization.

In testimony of all which, witness our signatures, this the 1st day of December, 1919.

W. A. Horton
R. B. Neal
J. O. Snodgrass
J. W. Lusby
M. B. Miller
John P. Errett
Roscoe Vanover
J. T. Stephenson
Thos. S. Yates

Note Article III: " . . . mentally, morally, physically and spiritually, and equip them for useful service in every department of life." The terms "preparation for the Christian ministry" or "for Christian service" are not included, yet the general direction of the new school, almost from the very first, was toward Christian education, within the framework of "mentally, morally, physically and spiritually." That word "physically" was inserted, I understand, to protect the property of the new institution in case of failure as an educational institution. In case of failure, the direction of the institution, under "physically," might have been re-directed to the aid of orphans, or some other related activity for the benefit of the public.

Articles VIII and IX are interesting as they relate to Mr. Lusby and Mr. Snodgrass. Though there was a Board of Trustees, it was agreed that the school was to remain under the direct control of the two Co-Founders, neither of whom were to receive a salary "unless same has been fixed and directed paid by the Board of Trustees." It should be noted that neither man received a salary for their services to the school. Mr. Lusby provided for his family through the newspaper business, trading, the Carter County Fair, and other business interests, such as the Teachers Supply Co. Brother Snodgrass would stay in Grayson for a time, but when personal funds were low he took ministries at various places, including Olive Hill, KY, Memphis, TN, and Salyersville, KY.

Nine men were signers of this document, as follows:

W. A. Horton, M. D., Grayson, KY, a man vitally interested in the work of the Church, a deacon and treasurer of the First Church of Christ.

R. B. Neal, Grayson, KY, well-known evangelist of Eastern Kentucky.

J. O. Snodgrass, Grayson, KY, Co-Founder of Christian Normal Institute, a minister of the Church.

M. B. Miller, then a resident of Hinton, WV, and a former minister in Grayson. He was soon to become an evangelist of the Appalachian Mountain Evangelizing Association.

John P. Errett, businessman, of Cincinnati, OH, and a member of the Errett family of Standard Publishing Company. Mr. Errett was married to the former Aline Reid, of Grayson.

Roscoe Vanover, businessman, of Pikeville, KY.

J. T. Stephenson, a dentist, of Grayson, KY.

Thomas S. Yates, an attorney, of Grayson, KY.

J. W. Lusby, ex-lawyer, educator, of Grayson, KY.

The actual transition from "Grayson Normal School" to "Christian Normal Institute" was noted in the news columns of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL, and also with an advertisement printed in this paper on December 4, 1919. It may have been just a change of name to many people.

The twenties, and even the thirties, were to become formative years for Christian Normal Institute. They were difficult years, witnessing the imaginary wealth of the 1920s, the great depression, and the beginning of World War II. These were hard and trying years; one Co-Founder did not survive them; the other passed away just at the close of World War II.

A new school was under way, "purely for the good of the cause!"

CHAPTER FOUR

GROWING PAINS (the early twenties)

The twenties began without much notice for the new institution, only one month old on January 1, 1920. Actually there was very little in the school which belonged to Christian Normal Institute, except for the name, and that was new. There was no curriculum and no faculty, except the inherited curriculum and faculty of the Grayson Normal School, with the addition of a high school Bible class taught by Brother Snodgrass. There was no campus or property, for all sessions were held in the Lusby Building, the private property of President J. W. Lusby.

A new minister for the First Church of Christ, Mr. J. H. Stambaugh, began his work on February 1, 1920. He reported in the February 14th issue of CHRISTIAN STANDARD as follows: ". . . Fine response upon part of church. Fine Bible School, splendid C. E. and favorable prospects for good work. Great Normal School under leadership of Professors Lusby and Snodgrass."

The CHRISTIAN STANDARD of February 28, 1920 carried a report from Brother Neal, written on the 17th: "Christian Normal Institute, Grayson, Ky., has to refuse more pupils. Can't lodge them in the town or dormitory. A new dormitory is an absolute necessity. It will be named 'Neal Dormitory.' One hundred persons each giving \$100 will soon erect it. The C. N. I. has incorporations in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. The object is to train mountain youth for Christian service. Help us." I do not understand the usage of Brother Neal's word "incorporations."

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees for the new institution was held on February 19, 1920. Brother R. B. Neal was chosen as temporary chairman, and the meeting was held at his home in Grayson, located on the corner of Main Street and Robert and Mary Avenue. Officers were chosen as follows: J. O. Snodgrass, Chairman; Dr. W. A. Horton, Treasurer; J. W. Lusby, Secretary; and R. B. Neal, Financial Secretary.

One early activity of the Board was to appoint a committee to choose a site for a new campus, it being realized

that the Lusby Building (corner of Hord and Second Streets) was not adequate for the work of the new institution. The school soon acquired ten acres of ground on the northern city limits of Grayson, obtaining this acreage from J. W. Lusby and Thos. S. Yates. Mr. Lusby donated his half in its entirety, and Mr. Yates donated a large portion of his interest in the new campus site.

In following months Brother Neal continued his reports to the CHRISTIAN STANDARD: "One hundred and seventy-nine at Bible School. John Stambaugh has pulpit power. He is loyal to the Book. Bad roads and 'flu' have made against general work. Christian Normal Institute goes right on--not a case of sickness that I've heard of. Evangelistic work will begin soon as roads admit. 'Group work' is the thing." (Issue of March 27, 1920).

"Church here, though building much better building than was burned, with cost of labor and lumber more than doubled, has taken on half-support with State Board other half, of J. O. Snodgrass as evangelist. I reluctantly and gladly hand over my saddle-bags to him. If he just had 'Daisy' he would be equipped O. K. But she has gone, and her master is not able for field work." (Issue of May 8, 1920). The emphasis on evangelism is evident here, as well as elsewhere in notations about the early history of C. N. I. "Daisy" was Brother Neal's horse.

The housing problem was not easily solved, but it was an obvious necessity in those early days. The Board of Trustees decided to construct a dormitory for girls, with the qualifying statement indicating "as soon as funds could be raised." It was at this point that Mr. Lusby and Mr. Yates conducted a sale of lots near the new campus, and used these funds to help pay for the new building. (I remember some of those lots going for \$25.00 each!). On the "pay-as-you-go" plan, the building was not occupied until 1923.

As Financial Agent, Brother Neal was assigned the task of raising funds for building purposes, including the new "Neal Dormitory" (known extensively as "Neal Hall"), and the proposed Administration Building. His plan was to raise one hundred thousand dollars during 1920. He wrote in the C. N. I. Bulletin, March, 1920:

"The task, and to be considered a privilege, of raising funds for campus and buildings has been largely put on my shoulders. I shall appeal to leaders of thought, to churches, to C. E. societies, to organized classes in fullest confidence that many, if not all, will have a fellowship in building up the C. N. I. that will give every mountain boy and girl, who wants an education a chance for it, even if they cannot command a cent. The C. N. I. does not belong to any one or two men. It is dedicated to Christ, as its given name implies, and the work will go on and on after

the present teachers and trustees sleep under the daisies. Others will be trained to 'carry on' the great work to which we have placed our hands.

"Aid us with your prayers and pocket-books.

"Yours for greatest good, R. B. Neal."

Later in 1920 Brother Neal approached the public with the following appeal:

"I am sure you are willing to help. Any offering, however small, will be appreciated. If you have not money, there are many other ways you can aid, and we will be glad to tell you if you will write us. There is no better investment of labor or money than stock in such materials as the mountains furnish, out of which the men and women of tomorrow must be equipped for best service to our country and our God." (C. N. I. Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1920).

The CHRISTIAN STANDARD of May 15, 1920, carried the following news release from Brother Neal, beginning with a quote from one of his friends: "Bro. Neal, I will give \$100 to Christian Normal Institute. May make it \$500, provided sound doctrine is taught. No Chicago or Lexington stuff for me. Such teachers will never get cent of my money.' Our school stands four-square on fourteen points of Congress of disciples. Has no more use 'doctrines made in Germany' than Frenchman has for Hun. This brother is able to do much, and, better still, is loyal to New Teaching teaching."

The aim of the new institution was re-stated in Vol. 1, No. 4 of the C. N. I. Bulletin: "To educate young men and women, especially those who could not otherwise obtain an education. To make of them Christian workers in our Master's kingdom. To enlist as many as possible for active service as missionaries or ministers. Briefly, our aim is to educate and make Christians according to the New Testament plan."

Every student enrolled was to take at least one course in Bible. In the fall of 1920 college work was included, in addition to the high school and normal courses. As a matter of fact, it seems two "high schools" were in operation, one of them for the regular all-year students, and the other for the "Normal" students, those who came for a shorter period of time following the close of their teaching duties among the various schools, many of them of the one-room variety, throughout the county and area. The plan was to add one college year each year until the full four years were included. However, this was not carried to reality, due to a lack of rooms in the Lusby Building in down-town Grayson. The first year of college, offered in the fall of 1920, included Mathematics, English, History, French, Bible, Chemistry, Expression, Music and Art.

It was early 1924 when the decision was made to offer a two-year diploma for those not preparing for the ministry.

The first graduating class was in the spring of 1925. A large portion of these "extra" college courses were taught by Prof. R. D. Scott, who joined the faculty in 1923.

There was a graduation service at the close of the 1919-1920 school year, this being the first year under the new name, Christian Normal Institute. There was only one graduate, George Robinson, who received his high school diploma during these services. Mr. Robinson soon joined the staff of the First National Bank (then the Citizens Bank), and eventually became president of this financial institution. The coming years saw growth, evidenced by the total number of graduates in the high school department, which existed as a part of Christian Normal Institute from 1919 to 1939. The high school graduate totals, year by year, were as follows:

1920	1
1921	5
1922	8
1923	21
1924	26
1925	13
1926	15
1927	23
1928	26
1929	17
1930	18
1931	12
1932	23
1933	18
1934	14
1935	13
1936	9
1937	9
1938	5
1939	5

The total number of graduates from the high school department, over twenty graduation services, was two hundred eighty-five. All of these graduates of Christian Normal Institute are listed with alumni of KCC.

In addition to high school and the teacher-training programs (the Normal Department), a grade school department was established and continued for several years. One purpose of the grade school department was to provide a training area for prospective teachers, or "student teaching." I have suspected another purpose: to provide the educational facilities for certain students, including myself, rather than to have them attend the Grayson Graded School, and, a little later, the Prichard High School. I attended the grade

department of CNI, graduating from the grades in 1926, at age eleven. As stated, there were some parents of grade school students who wanted to send their children to CNI rather than to the public schools. Quite often children without homes, and children from institutions were accepted. One boy, for example, came to CNI from a children's home in Missouri. Two girls from West Virginia were provided a home, and an education, on a year-round basis. Another girl from Huntington was received from an institution and remained on the campus all year. Others came to the campus from local situations, some of whom lived on campus all during the year.

The first "Bulletin" of Christian Normal Institute--which was a mini-catalog of only eight pages, with a cover--was issued in July, 1920. This publication carried announcements for the 1920-1921 school year. The calendar of events listed the first semester as opening on September 6, 1920, and the second semester as opening on January 3, 1921. The more recent innovation of completing the first semester before the Christmas holidays is not as new as some would think! CNI did it during the first full school year! Baccalaureate was announced for Sunday morning, May 13, at eleven o'clock, to be followed the next Wednesday evening, May 16, with the Commencement services. Baccalaureate on Sunday morning was possibly due to the fact that the local churches had part-time preaching, likely twice monthly.

Departments of instruction were announced in this Bulletin, and included High School, Commercial, Teachers (or Normal), Grade work, College, Bible, and Music. Looking back, that sounds rather optimistic, but we should remember that they were definitely looking to the future when all of these courses would become a reality. The faculty, listed as "Officers of Administration," named six persons: J. W. Lusby, President, and teacher of Normal and Science; J. G. Snodgrass, Dean, and teacher of History and Sacred Literature; Beulah Bowen, teaching Commercial and Expression; Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, teaching Art; Thursa Horton, teaching Piano, Harmony, History and Theory of Music; and Mrs. E. V. Lusby, teaching Mathematics and Normal. Mrs. E. V. Lusby was the wife of the President, J. W. Lusby. (The "G." in Mr. Snodgrass' name is an obvious typographical error, and should be "J. O."). A seventh teacher was to be named for French and English.

No prices were stated in this publication. Tuition was listed as "very reasonable." Board was "much cheaper than in most places." Diplomas and certificates were to be given, and the religious life "of the Institute were equal that of the best institutions of the land." Grayson was listed as an "ideal school town." Concerning Grayson, the catalog stated that "there is certainly not a town any place in

which the moral standards of its people are higher." Students were "urged to attend all the regular services of the church of their choice." We should remember that, in these early days, there was an overlapping of purposes, as the name of the school indicates. There were both grade and high school students, most of whom attended for two semesters. Then there were other students, usually older, who enrolled with the beginning of the second semester, and sometimes later, who took regular high school and teacher-training subjects, for which they received high school credits.

Until there were dormitories, students from out-of-town lived in private homes and, if they were affiliated with some church, they attended that church without interference. Yet, because of J. W. Lusby's personality, and his connection with the Christian Church as Bible School Superintendent, the majority of the students attended the Christian Church. Due to church competition in Grayson, there was much unrest among some of the town folk over this fact. (That is probably an understatement; there was much hostility on the part of some of the residents!).

The Bulletin closed with a plea for financial support--contributions, endowments, government bonds, money--to be used to "erect and maintain institute buildings."

In addition to the work of Brother R. B. Neal, another man, Mr. R. A. Burris, worked for a time as "field agent" for CNI. A news item in CHRISTIAN STANDARD, May 20, 1922, which was written by Mr. John Mullen of Maysville, Ky., had this to say: "The gifted R. A. Burris, field agent for the Christian Normal Institute and Bible College of Grayson, Ky., preached on a recent Sunday morning and gave his informing and inspiring lecture at night in the First Christian Church at Maysville. Members of churches of Christ will sin against their Maker if they fail to make it possible for these splendid and aspiring young men and women to fit themselves for that high service for which they were designed." Note the term "Bible College" in the news item, along with the date, 1922!

An earlier report (July, 1921) was given by Mr. D. W. Scott, minister of the First Christian Church, Ashland, Ky. He reported his "very great privilege" to see CNI in operation; that "Grayson is the home of R. B. Neal. He put the town on the map." Mr. Scott met teachers and students and reported them as meeting "in a small building totally inadequate for their needs. I doubt if a finer body of students is to be found in any institution of the brotherhood." He continued: "Neither Bro. Lusby nor Bro. Snodgrass has drawn a penny for their services in the school for two years." The faculty of seven was listed as being paid a small salary. "I have never seen such sacrifice in my life."

Mr. Scott concluded: "Something ought to be done to help Christian Normal Institute. They are totally dependent on us. What greater investment could men and women of wealth make than to invest it as an equipment for the training of these mountain boys and girls for Christian leadership? If those self-sacrificing teachers can sink their lives in this task without any hope of earthly reward, are there not some men and women of wealth among us who would be willing to provide an adequate equipment for them?"

Growth continued, and this is evidenced in the 1921-1922 school year catalog, as published by the Advocate Printing Co., of Mt. Sterling, Ky. Again the second semester opened shortly after the New Year (on January 2), and the year closed on May 17. Five teachers who were not listed the previous year were announced, and one of them, A. B. Hibner, possessed a Ph. D. degree. He taught Foreign Languages and Commercial. Others included Jesse K. Lewis (Science and Mathematics); Willia F. Lusby (French and English); Phebe Horton (English and Commercial); W. Paul Neal (Voice, Stringed Instruments, etc.). Pres. Lusby changed his teaching field from Science to English.

The difficulty of pin-pointing just when the Grayson Normal School, the forerunner of CNI, actually began is emphasized by comparing the first and second bulletins. The first edition said "fourteen years ago"; the second edition, printed just one year later, stated "sixteen years ago."

This 1921-1922 catalog went into detail on many points, including a direct quote on the object of the Institute, as stated in the Articles of Incorporation. The institute was very close to offering Bible College work, although that term is not used in the catalog. The offerings were very specifically "Christian," with Brother Snodgrass teaching classes in Bible.

This bulletin also published information concerning the new school site, of about ten acres, which bordered the corporate limits of Grayson, located next to the Midland Trail (soon to be U. S. 60), and adjacent to the most "beautiful natural park to be found in Eastern Kentucky." The first building to be constructed, as stated earlier, was to be known as "Neal Dormitory," in honor of R. B. Neal. The next building was to be a new school building, "as soon as conditions warrant the undertaking." Though not stated, that meant finances! All class sessions were to continue in the Lusby Building in downtown Grayson until a classroom building was constructed.

One feature of student activities was the organization of two literary societies under the leadership of R. B. Neal. The student body was divided into two sections, the Highlander Literary Society and the Philothean Literary Society.

The purpose of the two groups was to provide "an opportunity for improvement in public speaking and debate," according to the Bulletin. The Highlanders chose "Onward, Upward" as a motto; the Philotheans used "Know Thyself." Both began having meetings during the fall of 1921. Programs included orations and debates of "high literary merit," and each group had a faculty sponsor and critic.

Other activities included:

Chapel Services. No one room in the Lusby Building could seat all of the students, especially during the second semester with the influx of the Normal students, so Chapel was conducted in the auditorium of the First Church of Christ (as soon as that building was completed in the early 1920s). Students often had charge of the programs. In the early days this was the only extra-curricular activity at CNI.

Hi-Y Club. This group was organized in the fall of 1923, and was composed entirely of young men. The purpose was to "create, maintain, and extend throughout the school and community high standards of Christian character." Their platform: "Clean Speech, Clean Sportsmanship, Clean Scholarship, and Clean Living."

Baseball. Dean F. Rouse, assisted by Paul V. Scott, led in developing a baseball team in the spring of 1923. Mr. Rouse was teaching Commercial subjects at CNI at the time. During the first season the team compiled a .500 average, and baseball became very popular among the students. At the time CNI had many high school students who were past not only the normal age of high school students but also exceeded them in size and strength, having come from the mountain sections of Kentucky. This helped make a winning team. The highlight of the era was when CNI defeated Morehead, probably in 1925. The sport existed for one year after Mr. Rouse left the school.

Christian Service Association. Although the purpose of the school was the preparation of Christian leadership, an organization for this purpose on campus was not finalized until 1925. This was due, in part, to the diverse backgrounds of students, and to their purposes in enrolling. The Christian Service Association was organized under the direction of R. B. Neal, J. W. Lusby, J. O. Snodgrass and R. D. Scott, and developed a motto, "They serve Him best, who serve His creatures." The original organization had thirty members, including four ministerial students, and these young people helped in various kinds of Christian work, including work with area congregations, promotion of CNI, and actual construction work on buildings, especially the new Administration Building. On one occasion it was the work of this group to stuff envelopes being sent out to solicit funds. One member suggested that they stop and

pray, whereupon another said, "Let's pray as we work." The CSA, as it came to be known, was an important activity of the early years of CNI.

The 1921-1922 Bulletin described the courses of study in greater detail and included High School, Bible, Commercial, Junior College, Sacred Literature, Art, Education, and Music. As to tuition, it was "very reasonable." "Table board" was listed at \$12.00 per month. The Bulletin included two pictures, one showing 114 students and faculty, and the other five members of the Class of 1921.

Arriving students were instructed to go to the school building, located on the corner of Hord and Second Streets. This was the Lusby Building and, at the time, included two sections: a concrete block portion, and a red brick portion. Offices and classrooms, along with the office of the East Kentucky Journal (county newspaper) were in the concrete part; the red brick half contained a dining room and some housing facilities in the upstairs, while the lower floor was used for commercial purposes. Many of the students from out-of-town lived in private homes, while others commuted on a daily basis, using the East Kentucky Railway. Some came by train, but others came on the "Blue Goose." This vehicle was a type of mechanical hybrid, powered by a T-model Ford engine and mounted on the railway tracks. It was painted blue. I have no information as to the origin of the name. The "Blue Goose," when I knew it, made regular trips from Grayson to Webbville, just beyond the Carter County line in Lawrence County, and continued north of Grayson into Greenup County.

Another feature of the early twenties included some controversy, much of it quite bitter, between the new school and several individuals of the Grayson community. President Lusby had resigned as principal of the Grayson High School (then re-named Prichard High School), and a new principal, a Mr. Skillman, had been named to the position. Mr. Lusby remained in the community as President of the newly-established Christian Normal Institute. CNI students were, on an ever-increasing basis, attending the Christian Church. Tension ran quite high; it was reported that the new principal boasted that he would run Mr. Lusby out of town! (I can remember my father chuckling to himself on the day that man moved out of town!). Though I was rather young during these formative years, I can well remember some of the continuing difficulties, tensions, and friction. One group actually prepared a petition in opposition to J. W. Lusby and circulated it in the community. I found this document in later years, and probably destroyed it; at this writing it cannot be found. The attitudes of these years made quite an impression on a young fellow--me--which have been rather difficult to overcome! I remember the first time I ever entered

Prichard High School; I felt like a traitor to my family! I do not have that same feeling now.

Very early in the twenties Christian Normal Institute was certified as a "Class A" high school. Pres. Lusby always detested the days of inspection by the representatives of the Department of Education. Later, and through someone's action in the community, this was lowered to a "Class B" high school, which again was the result of controversy.

With many appeals for funds for construction, we soon had two buildings under construction. Neal Hall was occupied in the fall of 1923, though not completed. The Administration Building was occupied in 1925. At Neal Hall, a small furnace was installed which was not large enough to heat the entire building, so coal-fired space heaters were used as supplemental heat in the upper halls. The floor of the dining room was only half completed. Lights came from a Delco system, which was rather uncertain at times, so much so that coal-oil lamps were kept ready for any needed occasion. The chairs in the dining room were of many styles and colors, and home-made tables were used. "Nevertheless, it provided a home for the girls who came to Christian Normal Institute and a dining room for boys and girls." (Size-more thesis, p. 18).

Our family moved from the "Ranch" (on Court Street adjacent to the Grayson Graded School) to the new R. B. Neal Hall in the fall of 1923. This dormitory for girls had been under construction for several months. Neal Hall was actually constructed in several phases. First came the foundation (with some local folk declaring that it would go no further! Others said it was being done "to get a better sale for the lots on the other side of the street"). Over a period of some months the building was brought to a point where, although unfinished, it could be occupied. Our family, along with Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass and several women teachers and girls (students), were among the first to occupy the building. President and Mrs. Lusby became the "house parents"; Mrs. Lusby took over the job of meal supervisor and cook (assisted by Bertha Stamper and Clara Prichard Clark); my sister Majel had a room in the building, sharing it with one of the students; my maternal grandmother (we called her "Nan"), then 81, and I shared a room on the southeast corner of the building. My sister Willia was away that year, attending college in North Carolina.

Regular class sessions continued in the Lusby Building in Grayson until they were moved to the unfinished Administration Building in 1925. (The Class of 1925 graduated in the new building). Students living on the campus walked to the Lusby Building (about five blocks), and the roadway was extremely muddy during the winter months. There were no paved streets, and the new U. S. 60 had not yet been completed.

The same path was taken to church services on Sunday morning and evening, and on Wednesday evening.

When the move was made to the Administration Building in the fall of 1925 the Chapel services were conducted there. Pres. Lusby would usually take the lead in the services, although it was not uncommon for faculty and students to participate extemporaneously in quotation from the Bible and literary works. Mr. Lusby would then talk to the students, usually with advice and counsel, according to the inspiration of the moment. Only occasionally were there visiting speakers, due to the difficulties of travel.

Our days in Neal Hall, which covered the next five years, also cover some important developments in Christian Normal Institute. My life in a dormitory for girls--that is another story, which will be included in the next chapter.

Prospering. The December 13, 1919 issue of CHRISTIAN STANDARD carried this news report written by J. V. Coombs: "Grayson, Nov. 29--Spending a few days at Grayson. The Christian Normal Institute, under the management of J. W. Lusby, assisted by Bro. Snodgrass, is prospering. Religious influence is superior. No one need fear sending children here. Moral influence is 100 per cent Christian. The fine new church is nearing completion. A new college building is planned. While here I met the bishop of the mountains--R. B. Neal."

First Baccalaureate. The first Baccalaureate services for Christian Normal Institute were held on Sunday, May 16, 1920, at the Methodist Church, according to an article in the May 6 issue of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL. Mr. W. S. Irwin of Morehead delivered the sermon. The Commencement Services were the next Wednesday evening, with Mr. J. J. McBrayer bringing the class address.

Request for Funds. The February 10, 1923 issue of CHRISTIAN STANDARD contained a picture of R. B. Neal Hall, along with these comments from Brother Neal: "Now that Morehead School and campus has been sold to the State for the Eastern Kentucky Normal, the Christian Normal Institute is the only school in this great field that makes a speciality of the restoration of the New Testament Church. It has required sacrifice on the part of those who have erected this building. If it was the only burden, it could soon be completed. But there are other buildings to be erected on the same beautiful campus. It will require only about \$1,500 to \$2,000 to furnish R. B. Neal Hall inside and outside. Send check to W. A. Herlin, Treasurer, Grayson, Ky." (The

name "Herlin" is an obvious typographical error; "Horton" was intended).

Report of Graduation. Another picture of Neal Hall appeared in the June 20, 1923 issue of CHRISTIAN STANDARD, along with these comments:

"Ira Boswell, Georgetown, Ky., delivered the class address and took a top seat in public favor. He said, in the Standard, that it was one of the largest and finest-looking classes of graduates he ever saw or stood before.

"While here the students live and move in an atmosphere at both school and church of loyalty to the Lord Jesus, the Christ.

"Both stand for the virgin birth of Jesus, His deity, the only begotten Son of God and the verbal inspiration of the Bible.

"Neither has any use for the dogmas that Jesus was born of a human father, and begotten by the gospel, as men and women are now, and thus made a partaker of the divine nature. That the Bible is not the Word of God, but contains that word.

"It would be a task for that bunch to agree on what part is human and what parts are inspired.

"C. N. I. needs your prayers and your pocketbooks. We had about three hundred pupils last term. 'R. B. Neal Hall' must be finished before September, so we can care for the girl students.

"Send checks to me, payable to Dr. W. A. Horton, Treasurer. Don't delay. Send any amount; it will be helpful. R. B. Neal, Grayson, Ky."

Promotion Article. The June, 1924 issue of the CHRISTIAN NORMAL INSTITUTE BULLETIN carried the following comments, probably written by J. W. Lusby.

"It is too late after you fail. Enter C. N. I. and succeed."

"Board in our new Dormitory, Neal Hall, is only \$12 a month."

"Board, room and tuition at C. N. I. in the High School and Common School departments is only \$18 a month. This is less than the cost of board and room in most places."

"Our library is a valuable asset. We now have more than two thousand volumes."

"Grayson has four churches, Christian, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. It is said that Grayson has more money invested in church property, more of its people are church members, and a larger per cent of its population attend Sunday School than any other town in the South."

"Expensive clothing is not necessary at C. N. I. Our students are made to feel at home in sun bonnets and overalls."

First Radio. An interesting event of the early nineteen twenties was when Pres. Lusby purchased a battery operated Atwater-Kent radio. I believe this was the first radio in Grayson. The one main station we received, along with numerous squeaks, was KDKA, Pittsburgh. A radio was a real novelty in the community, so much so that a "public performance" was arranged, at which time an admission fee was charged. This performance was slated for the Opera House, then located on the corner of Main and Hord Streets in Grayson. However, for some reason KDKA could not be heard in the Opera House! When it became evident that the "performance" would be a failure, the radio, along with the audience, was moved to the Lusby Building, where KDKA could be heard, and where the evening proved to be a success. This radio, along with its goose-neck speaker and three dials (which needed to be synchronized for good results) was soon placed in the southern portion of the dining room of Neal Hall.

Bricks for Building. Bricks for the new Administration Building were brought to Grayson by train. Mr. G. F. Hockley then hauled them to the campus by wagon. His son, Lloyd, and I participated in the loading and unloading of the bricks. Too, we helped put laths on the building so the walls could be plastered.

Upside Down. One of the early pictures connected with CNI is that of Mr. Lusby and Mr. Neal seated in Mr. Neal's front yard reading newspapers. A close examination of the picture revealed that Mr. Neal was holding his paper upside down!

Small Orchestra. Mr. W. Paul Neal organized a small orchestra while he taught at CNI. He played violin, my sister Willia played saxophone, Dean Rouse played trumpet, and Mrs. Snodgrass the bass violin. It was reported that Mrs. Snodgrass had to study the notes every time they practiced. My sister Majel played the piano. Paul often played violin at Christian Endeavor. One of the men of the church was so violently opposed to the violin in the church that he always left when it was played. His daughter reported his coming home one time and remarking to his wife: "Don't you know they played the fiddle in church in spite of me!"

CHAPTER V

DORMITORY YEARS

Our family left the "Ranch" (and it was not called that until a little later) in 1923, moving to the CNI campus to take up residence in R. B. Neal Hall. The Ranch remained in our family and, with valuable assistance from a nephew, Ralph Lusby, and additional help from Herman G. Littrell, a future son-in-law, Mr. Lusby experimented with the chicken business. At one time we had upwards of four thousand birds. The chicken business was not an overwhelming success; neither was it a complete failure. Problems, such as help to take care of the chickens, and disease among them, dictated his removal from this venture after a short time. His interest in chickens remained. After moving to the President's Home, on the corner of Lansdowne and College Streets, he constructed a compartmentalized chicken house with separate pens. There he raised several varieties of chickens, and the breed I remember the best is "Blue Andalusians."

House parents for a girls' dorm, head cook and food buyer for a dining room, and at the same time serving as President, fund-raiser, teacher, disciplinarian, architect, building supervisor, and making a living on the side--this became the life for President and Mrs. Lusby!

My first meal in the dining room was a real experience, and easy to remember. The meal was prepared in the kitchen, which was located on the eastern side of the basement level, and cooked on a coal-fired cook stove which was larger than the one at the Ranch, yet smaller than the next stove which was purchased. Large iron skillets and huge (at least to me) pots and pans were used. A large reservoir of water was located on the top of the stove. We gathered about some home-made wooden tables for the meal, being called to our places through the ringing of a large hand-held bell. We used only one-half of the dining room, as that was all that was finished. At this point in construction much of the floor was still dirt, but was later finished with concrete, one-half at a time. Chairs and benches were scarce, so we used whatever was available for seats. My seat was a nail keg (handy because the building was still under construc-

tion). A variety of straight-backed chairs were also in use. Better seating arrangements were provided after a time, but the tables remained in use for several years.

The most humorous incident of the kitchen and dining room, at least to me, was when a young fellow from the city arrived who had never seen a coal-fired stove. The cook stove in his home used gas. This fellow made his way into the kitchen just before meal time, and seeing the flat surface of the stove, he chose that exact spot as a seat, evidently to witness "supper" preparation. Needless to say, he quickly learned all he needed to know about coal stoves! So far as I can remember that was his last trip to the kitchen.

Heat for the dormitory that first year was provided by a small up-right furnace, which was supplemented by two space-heating stoves, one on each floor, and located on the south side of the building in the hallway. Mr. C. R. Neal, a plumber from Wellington, Ohio, became very interested in the Institute, and our need for better heat. For several years Mr. Neal took his vacation time to accomplish some building project, especially in the improvement of heat in Neal Hall and the Administration Building. He became interested in the school through the influence of his son, W. Paul Neal, mentioned in the previous chapter as a faculty member.

Steam pipes and steam radiators were installed throughout Neal Hall. Pres. Lusby and Mrs. Lusby now became "firemen" for the heating system. That furnace room was also a good "hideout" for Mr. Lusby, where he could meditate, write, and plan for the future. Incidentally, water for the furnace, as well as for cooking purposes, came from a well located just behind the dormitory. Bathrooms, as we know them now, were non-existent. What we had was a great big building with the proverbial path! When bathroom fixtures were obtained and bathrooms completed on the first and second floors, water was pumped from the old fashioned kitchen pump in the basement. Everyone was supposed to take his turn at the pumping job. This often gave the reputation of laziness to some, causing minor friction among the occupants.

Later, when a furnace house and larger furnace were provided, which was supposedly large enough to heat both the girls' dormitory and the Administration Building (occupied in 1925), water was again supplied from the kitchen by way of a pump. Mr. Neal saw to it that the proper valves were where they were needed to accomplish this purpose. The furnace was hauled to the campus from the railway siding of the Eastern Kentucky Railway, located a few blocks from the campus. Students and faculty gathered on the campus to see the team of oxen drag the heavy equipment to the new "boiler room," where the "CNI Smoke Stack" was located until construction began on the Multi-Purpose Building (Lusby Center) in 1971.

The new dormitory was also provided with its own lighting system. The equipment used was Delco, which was located in the northeast corner of the building. It was a private lighting system, being used from dark until about ten o'clock at night. Though there were problems, this system was a tremendous improvement over the lamps, which were kept ready for use just in case they were needed, which actually happened with regularity. Eventually this building, as with future buildings, was served with electricity by the Kentucky and West Virginia Power Co., which obtained rights in Grayson in the late 1920's.

The water system was also improved after a time, and again Mr. Neal helped. A one-hundred-foot well was drilled north of Neal Hall, and an air-pressure water tank was submerged below the surface of the ground. This was tied into all the CNI buildings, which included Neal Hall, the Administration Building, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, and the President's Home, which was occupied by the J. W. Lusby family, as well as women students. The buildings could now be provided with running water and also hot water. The water lines ran from the submerged tank back of Neal Hall (with a "T" into the building), and across College Street to Snodgrass Hall, and following the area between the walk and the drive, to the President's Home. There was a direct line to the Administration Building. Septic tanks were provided for all the buildings. This water system continued in use until the latter part of the 1930s, when the campus was connected to the Grayson water system. (Grayson did not have a water system until the 1930s). Why the change was made is another story! I will relate that experience when the time arrives!

My life in a girls' dormitory was interesting, to say the least. I can remember a visitor, a man named Sanford, who, big hearted that he was, purchased a grand piano for the girls. That grand piano was re-posessed shortly after the "big spender" left town! I remember the glass door knobs on the Reception Room door. They were a real curiosity to me! I remember our telephone, which was a hand-cranked wall type. That receiver seemed awfully heavy to me! I remember my "job" as official fly killer for my mother during the summer months. She paid me one penny per hundred! I remember the last illness and death of my grandmother, "Nan." She passed away during the last days of December, 1927. We made the long journey to Owenton, Ky., traveling behind the hearse, where she was buried beside my grandfather, whom I had never known.

I also remember some busy summer months, for these were very important times in raising and canning food for the dining room. We raised all kinds of vegetables in the garden east of the girls' dorm. Too, we went all out in pick-

ing blackberries, gallons upon gallons of them. My job was to help with the picking, washing jars (my hand was small enough to do this), and then helping to carry the finished product to the commissary (which was located under the stage at the rear of the Administration Building). One source of supply for blackberries was on a farm west of Grayson, just off U. S. 60; later we were to pick berries in Pope Hollow, south of town. I remember being chased off that farm one morning. Later, in the 1930s, the college purchased that very same farm--to be known as the J. W. Lusby Memorial Farm; after that we could pick without interference.

Our family owned a cow before moving from the Ranch, and we brought the cow with us to the campus. The problem, in the twenties, was the lack of proper fencing. To solve the problem Pres. Lusby used some of the fellows to "mind the cow" while she was grazing. This was done by using a long rope, usually held by hand, or tied around the wrist. There were practically no trees on the campus in these early years. I remember one fellow who practiced an innovation--he tied the rope to the gallus on his overalls! Everything went just fine until a mischievous boy--I'm guilty--happened by with a pocketful of rocks. That cow bucked and jumped, and almost stripped the overalls right off his back! The incident was funny to everyone except the victim!

In 1924, at age nine, I took my first trip out of the State of Kentucky. We--father, sister Majel, Ralph Lusby (my cousin) and I--loaded ourselves into a T-model Ford and traveled to North Carolina to see my sister Willia graduate from Atlantic Christian College, and to bring her back to Grayson. We went through Huntington and Charleston, through Beckley and Hinton, on to Richmond, and then into North Carolina. It was a trip of several days. The journey from Beckley to Hinton (about eighteen miles) was an all-night drive, due to bad roads. We stopped on the street in Richmond to ask directions, only to have a man get behind the wheel of our car and drive us around; that sight-seeing journey took all night! After graduation in Wilson, N. C., we visited Raleigh (State capital); Cowpens, S. C. (site of a Revolutionary War battle, but I never did see any cowpens!); Stone Mountain and Atlanta; then Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga; through Tennessee and Kentucky and back home.

Three years later we were to travel to Colorado and return, this time with Herman Reeves as our driver. I was twelve years old, and actually drove the car for a few miles somewhere in the west, I think in Kansas. On that trip we visited Dr. A. C. Lusby (my uncle) in Brush, Colorado, and witnessed the graduation of my sister Majel from Cotner College in Lincoln, Nebraska. Graduating with her was Bertha Bays, later Mrs. Walter Ross. On this trip (1927) we had

about ten miles of paved highway; all other roads, except in the cities, were dirt, or mud when it rained. I can easily remember having four flat tires in one morning!

In sports, I learned to play tennis during this five-year period of my life. There was, first of all, a tennis court located within a few yards of the kitchen door of Neal Hall. Much of my time was spent playing with older students. They taught me some interesting tennis lessons--lessons which would be of value in college and in my early years as a teacher and President of CNI (later KCC). Other tennis courts--one at a time--were located north of Neal Hall, across College Street beside the first Snodgrass Hall, and also on a plot about half-way between the President's Home and Snodgrass Hall. This last-named court was used in the 1930s and 1940s.

Three Publications

Three publications which were different from prior years --one of which was designated as a "Souvenir"--were published during the mid-1920s. The first, a paper entitled THE MOUNTAIN CALL, was inaugurated as a student publication. It was the same size as the local county paper, six columns in width, and carried local advertisements. Very few of the original copies are known to exist. There are a few copies in the Library of Kentucky Christian College. THE MOUNTAIN CALL was edited by a student, Elwood C. Nance, who was later to serve in the Chaplaincy of the United States Army, as minister of several congregations, and as President of the University of Tampa. He authored a book during World War II entitled Faith of Our Fighters. When this paper ceased to exist as a student publication, and after a few years had passed, the name was adopted by CNI and used as the name for the school paper until the name was changed to THE VOICE OF KENTUCKY CHRISTIAN COLLEGE in 1957.

Another publication was the college annual, or yearbook, known originally as THE GRAYSONIAN. The first issue was in 1925, and was co-edited by Paul V. Scott and O. Ray Burgess, who listed themselves as "Editors-in-Chief." Others listed on the staff included Herman Horton as Business Manager, assisted by J. B. Nance and Russell Waggoner; Art Editors were Majel Lusby and Lulu Bates; Literary Editors were Bertha Bays and Edna Mitchell; Virgil Gillum was Religious Editor; Esther Douglas handled Dramatics; Hattie Kegley took care of the jokes; Oscar Haight wrote on Athletics; Harlan Jarvis was Secretary-Treasurer; and J. W. Lusby served as Faculty Representative.

After a dedication to Brother R. B. Neal, a historical sketch was presented, which included pictures of CNI buildings, either completed or under construction. The new Ad-

ministration Building was pictured as the framework was being erected. Faculty included J. W. Lusby, R. D. Scott, W. Paul Neal, Thursa Horton, Rebecca J. Scott, Willia Lusby, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, Chase Bussell, Nina H. Hall, and Dean F. Rouse. Five student teachers were named, including Paul V. Scott, Bertha Bays, Majel Lusby, Lulu Bates, and Esther Douglas.

The year 1925 was the first year of Junior College graduation, and the five graduates were listed: Paul V. Scott, Thursa Horton, Lulu Bates, Bertha Bays, and Majel Lusby. Pictures (and names) of all other class members were printed, including those enrolled in the grade department. Most of the pictures of student groups were taken either on the steps of the Court House in Grayson or in front of the Church of Christ. These included pictures of the two literary societies--Highlanders and Philotheans; the Christian Service Association (for the promotion of religious activity); and also the Hi-Y Club.

The yearbook presented, with extreme optimism, information concerning Athletics. The editor showed real enthusiasm with these statements: "Our pitchers are of the best. We have one of the best school pitchers in Kentucky. Our other players are on a par with some league players of the small league type. We have a team that is hard to beat." The schedule, as published, showed a five won and five lost record, defeating Morehead State Normal School twice, 7 to 3 and 4 to 1, but losing to Morris Harvey and Mayo College. Some of the optimism was probably justified, especially with Algie Hunnicutt pitching and James Pennington catching. Dean Rouse was manager and coach.

Several advertisements helped to pay the expenses, but only three of these businesses remain to this day: the Commercial Bank of Grayson, the Horton Brothers and Huff Drug Store (now Horton and Brown), and the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co. of Greensboro, N. C.

Yearbook number two (1926) was dedicated to President J. W. Lusby, but was published in memory of Robert Burns Neal, who passed away on September 14, 1925. A portion of the "Memoriam" to Brother Neal reads as follows: "Brother Neal's hope was in Christian Normal Institute. He had been a trustee of the school from the beginning. He expected, he wanted the school to carry on the work he had in mind to do. In the boys and girls, in the ministerial and missionary students, he could see the future preachers, missionaries and evangelists of this wonderful religion. He could see the many pulpits of the many church houses that he had been instrumental in having erected filled with young preachers, the product of Christian Normal Institute."

Brother Neal not only served as trustee; he also spent some time as the Financial Secretary of CNI. One classic

story of his fund raising came from the streets of Pikeville, Ky. It seems Brother Neal was walking on the street early one morning when he met an acquaintance who was carrying a hat which was filled with money. This acquaintance had emerged as winner in an all-night poker game. Seeing Brother Neal he must have developed a guilty conscience, so he said: "Brother Neal, will you accept 'tainted' money?" He held the hat out to Brother Neal, who was equal to the occasion. He took both money and hat, said 'Taint enough," and continued on his way down the street.

The dedication of the annual read as follows: "To J. W. Lusby, President and Founder of Christian Normal Institute, the able scholar, the progressive educator, whose fine personality and whose deep devotion to the highest interests of the student, and to the largest service of Christian Normal Institute, have enshrined him in the hearts of all."

This particular yearbook was co-edited by Oscar Haight, Jr. and Esther Douglas. Others on the staff included Beatrice Brooks, Virgil Gillum, Norris Fletcher, O. Ray Burgess, Dean Rouse, Alfred Clifton, Ralph Lusby, Herman Horton, Clarence Hunnicutt, Ruby Reeves and Elizabeth Graham, with T. N. Russell as Faculty Representative. The faculty included J. W. Lusby, R. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, Rebecca J. Scott, Reba Burgess, Orville T. Rodman, Willia Lusby and Thursa Horton.

Pictures showed progress over the previous years. Neal Hall was in a completed state, though the fill-work in front had not been finished. The Administration Building was without bricks, and there were no walks or roadways. President Lusby's office was the only window with drapes, or curtains. The two classrooms on the top floor (rooms number 28 and 29), which were not in the original plan, had not yet been added to the building. Two "aerial" views showed the campus--Administration Building, Neal Hall and Snodgrass Hall. This picture must have been taken from the roof of the President's Home, then under construction.

A second "dedication" was included, to Mrs. Lucie Mae Latimer Rodman, wife of one of the teachers, who passed away on November 25, 1925.

The usual class pictures were printed, including the Grade School Department. Robert Scott, Lloyd Hockley and I are on the front row. This was the first time for me to be in the annual. The Christian Service Association had grown in size, as had most of the other organizations and classes. The baseball and tennis teams were both included, and the advertising section had increased by several pages.

Volume three of the yearbook was published in 1927, and was dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, "who have been instrumental in the founding of Christian Normal Institute, and who by their unselfish devotion and untiring

labor are now making the school more able to serve an ever-widening constituency of mountain boys and girls." A "memorial" page, to Mrs. Jessie O'Roark Miller, wife of trustee M. B. Miller, was included.

This issue of THE GRAYSONIAN was co-edited by Beatrice Brooks and Milton Kitchen, with Clarence Hunnicutt as Business Manager and Orville T. Rodman as Faculty Advisor.

Faculty members included J. W. Lusby, R. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, Willia Lusby Littrell, Rebecca J. Scott, Orville T. Rodman, B. L. Allen, Viva L. Hill, K. C. Ice (with M. D. and Ph. D. degrees), Reba Burgess, and Thursa Horton. Mr. Edgar James Meacham was listed in the yearbook as the latest addition to the Board of Trustees.

Pictures of the buildings do not show great progress from the previous year. One important change was the addition of the CNI smokestack, indicating that a new and badly needed heating system had been installed.

The annual of 1928 brings to a close this series of THE GRAYSONIAN. For some reason not known to me no yearbook was printed in 1929, and the next similar publication, although very different in makeup, was called THE MOUNTAIN CALL. Information on this latter publication will be given in another chapter. The 1928 annual was dedicated to Mrs. J. W. Lusby, "the most devoted friend of the student body, one who has given and sacrificed much, for the benefit and joy of the students of CNI, to the power behind the throne, the helpmate of our President." A page of tribute to Judge Roscoe Vanover, charter member of the Board who died on September 18, was also included.

Editors included Harold D. Platt and Nina V. Holbrook, with William E. Porter and Lonnie E. Dever as Business Managers. Mrs. H. F. McKinley was Faculty Advisor. The faculty was listed as J. W. Lusby, B. L. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McKinley, Majel Lusby, Esther Sutherland, Evelyn Dickerson, O. T. Rodman, Wilma Ruyle and Thursa Horton. Another "Memorial" page was included, this time to Mrs. Fannie Threlkeld, my grandmother, who passed away at Neal Hall on December 28, 1927.

Pictures of the buildings show some important changes. Neal Hall was about the same; the Administration Building had brick siding; both Snodgrass Hall and the President's Home were being used, though still incomplete, and had brick exteriors. I do remember those bricks--thousands of them! Lloyd Hockley and I were "hired" to help load and unload them, loading the wagon of Mr. G. F. Hockley at the railway siding, and then unloading them on the campus. I forget the salary, but whatever it was it did keep two young fellows occupied! Mr. Hockley provided gloves for us. One of us would toss the bricks, two or three at a time, and the other would catch them and place them in the proper location

for the brick layers.

One addition to the yearbook was the inclusion of a picture of the Utopian Literary Society, composed of all the college students, and complementing the two societies reserved exclusively for the high school department. An obvious growth in the Christian Service Association was observed. No mention was made of a baseball team; tennis continued as an important form of recreation.

A third form of literature of Christian Normal Institute of the 1920s was a booklet called a "Souvenir." Imprinted on the cover was "Christian Normal Institute and Bible College," dated 1922. One notable feature of the booklet was the term "Bible College," and it must have been obvious that the school was moving quickly in that direction and away from other forms of education. The first page included a line-etching of the proposed new building for the "Grayson Christian College." This was drawn by Thomas J. Nolan, an architect of Louisville, Ky. On page 26 there was an "important statement," as follows:

"We wish the entire brotherhood to know that Grayson College shall become an asset to the Church of Christ. A board of trustees has been appointed who have this matter in hand. Every dollar contributed to establish this work will belong to the church. We ask you to assist us to build up a big college of learning in these populous mountain regions. This is one of the questions to be solved by the Church of Christ. The mountain people must be educated. In our Bible College department we will train young men for the preaching of the Gospel of Christ.

"To assist in training young men to become gospel preachers we have in view the establishment of a farm where young men can find employment which will help them over the hard places in life. This will enable them to work their way through college. Our aim is to complete the college and dormitory, and then we will add more land to the land we have and at the earliest possible moment the farm will be started.

"We pray that this book may find its way into the hands of some rich people--persons who have been looking for a worthy cause in which to place their money where they can see it work. Can you build a more fitting memorial?"

This statement, along with others in the Souvenir, indicates that one purpose of the booklet was financial, to raise funds for Neal Dormitory (now termed R. B. Neal Hall), and the college building (known as the Administration Building). It should be remembered that both of these buildings were under construction in 1922.

Two pictures of the proposed buildings were carried in the booklet, on pages one and three. The estimated cost was \$100,000. Conditions must have changed to the point where

such an undertaking was an impossibility, as the building as pictured was not erected. Page seven pictures the Neal Dormitory, then under construction, with an estimated cost of \$50,000. The front portion was actually under construction, and the booklet stated that the "back part will be added when occasion demands." When the time did arrive for additions to Neal Hall (and that was during the 1950s and 1960s) the proposal of 1922 was not followed, in that the additions (wings) to the buildings were placed on the sides (north and south), rather than the back (or east portion). A critical examination of Neal Hall will show that the small rooms on the first and second floors could easily have been converted into hallways leading to an addition on the back. This is one area where the early plans of the founders were not followed.

The picture of Neal Dormitory also shows what must be a church steeple, located just beyond the right-hand corner of the building. No explanation is given for this, and not enough details show in the picture to make a good judgment of intention. Beyond the left-hand corner, and in the background, there seems to be a chimney, perhaps for some proposed future structure.

This Souvenir booklet provided much information, some in pictures, including the following: the Class of 1921; R. B. Neal Hall; J. W. Lusby, and also his birthplace in Owen County, Ky.; the smoldering ruins of the "Christian Normal Institute" building (really the Grayson Normal School building, which burned in 1915); beginning construction of "Neal Dormitory"; students on the concrete sidewalk (the first "construction" on the campus); the Midland Trail (at the front of the campus); three pictures of the First Church of Christ (a frame structure, first brick church and second brick church); Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass; various faculty (A. Hibner, W. Paul Neal, Miss Thursa Horton, Miss Willia F. Lusby and Jesse K. Lewis); Rufus A. Burris (Financial Field Secretary); Dr. W. A. Horton (Treasurer); Prichard High School; Graded School building in Grayson; Carter County Court House; Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches along with some student groups and several individual students.

Faculty members were listed, as follows: J. W. Lusby, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, A. Hibner, Jesse K. Lewis, Willia F. Lusby, W. P. Neal, Thursa Horton and E. V. Lusby. Elwood Nance is listed as Librarian. The average salary was listed as "less than \$15.00 a month."

Several testimonies were included in the Souvenir booklet: from B. S. Ferrell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles S. Medbury; J. H. Stambaugh; D. W. Scott; J. V. Coombs; R. B. Neal; from J. W. Strother, President of the Commercial Bank, Grayson; and from L. E. Osenton, Cashier, Citizens Bank, Grayson.

Sometime in the weeks before the Souvenir was printed Brother D. W. Scott of Ashland had conducted a "Leadership Training School" in Grayson. A life commitment service was included (as described on page 17), conducted on the last evening. When Brother Scott gave a "heart-searching appeal for laborers" thirteen students stepped out in response to the invitation.

A minimum of what is usually printed in a college catalog was included in this booklet. An "indication of Courses" listed High School, Bible, Commercial, Common School and Junior College. Tuition was listed at \$50.00 per year, with total expenses for tuition, room and board at \$250.

Matters of finance were scattered throughout the booklet. R. B. Neal made a strong appeal for funds on page two; there was a request on page fifteen; another on page twenty; Brother D. W. Scott added his appeal on page twenty-four; the "Important Statement" on page twenty-six; again on page thirty one; and also on pages thirty-three through thirty-eight (including wills, scholarships, tuition payment, and gifts to the building fund), whether in "real estate, chattels of any kind, Liberty bonds, or other bonds or securities."

I do not know of any large gifts as a result of this "Souvenir" booklet, but it must have had some effect, as Neal Hall was completed and occupied the following year, and the Administration Building soon afterward. Too, about this time a lady in Covington, Ky. and a gentleman in Columbus, Ind. remembered CNI in their wills. One of the estates (the Alma Baker Estate) included some property, which was eventually sold, with the proceeds going into the college building fund; the other estate was left in trust, the interest to be divided among several beneficiaries. Kentucky Christian College receives periodic checks from this estate (Charles F. Peterson).

One of the regular publications was the CNI BULLETIN, issued four times yearly. The catalog was one of these. The December, 1925 BULLETIN carried the following statement:

"But few schools can afford students the opportunities offered at Christian Normal Institute, and at as little expense. Girls may room and board at Neal Hall for only \$15.00 a month. Boys may room at Snodgrass Hall, in the old Dormitory, or in private families and take board at Neal Hall for only \$12 a month. Rooms cost three to four dollars a month."

This issue stated that "hundreds of students will enroll after January first. Come and bring someone with you."

The March, 1926 issue of the BULLETIN carried a statement concerning Brother R. B. Neal, previously quoted in this chapter from another source. Not included in the earlier quote is this conclusion: "That Bro. Neal's dream may come

true, the old friends, friends in life, are asked to stand by, while new ones are being found to take their places as the old ones drop out and thus help 'carry on' in our Master's name."

Earlier I have listed faculty for the first school year (1920-1921); the Souvenir booklet listed faculty for 1921-22. Then, while discussing the four editions of THE GRAYSONIAN, the faculties for 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 were given.

Some changes in the Board of Trustees were made during the years from 1919 through 1928, which was the year we moved to the President's Home from Neal. These were as follows:

1925: Jesse K. Lewis.

1926: E. J. Meacham (elected Chairman in 1929).

1928: John Willie Jones.

It was during this period of the mid-twenties that U. S. 60 (the Midland Trail), was paved by the Kentucky Department of Highways. For the first time we could travel in and out of Grayson when we desired (using a two-door Model T sedan).

During the year 1927 I became an employee (at no salary) at the offices of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL in Grayson. This was the primary means of a living for the Lusby family, though there were some side enterprises (the Carter County Fair, for example). I well remember my first day on the job. The printers were doing makeup work with hand-set type. I overheard one say they needed to move a bank statement from one "stone" to the makeup area. I thought I would help, so I slid the two-column bank statement over to the edge, placed the palms of my hands under the bank statement and lifted it up. Of course, it "buckled" in the middle, with pieces of type going in every direction. I learned my lesson right there, and learned it well; I never tried that again! Rather, I followed their directions, seeing to it that the type was securely tied, sliding it into a galley, and safely moving the type wherever it needed to go. I was to spend portions of the next twenty-one years in our printing office, advancing from hand-set type (I soon learned how to show the unsuspecting visitor the "type lice"), to Linotype (Models 5 and 14), and to presses (Chandler and Price, Babcock, and Miehle). I eventually learned the entire process of a county newspaper and job-printing shop. That knowledge was to be very useful in the years which were to follow.

I was not the only one to work. CNI soon installed a "Labor Office," designed to give direction to the students who were working either a part or all of their way through college. Some worked for one-half day, and attended classes the other half. Some had assigned jobs: cooking, washing dishes, cleaning, firing furnaces, office work, etc. In season we--meaning nearly everyone--participated in such

things as bringing in apples from nearby orchards (in the years when apples were available), either as a gift or for about twenty-five cents per bushel, and canning them for winter use. The cows had to be fed and milked. Young men took care of the chickens. Practically everyone had a job; in fact, at one time it was a requirement that everyone participate in the work program! The beginnings of the work program date to the beginning of the school, but were in force on an organized basis during the twenties.

And so it went during the mid- to late-twenties. These were years of "growing pains"; they were formative years; they were interesting years. When I was thirteen the Lusby family moved from Neal Hall to the "President's Home." One person observed that we moved from the girls' dormitory right at the time when I "had reached the age when I could enjoy it!"

A Bequest. An article in CHRISTIAN STANDARD, July 18, 1925, provided the following information: that students came from four States; that the school was supporting ten students, most of whom were orphans, with individuals contributing \$75 and fruit to the value of \$49; that one-half of the teachers were on meagre salaries, being paid with income from tuition, with money contributed by the brotherhood being used for buildings and equipment. This item also noted the bequest from the estate of Miss Alma Baker, Covington, Ky.

Campus Improved. The February 26, 1926 issue of CHRISTIAN STANDARD contained a brief article announcing the opening of the second semester on January 29, "with the best equipment for study in its history. Since the close of the 1928 term a new water system has been installed . . . , the campus has been graded and the surroundings of the institution beautified. The new water system, given by the women of the First Christian Church, Canton, Ohio, also serves as protection against fire."

More Equipment. Another news item in CHRISTIAN STANDARD, dated February 27, 1926, and written by Orville T. Rodman, provided the following information: that progress was being made in the completion of "additional rooms to take care of the growing student body"; these included "Laboratory-room, library-room and two classrooms"; he stated that "we hope that the friends of C. N. I. and of education among the mountain people will respond so liberally that the brick veneer can be put on the new administration building during the summer. In the meanwhile the teachers and students are

cheerfully carrying on their work in the finished rooms within sound of the carpenter's hammers"; that Thomas N. Russell . . . had been added to the Faculty for the second semester; Mr. Russell was working "with the Christian Service Band as a nucleus" in organizing "a party of students to revive the church at Stinson, four miles from Grayson. Several dozen young folks walked the entire distance both ways the past two Sunday afternoons, besides attending all the services at the church in Grayson." He concluded with the observation that "special helpers in organizing Bible school and Christian Endeavor societies and gospel teams for special services are ready to go wherever they can do Christian service."

Observations by Board Member. The July 19, 1926 CHRISTIAN STANDARD carried an article by E. J. Meacham, who observed the following: that "this splendid school, located in the mountains of Kentucky . . . has back of it twenty-one years of sacrificial service and helpful ministry to the young life of that section. For twenty-one years, Prof. J. W. Lusby . . . has literally poured out his life for the sake of others"; he stated that the buildings were few and inadequate in size, "but all are new, and will be wonderfully attractive when completed"; he urged the need of more buildings and better equipment; he said that "men of means" could bless coming generations and greatly serve the kingdom of God by making possible at once the erection of other needed buildings; as to the cost for students to attend, he listed room as ten cents per day, and meals at thirteen cents per day. On this point he said: "Think of it! How is it possible? I don't know. I only know this is a fact."

Successful Year. The CHRISTIAN STANDARD of June 1, 1929 listed "another great, successful year" for Christian Normal Institute.

New Chairman. Later that year, on September 21, 1929, CHRISTIAN STANDARD announced the election of officers, with E. J. Meacham elected as President of the Board of Trustees on September 4. The same article listed the need of friends to furnish Sunday dinners at \$20 each, and also the need of cash with which to buy food, coal, etc. "The school will have unusually heavy expenses this year, and good, Christian people who desire to invest in a tremendously valuable and deserving enterprise are asked, yea, urged, to send contributions to Christian Normal Institute, Grayson, Ky." This item was written by E. J. Meacham.

The Twenties. Alva Sizemore, in his "The History of Christian Normal Institute," made the following comments on

the era of the twenties:

"Much difficulty had been encountered during the construction of the building (the administration building), and lack of funds halted the building for a time. The Board of Trustees decided to borrow money from the bank, in order to proceed with the work, but the bank officials investigated before the loan could be made and decided it would not be a safe risk. The following quotation from the Deed of Conveyance . . . was given for refusing the loan:

It is further agreed and understood that the property covered by this deed and the buildings erected or to be erected thereon shall forever be used to educate and otherwise provide for the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual needs of all students and others who may be admitted. It is also agreed and understood that no one be selected or elected president of the school, a member of the faculty or other office, or member of the Board of Trustees unless he or she accepts the Bible in its entirety as the inspired word of God, believes in Christ, the virgin birth, acknowledges the Deity of Christ, and that He is the Saviour of mankind. It is also understood that all be members of the Christian Church or Church of Christ.

"When occupied, the Administration Building was little more than a skeleton, but it was large and roomy. The outside had no brick veneer, only a rough boarded wall. There was only a sub-floor in the president's office, and none of the other rooms were completed. Nevertheless, classes were held in the new building, and the old Grayson Normal building was converted into a home for boys, and became known as the Normal School Annex."

(Note: officially the "Normal School Annex" was correct; unofficially the area was known affectionately as "Bearcat Hall").

"A small room on the third floor was designated for a place of prayer, and called the Prayer Room. Students were encouraged to go to this room for meditation, for Bible Reading and for prayer."

Literary Programs. A Literary Society "programme" of the early days contains the following:

Song, by the Society; Scripture, Esther Smith; Invocation, Bro. Snodgrass; Reading, Talitha Shawhan; Special Music, Jessimine and Irvine Bradley; Select Reading, Coney Hardy; Vocal Quartet, Lena Mobley, Virginia Smith, Louisville Haley and Bro. Snodgrass; Reading, Gertrude Sparks; Speech, Herbert Haley; Closing Song, "Let the Rest of the World Go By"; Benediction.

Note the "literary" content; eventually the various groups deteriorated into "entertainment," thus negating the original purpose.

Girls' Yell. One of the graduates of the late twenties reminded me of the C. N. I. Girls' Yell, as follows:

"Rootity Toot

Rootity Toot

We're the girls from the Institute.

We don't smoke

And we don't chew

And we don't go with the boys that do!"

President's Home. This same graduate (Mary Garloch Sachleben) was the first person, along with her roommate (Majel Lusby), and the J. C. Jordan family, to live in what came to be known as the President's Home, on the corner of College and Landsdowne Streets. The first campus baby was born in this house; he was J. W. Jordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jordan, on May 7, 1928.

"Kiddies" and "Birds." My father usually called all of the girls "Kiddies" and the boys "Birds." One evening a group of boys and girls were standing on the steps of Neal Hall talking, when Pres. Lusby came home. Our family lived in Neal Hall at the time. After chatting with them for a short time he said, "Well, Goodnight, you Birds." One of the boys asked, "Where are you going, Professor?" To which Pres. Lusby replied: "You're the one that's going to do the going!"

"Pa" and "Ma." Many of the students knew Pres. Lusby as "Pa Lusby" and Mrs. Lusby as "Ma Lusby."

Grayson Football. During the late 1920s the local high school (Prichard High School) instituted a football program. It is interesting to note that the first football game was played on a field owned by J. W. Lusby. The site was the center portion of the race track of the Carter County Fair grounds, which were adjacent to the CNI property.

Job Re-done. When J. W. Lusby was building his home, later to be known as the President's Home, he decided he did not like the way the carpenters constructed the third floor. Result: he had them remove everything down to the ceiling of the second floor and do it again!

At a Convention. One man reported attending a church convention, and standing alone, as he did not know anyone. Pres. Lusby came up to him and said: "My name is Lusby. What

is yours?" The man said this was the lesson he needed, and he used the same tactics in meeting strangers at conventions in later years.

Family Style. We served meals "family style" during the time until a cafeteria was installed in the late 1960s. On one occasion a young fellow helped himself very liberally to the food in the vegetable dish, so much so that Mrs. Snodgrass observed: "Young man, I think you had better pass your plate." This was entirely "out of character" for Mrs. Snodgrass, and she regretted having made the statement.

CHAPTER VI

DEPRESSION YEARS

The Lusby family moved to the "President's Home" on the corner of College and Lansdowne Streets in 1928. As with the other buildings, this home was not completed. The living room and downstairs bedroom were heated with coal-fired grates; the kitchen with a coal space heater, with my mother cooking on a kerosene stove; my room was upstairs, and was heated with a coal space heater. Both of my sisters were away from home: Willia had married Herman G. Littrell in 1927 and moved to Central Kentucky; Majel was a secretary for the W. D. Cunningham (Yotsuya) Mission in Japan.

There was no electrical refrigeration, so ice was delivered to us and stored in an ice box, which needed to be emptied of melted ice with regularity. It was surely a happy day when we acquired our first electric refrigerator, a Crosly Shelvador. Our ice man came the next morning, saw the refrigerator, and took his ice back to the truck. Hot water was provided, at first, with a kerosene heater in the basement; this was eventually replaced with an electric hot water heater. My father traded advertising in the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL for its purchase.

My mother continued to supervise and/or cook the meals for the students at R. B. Neal Hall. Much of the food was purchased locally and, with no delivery service, bringing groceries to the kitchen was a problem. Most of the Grayson groceries added home delivery by the 1930s. One grocery sent a truck into the country every Saturday and hauled a load of people back to town; they were returned that evening, after having made their purchases in Grayson during the day. It was always amusing to some of us to see written on the side of the truck, in large print, the words "Fresh Country Hams."

Eventually some wholesale firms began calling on us and making campus deliveries. Funds for the purchase of food, coal, and for paying salaries were always scarce at CNI, even during the nineteen twenties, when it seemed most people were enjoying a time of "plenty." The years 1927-1928 saw few changes in the actual operation of the school,

though some new personalities were involved, both in the faculty and in the student body. (A list of faculty is in Chapter V).

The 1928-1929 school year was my last year in high school; I graduated with the Class of 1929, at age 14, the youngest in my class. Our class was nick-named the "Gadabouts." It seemed we were always planning a trip, or an outing!

I doubt if it was in honor of my graduation, but we purchased another car, a used Essex Terraplane. And, during the summer we took another trip, this time to Canada. With Majel in Japan I "inherited" the job of "chauffeur," and so I drove through Columbus and Cleveland, around Lake Erie, including Buffalo and Niagara Falls on one side of the lake and Detroit and Toledo on the other side, and then on back to Grayson. There were some problems, such as driving through all the traffic on the Fourth of July, an incident with a motorcycle rider (he claimed I pulled out in front of him, and demanded to see my license), as well as overnight housing. Motels and tourist homes were almost nonexistent in those days. It took us from 6:00 a. m. until 2:00 a. m. the next morning to drive from Detroit to Grayson. Then, one year later, we took another trip, this time into the south. We visited Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. This time we took a tent, which bounced off the car somewhere in Arkansas. The result was a housing problem all the way home. One night we stayed in a school house along the banks of a bayou. The mosquitoes were fierce that evening, and my mother seemed to enjoy the prospect of dosing all of us with quinine if we took malaria. (Result: my mother was the only one to take malaria, but she never did enjoy her doses of quinine).

One feature of the twenties and thirties at CNI was the attendance of our students at the First Church of Christ in Grayson. When church-time arrived the students would walk from the campus to the church, following old U. S. 60 and walking on the highway. The sidewalk on Lansdowne was to be constructed later, in WPA days, the mid-thirties. One reason for all going together was protective--an effort by Pres. Lusby to keep anyone from being hurt along the road. All services were attended: Sunday morning Bible School and Church, Sunday evening Christian Endeavor and preaching, as well as the Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting. One result, as the school grew, and as attendance grew at the services (from the campus), was that many of the local people who should have attended used the students as an excuse to stay away from services. Especially was this true at Prayer Meeting services on Wednesday evening, where the attendance dropped, at one time, to an average of about five or six persons from Grayson, and at Christian Endeavor, where

practically all of the town youth stopped attending. College students were doing the singing, the leading, the praying, and giving special music at these services. I well remember the furor which was created when my father announced a change: in the future, we would have Prayer Meeting on campus! After a short time the attendance began to increase, as town folk began returning to the services which had formerly been monopolized by students. Later this same procedure was to be followed with Christian Endeavor, and with the same result: an increase in the attendance of the young people at the various services.

School year 1929-1930 began much like any other school year, except for the addition of more college courses, looking toward a four-year program with graduates from what was called the "Grayson Biblical Seminary." The January, 1930, BULLETIN stated, referring to the Biblical Seminary, that "several courses are offered in this department. Ministers, missionaries, teachers, and others may secure in this department education in the Holy Scriptures and such training that will enable them to render the best of Christian service." The name "Biblical Seminary" was to linger on for a few years, but eventually the term "Bible College" became the most familiar term to cover all of the college work done at Christian Normal Institute.

For most of the country the 1929-1930 school year was to close with difficult economic problems, which were to continue to plague the nation until World War II. The stock market crash hit the nation on "Black Thursday," in late October, 1929, causing economic chaos among those who were "playing the market." This did not include us, though my father had, in years past, invested moderately in a lot of stock which never paid off. The market, along with the economy of the nation, kept a downward trend through the early thirties. In 1930 and 1931 the problems of the economy were compounded with drought. It seemed it would never rain again in Eastern Kentucky! Of course, the same conditions prevailed over practically all of the nation. Temperatures went high, and seemed to remain high all summer long; the fields became parched and some caught fire and burned. Farmers fought this problem by plowing wide furrows around their fields. Production of consumable goods continued to drop during 1930, 1931 and 1932. Known as the "Great Depression," these years were, for many people, the worst economic experiences in the history of the nation. The stock market crash, drought, factory closing, soup kitchens, bank failures, and a variety of economic ills were soon to be compounded with dust storms, which clouded the skies of Eastern Kentucky. We had the "seventeen-year locusts," too!

I remember a remark which my father made: "We've always starved a little." I note that room and board was listed at

\$180.00 per year for high school students, and \$200.00 per year for college students. By January, 1936, these two figures had risen only slightly. Too, it should be remembered that the students had the opportunity to work a good portion of the total cost; in fact, some students worked the entire amount. While the pay per hour was not much, the charges were not much, either!

At the close of the 1929-1930 school year an interesting attempt at an "annual" or "yearbook" was initiated by Pablo Pacheco, Jr., a CNI student from Monterrey, Mexico. The old name, GRAYSONIAN, last published in 1928, was not used again. This new "yearbook" was known as THE MOUNTAIN CALL, that being the same designation for a student publication of the early 1920s. This MOUNTAIN CALL carried the statements "Published Monthly During the School Year," and "Application for Re-entry Applied for at the Post Office at Grayson, Ky." The name MOUNTAIN CALL was used for the monthly school paper from the early 1930s until the late 1950s, when the title THE VOICE OF KENTUCKY CHRISTIAN COLLEGE came into existence. Though listed as "1930 Class Edition," there never was another of like size and quality. Pablo, a printer by trade in Mexico, was largely responsible for this fine booklet, which he personally printed and assembled at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL in Grayson, where he worked to help pay his way through school.

Under "Just a Word," the Editor had this to say about the publication:

"For better editorial and business management of the school annual, and for better advertisement of the school, we decided to print it at home under the name of 'The Mountain Call.'

"The President of C. N. I., in connection with the Senior Class of 1930, resolved to consolidate the different organizations and classes to publish 'THE MOUNTAIN CALL.' Each organization sent a representative to the meetings of 'THE MOUNTAIN CALL,' in which we decided that each one should write the articles as records of their activities during the year. The President submitted the information concerning the school and its announcements. A series of photographs of the buildings, faculty, trustees, and organizations is included.

"We would not forget that our advertisers co-operated with the representatives of the different organizations for the success of this publication. We request our classmates and friends of C. N. I. to patronize them.

"We hope that the efforts of the staff of 'THE MOUNTAIN CALL' will be appreciated by our classmates and all those who read it."

This publication was dedicated to Majel Lusby, then overseas with the Yotsuya Mission in Japan. Pablo Pacheco, Jr.,

was listed as Editor-in-Chief; Leslie Mullins as Business Manager; and James Orel Everman as Art Editor.

For some reason not all faculty members are listed, but page nine pictures the following: Annie Bess Watkins (Expression), Thursa Horton (Piano), Beth Vivian Heide (Mathematics), Mary E. Clements (English), and Margaret Demaree (Business). On another page Mr. J. A. Saunders, a Bible professor, has a poem published; also, Mr. Snodgrass and Pres. Lusby are listed. It is known that other faculty members (as shown on enrollment cards), included the following: Mr. Parham, Zoe Smith, and T. M. Burgess.

In a way, this particular piece of literature was a promotional publication. President Lusby wrote an article entitled "C. N. I. Has Distinctive Location," in which he described the many attractions and the area of Carter County in a general way. Included were paragraphs concerning the Carter and Cascade Caves, coal and clay mines, the stills and "mountain dew," Swift's Silver Mine, and other events and characteristics of the area. President Lusby, in this publication, dated the Grayson Normal School to "the first year" he had taken over in the Grayson Graded Schools, which would have been 1905-1906.

Also described, in some detail, were the various facilities of Christian Normal Institute, and the complete course offerings, including the Grade Department (for practical teaching purposes), High School, Junior College, and the "Ministerial Course," leading to a Bachelor of Practical Theology or Bachelor of Arts. One feature of these college-course offerings, for the ministerial degrees, was the emphasis which was placed on Liberal Arts or general education, as at least sixty-four college hours in Liberal Arts were listed as required for the Bachelor's degree.

There was a section entitled "Reasons Why You Should Attend C. N. I." Information from this section included the following: "the school is well located"; "expenses are much less than in most places"; "rooms cost from seventy-five cents to one dollar a week"; "it offers work in eight different departments"; "it had over two hundred students last year and will enroll more the coming year"; "it offers better table board at \$3 a week than is offered in many places for twice that amount."

The various CNI classes received extensive write-ups, beginning with the Class of 1930. For example, Walter Ross wrote on "A Vision"; Gertrude Watkins discussed "History of the Class of 1930"; and J. Orel Everman wrote on "The Senior Class," as well as contributing the "Senior Poem."

There being no yearbook in 1929, even that class was provided the opportunity of an article, which has my name attached as "author." Thelma Bentley discussed the Junior Class, Cora Rucker the Sophomores, and Roma Bentley the

Freshmen. The text concluded with articles on the Christian Service Association by Lonnie E. Dever, and the Utopian Literary Society by Ira M. Adams. Pictures of the various classes, and of the Utopians, were also included. Both High School literary societies had write-ups (the Philotheans by Olive Phillips, and the Highlanders by Genevieve Justice); Claudine Watts discussed the "Girl Reserve Club"; C. B. Johnson wrote on "Our Hi-Y Club," and Laura Thompson discussed "The Tennis Club."

Nineteen firms advertised in this special edition, but only three of them remain after fifty years (1980): The Commercial Bank of Grayson (a full page), Farmers Hardware Co., and Bagby Lumber Co.

The Board of Trustees, in 1929, included J. O. Snodgrass, Jesse K. Lewis, W. A. Horton, E. J. Meacham, M. B. Miller, J. P. Errett, T. S. Yates, John W. Jones, and J. W. Lusby.

In addition to the Board of Trustees there was, at that time in the history of the college, a group known as the Adzvisory Board. The members were J. G. Quick, Pittsburgh, PA; H. T. O. Blue, Canton, OH; T. B. Preston, Ionia, MI; J. C. Hobbs, Painesville, OH; Mrs. Kittie B. Campbell, Fullerton, CA; J. C. Martin, Columbus, OH; Mrs. Fannie H. Graves, Georgetown, KY; C. R. Neal, Wellington, OH; Mrs. Alice B. Seiring, Pittsburgh, PA; A. P. Haight, Portsmouth, OH; and Mrs. Donald Clark, Huntington, WV.

These depression years of the early thirties saw many developments at Christian Normal Institute. We "grew," as it were, in the college department, and at the same time "lost" in the high school department. The need for a high school department was not as urgent as it was when CNI had been founded in 1919. Whereas there had been just two high schools in the county in 1919, by the late thirties there were several. This transition from high school toward college level only was well under way when Pres. J. W. Lusby died in June, 1937, and high school was brought to an end with the Class of 1939, at which time the last high school class was graduated. No record was made as to which graduate was actually "last"; if the class was graduated in alphabetical order it would have been William Pierce. Other graduates of this last high school class were Bill Childers, Bill Clark, Bascom Hopkins, and Marjorie Neese.

During the very early thirties (in 1931), President J. W. Lusby was on the road again, this time to Japan. He went across the southern part of the United States and up the west coast to Vancouver; from there to Hawaii; then on to Yokohama and Tokyo. His boat was kept on the high seas for an extra day because of an earthquake in Japan. In Tokyo he joined his daughter, Majel, and they made the return trip around the world together. Places visited included Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, India, Egypt, Palestine, Italy,

Switzerland, France and England, returning via Montreal, Canada. They heard a band play "My Old Kentucky Home" in Cairo, Egypt. Pres. Lusby was away for most of the summer months on this trip, so much of the planning for the next school year was either done in his absence or hurriedly completed on his return.

Two other trips were completed in the mid-thirties. We (my parents and I) went to Sheridan, Wyoming in October, 1936, to see Mrs. Cassie Gapen, who placed a three thousand dollar annuity with Christian Normal Institute. CNI was offered her home on the same annuity basis, but Pres. Lusby felt it would be a risk, under our financial circumstances, to accept this offer. This home was taken as an annuity by the Cunningham Mission in Japan. On this trip we visited some of my mother's relatives in Winfield, Kansas, and also my father's brother, my Uncle Allie, in Brush, Colorado. On the return trip we made two "business" stops. One of these was to visit a prospective contributor in Lincoln, Nebraska, and another in Iowa.

When we arrived at the home of the prospect in Iowa we noticed a wreath on the man's home. Our prospect, a man who had just contributed rather heavily to one of the other Bible Colleges which was then having a financial "emergency," had died the day before we arrived. The visit in Lincoln provided some interesting possibilities. This prospect told my father that he was going to contribute one hundred thousand dollars to CNI, and if the school was what he thought it was he might double his contribution. That was how matters stood when Pres. Lusby died in 1937.

I, too, visited this prospect in 1938, on a return trip from Denver, Colorado. However, nothing happened, not even a one dollar contribution. Then, about twenty years later, I was helping enroll a student who, in our conversation, told me she had just returned from visiting an uncle in Lincoln, Nebraska. It turned out to be the same man! And she said he was going to visit this area soon! To conclude, he did come east; he visited us at Kentucky Christian College; he told me that he was going to contribute ten thousand dollars to KCC each year for ten years! Then, so I was informed, a relative of his tried to interfere with his thinking, probably to obtain more of the inheritance personally. Result: not one dollar for anyone, individual or KCC, who lived east of the Mississippi River! I never did learn if any college received anything from his estate.

We have had two other experiences along this same line. A man from Texas visited us and stated that his wealth--which was in motels and oil--would be divided three ways, between Kentucky Christian College and two other schools. Result: he returned to Texas and had a heart attack before making his will. His estate went to relatives under Texas law.

Another: a lady was planning to contribute upwards of two hundred thousand dollars to KCC. However, she fell as she moved across her room to the telephone to contact her attorney, and never did recover her health to the point where she could carry through with this intention.

Another trip of the nineteen thirties turned out to be Pres. Lusby's last journey. He and his family spent Christmas in Fort Pierce, Florida, in 1936. This, so far as I know, was the only Christmas we ever spent away from home.

From a school standpoint, we continued a slow growth during the thirties. We seemed to concentrate more than ever before on that term "Bible College." As far as facilities were concerned, there were two developments, and we felt ourselves fortunate to accomplish even these during a time of depression.

First, in order to provide more housing, Pres. Lusby decided to construct a log cabin on the campus on an experimental basis. During these depression years a log cabin could be constructed for about one hundred dollars. Pres. Lusby had been born and reared in a log cabin, so he turned to this method as an answer to our housing problem, which was for more rooms for single men. The BULLETIN of October, 1936, reported that six cabins had been constructed by that time. And, eventually, sixteen of these log cabins were constructed, with all of them being used, a little later, as housing for married couples (after the addition of a second room and bath). It would make a long list to enumerate all of the married couples who lived in these cabins while obtaining their education at KCC.

Then, during the mid-thirties, there came the purchase of what was called "The J. W. Lusby Memorial Farm." This farm was located south of Grayson, and contained 769 acres. It was purchased through the contributions of many Christian people at an average cost of about \$10.00 per acre. During the late 1950s this farm was sold and the income used to construct the Lusby Memorial Library on the KCC campus. Thus the action of the Board, in naming the farm, was transferred to the library on College Street. Another acquisition of property was the purchase of the "Canton Farm," in 1933, an acreage bought for the college by the Women's Missionary Society of the First Christian Church, Canton, Ohio. Containing about forty acres, a portion of our present facilities are located on this property. Older students will remember the barn and a herd of cattle, along with the farm work, which was centered in the Canton Farm acreage.

Another literary society was organized during the thirties, and the two high school societies ceased to exist. As the college enrollment grew it seemed best, for competition, if for no other reason, to organize a new college group. This was the Philadelphian Literary Society, more popularly

known as "Phi Delta." Russell Deitch wrote their theme song. Then, a little later, Bob Scott, Bob Warfel and I combined our talents to produce the song for the Utopian Literary Society. They provided the musical talent; I helped with the lyrics. Then, on the same night, the three of us wrote the "Alma Mater." The original version of the Alma Mater, which was changed slightly when the name of the school was changed from Christian Normal Institute to Kentucky Christian College, was as follows:

In the foothills of the Blue Grass State,
Like a lighthouse shining bright,
The stately walls of C. N. I.
Rise glorious to the sight.

CHORUS:

So here's to you Old C. N. I.
Our Alma Mater true,
We'll pledge in love and harmony
Our loyalty to you.

Hail to Thee, our C. N. I., all hail!
May your colors ever fly,
And the red and black be over us,
All hail to C. N. I.

Thou shalt stand a constant beacon,
Crimson towers against the sky,
Men shall ever seek thy guiding,
Thy power shall never die.

Some rather interesting events occurred during the 1930s. Grayson was forced to default on the electric bill, so all of the street lights in the town were turned off. One night I worked quite late at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL and left the printing office for home on a pitch-black night. I could not see any sign of light in any direction as I began my walk toward home. I am probably the only person who ever walked broadside into the Methodist Church, located on the corner near the printing office!

I worked about one-half of my time at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL (afternoons and many evenings), and taught high school and some college courses during the morning hours. Needless to say, I had very little spare time, but what I did have was spent, weather permitting, on the tennis court. Toward the mid-thirties we got some competition in the newspaper business, a direct result of a bitter election campaign in 1935. Pres. Lusby was county chairman for A. B. "Happy" Chandler. He entered the political arena primarily

to obtain a job for his good friend, ex-governor and ex-Congressman William J. Fields. Chandler won, and Mr. Fields was soon awarded a government position. My father had his first heart attack on the day A. B. Chandler spoke in Grayson. I was working at the newspaper office at the time. When the news came I went to the Court House in Grayson, where Chandler had addressed a large crowd, and where my father was lying in one of the side rooms. Some fellows came from school and carried him home on a cot. That very next Sunday (the heart attack was on Wednesday afternoon) he was in Bible School, as usual, though he did not preside at the Bible School opening. He just went to the Bible School office, and then waved to the folk as he left for home. In a very short time he was back on the job, though on a slightly limited basis.

The opposition in this political race soon established the other newspaper in Grayson, the SANDY VALLEY ENQUIRER. The two newspapers were to exist in Grayson until they were merged, in 1948, under our leadership, and became known as the JOURNAL-ENQUIRER. That was my choice for the new name.

We experimented with our newspaper in one election. Picking a candidate for one of the lesser State positions, and "adopting" him as our candidate, we wrote editorials and published advertisements supporting this man! We pushed his candidacy, asking the folk of Carter County to vote for him. Result: this man, who we never knew personally and who lived in Western Kentucky, carried Carter County with a big majority over all of his competition, though he lost statewide. I have often wondered what this candidate thought happened that he should go over so big in Carter County, and do so poorly in all other Eastern Kentucky counties! Obviously it was our paper which made the difference!

Another interesting event of the thirties involved my mother (who doubled as "nurse" when the occasion demanded) and Orby Beard. Orby probably holds second place in years attended at CNI; he was here for eight years, all of high school and all of college. I probably hold the attendance record, as I had seven years of high school and college, plus two years of grade school. It seems we had a flu epidemic on campus; "Ma Lusby," as she was called, took Orby's temperature, and, to her amazement, he had a fever far in excess of 106 degrees! She went downstairs immediately and made an urgent call for Dr. Horton; he came at once, took Orby's temperature again, and, while it was above normal, it was nowhere near 106 degrees. Mrs. Lusby had sterilized her thermometer in hot water and forgotten to "shake it down!"

As 1937 arrived the college was approaching a serious point in her history, though not really known as the year began. It was to be the death of J. W. Lusby, the first

president, which took place on June 27, 1937, and is the subject of another chapter.

News Articles. During the nineteen thirties CNI was mentioned in many articles in CHRISTIAN STANDARD. For example:

April 5, 1930: an article by Prof. J. A. Saunders reported a program honoring the Women's Missionary Society of the First Christian Church, Canton, Ohio, and Mr. C. R. Neal, Wellington, Ohio. The occasion was an "up-to-date" water system, which was installed free of charge by Mr. Neal. J. W. Lusby presented the message for the occasion.

August 16, 1930: there was an article entitled "Hard Hit by Drouth." Excerpts are as follows: "Garden and other crops are almost burned up. Water is very scarce." "The shrubbery and grass on our campus are about dead, and the trees are dying." "I kept a few of our preacher boys this summer, and had hope of growing food for winter, but their efforts have proven a failure. I am certain, however, that I can see the bright side when there is one to be seen. If not, I would not have worked for ten years without salary, and, at a time when I needed her most, have given up the best help I had to do Christian work on a foreign field. (Note: this was in reference to daughter Majel going to work with the Yotsuya Mission in Japan). I have often watched the mail for offerings when there was no meal in the barrel. More than once help has come when delay would have been detrimental." This article, written by Pres. J. W. Lusby, went on to request financial help "in the proportion that the Lord has prospered" He asked for barrels of flour at \$6 each, and sugar at \$5 per hundred pounds; for \$10 for a regular meal and \$20 for a Sunday meal; for \$50 to buy milk cows. He said he was "standing on His promises," but looked to His children as C. N. I. prepared young people to preach the gospel.

November 1, 1930: mention is made of a decision to purchase a farm "where young men may work and produce food for the school."

March 12, 1932: Lonnie E. Dever wrote that "the chief aim of it (meaning CNI) is to administer to the needs of the 'hill people.' It does not feed them upon the husks of 'modern learning,' but gives the 'sincere milk of the Word.'"

November 26, 1932: William Grant Burleigh wrote an article advocating the "Independent Order of Royal Ravens," in which he asked that 10,000 people contribute \$1.00 or more each year.

July 14, 1934: a news item reported a laundry building

under construction, a commissary being equipped, and cabins being built. Food was being canned for school year use.

October 20, 1934: a 400% increase in enrollment was reported over the past four years.

February 22, 1936: plans were announced to purchase mountain land in honor of Pres. J. W. Lusby.

Distinctive. The BULLETIN of October, 1933 promoted CNI as a "Distinctive Institution," with information on the Grayson Junior College, the Biblical Seminary, and Grayson High School.

The January, 1934 BULLETIN was printed especially for high school graduates, and reported students from Palestine, Mexico, Ireland and Japan.

The BULLETIN of April, 1934 announced a plan for "half-day" students at a cost of \$177.00 per year. The idea was to attend classes in the morning and work in the afternoon, or vice versa.

The faculty that year: J. W. Lusby, T. M. Burgess, Mrs. Lucy E. Barrow Trask, J. O. Snodgrass, P. C. McCord, Zoe E. Smith, Ray L. Kelley, Mary E. Clements, Majel Kelley, Jesse K. Lewis, Thursa Horton, Ruth Holton and Elizabeth Cox.

An Alligator. During the mid-thirties Miss Mary Clements obtained an alligator (a small one) which she kept in the college lab. Dubbed "Ozzie," it eventually escaped from captivity. We never heard of it again.

Slept in Class. S. P. Miller joined the college faculty in 1934. Though we have had students sleep in class, Mr. Miller, who was an excellent scholar, is the only teacher we ever had who actually went to sleep in the midst of one of his own lectures. The class politely left him to his slumbers!

Housing on Stage. The BULLETIN of October, 1934 reported that it was necessary to house some of the single men on the stage in the auditorium until cabins could be completed.

New Faculty. Additional faculty were listed for the 1935-1936 school year: Pauline Starn, Edna Mathews, Ruth Jenkins, Lolita McNeal (Faculty Advisor and Director of the kitchen and dining hall), as well as myself.

Orchestra. Bob Warfel directed the debut of a college orchestra on January 16, 1936.

New Personnel. The BULLETIN of October, 1936 reported the addition of Lonnie E. Dever to the Biblical Seminary faculty, and Beatrice Platt to the Business Department.

Too, the publication of THE BROADCASTER, a student newspaper, in September, 1936, was reported.

Prayer Circle. A "Men's Prayer Circle" was organized in 1932. The plan was for a "consecrated group" of students to meet each Thursday evening following the evening meal, at which time not a word was to be spoken except in prayer. By 1934-1935 it was necessary to have two sections, one led by Prof. Burgess and the other by Prof. Miller. One of the group wrote that "this half-hour at the Cross has proven to be of great value to the young men." These Thursday evening sessions continued on the campus for many years.

Contributed a Duck. A college pamphlet of the 1930s concerned a little boy named Lawrence Morton. A delegation from the school went to North Middletown, Kentucky for a Sunday program which, at that time, was an annual visit. A youngster named Lawrence Morton heard the presentation. That afternoon he brought Pres. J. W. Lusby his only earthly possession as his contribution: a duck. The duck was brought to the campus where it lived with the chickens at the Lusby home until death. In a few short months Lawrence Morton became ill, and died. The school appreciated his contribution. Pres. Lusby often repeated his story.

Names Needed. Names of Christian people interested in Christian education are always important to the college. Pres. Lusby mailed a letter to many on the mailing list in December, 1930, requesting them to send us the names and addresses of others who might be contacted in behalf of the school. He said: "In your community, there are likely several good Christians, who are ready and willing to give support to a work like this, but need information. You may know some good Christian who is a member of another congregation and lives in some distant city or state that would be glad to help. If you think so, will you please write their names and post office addresses on this sheet and return it to me at once. The situation here is so alarming on account of the drought that we must secure additional support and I believe that some support can be secured from the Christians whose names you will send us."

He Preached. Luke Bolin reports entering school as a sophomore in high school in the fall of 1931. A few months later Mr. Lusby called him in the office and asked if he was going to be a preacher. The answer was rather indefinite. Several weeks later Luke was called into the office again, and the same question was asked. The same answer was given. Then Mr. Lusby said: "We are going to North Middletown soon, and if you are going to be a preacher, I want you to

preach." Result: a ten minute sermon by Luke at North Midletown.

Fire Chief. While Pablo Pacheco, Jr., was a student at CNI he not only worked at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL office; he also served for a time as Fire Chief in Grayson.

"Pony Horse." Luke Bolin worked on the farm during the summer of 1932, doing various chores: milking cows, taking care of chickens, etc. Mr. Lusby had a horse--we called him "Pony Horse"--and one of Luke's jobs was to take care of the horse, with definite instructions never to ride him. But Luke did ride him, with no bridle and no saddle, letting the horse run through the trees of Oakland Park, adjacent to the CNI campus. One day he rode toward the barn and there stood Mr. Lusby! Luke reported: "Suffice it to say he wasn't very happy with me, and that abruptly ended my rides."

P. H. S. Plays. During the 1930s the CNI auditorium was used by classes from Prichard High School for the presentation of class plays. This was during the time when the government was constructing an addition to the high school, now Prichard Elementary School.

Water Problem. On occasion the demand on our water system exceeded the supply. That situation resulted in our having to wait until the pump could "catch up." On one occasion one young man was extremely "mouthy" about the problem; in fact, so much so that my father told him: "Young man, if we had a pipe line from here to the Mississippi River and you could suck as hard as you blow we wouldn't have any water problems!"

Gone to the Fire. E. J. Meacham, who once served as the Chairman of the KCC Board of Trustees, told this incident at a Chapel service: it seems he was about to begin his sermon one Sunday morning when the fire alarm sounded. He said he just waited until the alarm ceased, and observed that one of the men looked at another man, after which these two got up and left the auditorium. They were soon followed by many other men. At that point the siren ceased, and Mr. Meacham began his sermon with the following words: "You have just witnessed an example of the hereafter. Women in Church; men gone to the fire."

Built a Fire. One of the younger students did something which might have had disastrous consequences. The electricity went off one night, so this young man built a fire in the middle of the floor in his room. Luckily, the building did not burn!

The Circle. The area in front of R. B. Neal Hall and to the west was, in the early days, a circular drive. My father had visualized this as the main entrance to the campus. The plan was to enter the campus from Lansdowne, turn off College Street in front of Neal Hall, and then proceed to a parking area at the Administration Building: that was his idea. It did not work out that way. People invariably took the direct route to the Ad Building, by-passing the Neal Hall area. However, couples did not by-pass it, and, as long as the road existed, the couples could be observed "walking the circle."

Sold a Mule. I have stated that my father did not take a salary from Christian Normal Institute, so was forced to make a living by other means. One of these was in trading. I remember the time when he sold a mule, and the mule died the next day! When the purchaser reported this to my father, he offered to give him his money back, but the man refused; it was just one of the hazards of the trade!

Sorghum. One of our ministerial students in the 1930s went on a Saturday to his regular preaching appointment, and on arrival discovered that the folk with whom he was to stay were making sorghum. Being interested he went to observe the proceedings. To his misfortune, he stepped in the "scum hole" with his one and only suit on (at least the only one he had with him). After much effort on the part of the wife of the family he was made presentable for church the next day.

"Old Face-Full." During the years when we had our own water system it was not uncommon for the pipes to become air locked. A person getting a drink at the water fountain in the Ad Building would often get a face full of water. We called that fountain "Old Face-Full."

"Lawn Party." During the 1920s and 1930s, and before the advent of power mowers, it was not uncommon for my mother to announce a "lawn party" while we were eating the evening meal. What she meant was that all of the fellows should come to her house in the early evening hours and mow her lawn. Incidentally, I believe I purchased the first power mower which was sold in Carter County, primarily to mow the grass at the cemetery across the road from the campus.

Different Doors. During the early days in the Ad Building my father had the fellows and girls exit by different doors. A student asked him why he had this rule. His answer: "It clears the auditorium in one-half the time."

CHAPTER SEVEN
J. W. LUSBY -- THE MAN
By Lela Stone Lusby*

Several have written theses about the history of CNI (or KCC), and the part J. W. Lusby played in that history. I hope to deal with "J. W. Lusby -- the Man," a man of vision, a dream, of a college where many could be educated with the purpose of preaching the Gospel.

J. W. and Emma Threlkeld Lusby, both public school teachers, came to Grayson in 1901. Mr. Lusby had "read law," but always with an eye on education. He was asked to become head of the Grayson school system in 1905 (the first eight grades). He soon realized he was dealing with many brilliant but also undisciplined youth.

First he set out to get the attention of these students, and then he worked out a good basic curriculum. He lost little time in establishing Carter County's first High School in 1907. Here he found it difficult to find qualified teachers. This led to his establishing his own teachers training school, the Grayson Normal School. Textbooks which suited his purpose were hard to find, and this led to his writing Lusby's County Examiner. Teachers studying this book could then pass the standard State teachers examinations.

Teachers who came for this training asked J. W. Lusby to help find preachers for their home churches in surrounding areas. This became a challenge to Mr. Lusby, and to a dream of his heart. As the Normal School began to be phased out because State Colleges were taking over teacher training, Mr. Lusby set the wheels to rolling for a Bible College.

With the help of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, Brother R. B. Neal, and other advisors, the Articles of Incorporation of Christian Normal Institute were drawn up and placed with county officials for recording on December 1, 1919. An unheard of and less understood venture had been launched in the small community of Grayson, KY.

* Lela wrote this and another chapter shortly after she was notified of the illness which finally took her life, early in 1981. She died October 15, 1981.

Mr. Lusby accepted me at CNI and I was to work to pay my way, and to study hard. Upon my arrival at the campus he met me, along with my good friend and CNI Board member, J. W. Jones. I was soon introduced to students who acted like they had known me for years.

Mr. Lusby talked fondly of his "Kiddie" (daughter Majel), who had married one of the professors three days before my arrival, and of another "Kiddie" of his who was enrolled in Milligan College to standardize his degree (only this "Kiddie" was a "Bloomin' Bird," a son).

J. W. and Mrs. Lusby soon left me and as they did so Mr. Jones advised me to live wherever Mr. and Mrs. Lusby suggested, and to do whatever job I was given. (I'm sure now that Mr. Jones made some requests on my behalf that day).

The first few nights I slept in Snodgrass Hall, until all girls enrolled for that dorm arrived. I was then placed in a room on the third floor of the President's Home for a few days (which turned out to be six years!). My work program was unsettled, too. I washed dishes, swept floors, and cooked. The second week I was sent to Mrs. J. W. Lusby to help her iron the clothes she always washed on Monday. All there was left for me to iron was a basket full of dampened white shirts. My dad was a farmer, so he only wore white shirts on Sunday and to funerals. My mother had ironed these. However, I had ironed lots of other things. This was also my first introduction to an electric iron. With the help of the Lord and lots of determination I got the job done.

Mrs. J. W. Lusby had a party for the Sunshine Bower girls (those on her third floor) to see Lowell Lusby when he got home from Milligan, about 11:00 p. m., just before our Christmas vacation. I was packing to go home and not much interested in a party to meet the President's son, who I thought must have been much older than I. Much to my surprise J. Lowell Lusby was 18 years old, and very shy.

What a happy year I had: 1933-1934! It was back home for the summer, but with every desire to return in the fall. Money was still very scarce.

Again J. W. Jones took me back to CNI--such a beautiful location in the foothills of Kentucky! This year I was to become the personal secretary to J. W. Lusby, which position I held until I graduated on May 27, 1937. During these years I saw J. W. Lusby work to build cabins for housing young men. I helped him with office work as he worked to get A. B. Chandler elected Governor of Kentucky, with the promise of a job for former Governor W. J. Fields, who was without a job. He also wanted better roads and better jobs for Eastern Kentuckians. Overwork was no doubt a factor in the heart attack of J. W. Lusby in the fall of 1935.

J. Lowell Lusby finished his graduate work at Miami Uni-

versity in 1935, as had his sister and brother-in-law, and had returned to teach at CNI and become Editor of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL.

Had J. W. Lusby stayed in bed more than one or two weeks after his heart attack he would likely have lived longer. He seemed to feel he never had enough time, and we all worked the same way.

I saw J. W. Lusby suffer disappointment, defeat, and problems as CNI grew, but never did he stop from his dreams for this "Preacher Training" college.

Late in the spring of 1937 Mr. Lusby talked of plans which he might have to spend the next winter in Florida, writing, raising money, and making plans for CNI, thus turning over some of the on-campus work to others. He asked if I would consider going with him and Mrs. J. W. Lusby as secretary. I was to think of this during the summer. I was never to make that decision, because J. W. Lusby died of a massive coronary on June 27, 1937.

J. W. Lusby the man: a man with a vision and the ability and energy to carry out that vision! A man who served the Lord, and who served others! A man who gave of his material means, and of his life, and that of his family! A pioneer in good education! A dignified man, who wore dark grays, black and dark blues, and who never had time to put his arms into the sleeves of his top coat! A man who hated to make speeches, go to the barber, or to the dentist! A sensitive man who was often hurt by criticism of others! A man with a keen sense of humor! A man who loved his family! A leader with visions above and beyond his time! A Sunday School Superintendent for more than twenty years! A fighter for the cause of Christ!

All of this could be summed up in two words: Total Dedication!

CHAPTER EIGHT

THE TRAUMA OF CHANGE

The year 1937 began much like the other years of the nineteen thirties. School was in vacation on that first day of the year; it was a school year which was to come to a close on May 27th. It was J. W. Lusby's last year!

For the first, and last time, our family had spent the Christmas vacation (1936) in Florida. Fort Pierce, Florida, to be exact. This may have been an exploration trip on Pres. Lusby's part. I learned later that he was thinking of spending at least a part of the winter months in the south. In fact, he had already checked with his secretary (Lela Stone) to see if she would go south with the Lusby family (Mr. and Mrs. only), and serve as his secretary there during the winter. Lela was to graduate with the Class of 1937.

We returned to Grayson in early January, and I remember driving through flood waters of the Cumberland River in Southeastern Kentucky. It was not long until there was a flood problem along the entire Ohio River valley. It seemed to me it rained the entire month of January, 1937! Pres. Lusby was named Chairman of the Red Cross in Carter County, and became responsible for much of the provisions and supplies which were moved from this county to Ashland and Catlettsburg, both in Boyd County. Lela (his secretary) would sit by the radio listening to WCMJ (Ashland), and would take down a list of needed supplies, as well as direct requests to the Carter County Red Cross. Calls came for a variety of items: row boats, blankets, kerosene stoves, clothing, and bedding. I remember a crew of men building boats at one of the lumber companies in Grayson. My job in all this activity was that of chauffeur. I drove our car as some of the materials were transported to the flood area. Our car was issued a number, which was painted on the windshield, and which provided us a ready entrance into restricted areas. It was interesting to see the Ohio River running down Winchester Avenue in Ashland, and speed boats going up Greenup Avenue, one street closer to the river.

The flood affected Christian Normal Institute in at least

two respects. First, we agreed to house one hundred or more refugees from the flooded areas, and made preparations on the campus to receive and feed them. This offer was broadcast by radio. However, this offer was not accepted, as those who needed temporary housing found this closer to the Ohio River. Second, the school had several students enrolled whose homes were in the flooded areas. They were naturally concerned about the difficulties being experienced at their homes. Pres. Lusby, always an opportunist, sent a special letter to CNI contributors, who responded with a good February (1937) contribution. An appeal was also carried in the pages of CHRISTIAN STANDARD. My memory is that about \$1,400.00 was received during that month, and this was much better than previous Februarys. (In February, 1938, the total contributions for the month were slightly over \$80.00).

Most of the remainder of the school year, according to my memory, was rather routine. Undoubtedly there were the usual events and problems: banquets, plans for the next school year, Easter promotion, discipline, Senior trip, the Alumni Banquet, Baccalaureate and Commencement. The 1937 Senior Trip was more extensive than usual. Pres. Lusby led a caravan of cars south into eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. Previous Senior trips had been to central Kentucky.

One unusual happening was the publication of an annual, again known as THE GRAYSONIAN, which was a return to the original name of the annual as known in the 1920s. Carl Ledbetter was the Editor, assisted by Robert S. Scott, Alva Sizemore and Rudy Moss. It was published in Huntington, after being almost cancelled due to the flood. This publication carried the following dedication: "To Jesus, the Christ, the Master Architect, after whose life we shall try to pattern ours, then, we humbly dedicate this annual."

Fifteen members of the Board of Trustees were listed, as follows: E. J. Meacham, Chairman; J. K. Lewis, W. Lewis Horton, J. O. Snodgrass, M. B. Miller, John W. Jones, Samuel F. Bowman, T. S. Yates, J. J. Whitehouse, W. R. Walker, Joseph Severance, Ben Buchtel, M. P. Farley and Virgil M. Gillum. In addition, there was a listing of eighteen members of an Advisory Board.

Faculty and staff were listed as follows: J. W. Lusby, D. D.; T. M. Burgess, M. A. (Dean of Men and Professor of Psychology); Ray L. Kelley, M. A. (Registrar and Professor of English and History); R. D. Scott, B. D. (Professor of Bible); Lonnie E. Dever, B. D. (Promotional Secretary and Professor of Church History and Philosophy); S. P. Miller, B. D. (Professor of Greek and Bible); Majel L. Kelley, M. A. (Professor of German and Missions); J. Lowell Lusby, M. A. (Professor of History); Edna Mathews, A. B. (Professor of

Mathematics); J. O. Snodgrass, M. A. (Professor of Speech); Mary E. Clements, M. A. (Professor of Biology); Mrs. Beatrice Platt, A. B. (Professor of Secretarial Science); Bertha B. Bays, A. B. (High School); Carl Ledbetter (Acting Librarian); and Mrs. Maude Lawhon (Matron, Neal Hall).

It is accurate to state, to quote the Annual, that "C. N. I. rejoices over the fact that it has been able to come through (meaning the depression years) by means of much sacrifice in better physical condition than in 1929." One announcement of THE GRAYSONIAN was the purchase of the J. W. Lusby Memorial Farm in March, 1937. This was the last acquisition of property made by J. W. Lusby for the school.

Five graduates from "Senior College," the four-year program of study, are listed, as follows: Carl Ledbetter, Morris Beard, Lela Stone, Robert S. Scott, and Foster Sizemore. One of these five received the last degree to be handed out by J. W. Lusby, but I do not know which one has that distinction. If the alphabet was followed, as we now do, it would have been Lela Stone, his secretary, later to be my wife. A high school class of nine members was also listed.

Brief articles concerning the Annual, Broadcaster (student paper), two Literary Societies, Mixed Chorus, the Glee Club, Male Quartet, Orchestra, Ministerial Association and Christian Service Association were published.

The school year closed with the traditional services: Alumni Banquet, when graduates return for an "end-of-the-year" homecoming; Baccalaureate Sermon (this time Mr. A. C. Jarvis was the speaker); and Commencement (with Joseph Severance as speaker). Mr. Jarvis, a Grayson attorney, was a last-minute substitute, as the man assigned for Baccalaureate became ill on Saturday before the services on Sunday. It might be noted that Mr. Jarvis also preached for area congregations, as well as for the congregation in Grayson. Mr. Severance was from Louisville, Kentucky.

I have only slight remembrance of the days between the close of that 1936-1937 school and that fateful Sunday, June 27. I was working fulltime at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL, editing the paper, serving as reporter, and doing job printing. This was a six-days-a-week job, so I am sure most of my time was spent in the various activities of the printing business. After hours it was the tennis court, until darkness forced us to stop.

Pres. Lusby must have spent considerable time in his office at the Administration Building, as he typed most of his own letters during the summer months. Too, we were building log cabins, and he served as supervisor of this activity and the other work programs on campus, along with the maintenance department, at that time headed by Mr. Sanford Kemper. The cabins required logs, and these were now in ample supply from the newly-acquired J. W. Lusby Memorial Farm.

Sunday, June 27, 1937 started just like any other Sunday for many years. Pres. Lusby went to church early, which was his habit, the purpose being to greet the people as they arrived for Bible School. He felt that, as Bible School Superintendent, this was a vital part of the job. He then presided over the opening service, with people of all ages in attendance. This opening service was then dismissed for the teaching of classes, after which the audience reassembled in the auditorium for reports of attendance and the dismissal of the Bible School hour.

This dismissal was followed by an "intermission," at which time many people availed themselves of the opportunity to go to their homes, and at which time a smaller number of people arrived for the morning worship service. Mr. Lusby's "place" was the back pew on the west side of the auditorium, and all the local people knew it! That was his place for every service, morning and evening, so no one sat there (except occasional visitors). Sometimes when local people got "his" pew (on purpose) he would make them give it up with this remark: "It was his seat, he paid for it, and intended to use it." If a visitor got his pew he had a folding chair readily available.

Our noon meal was at home. My memory is rather poor for this "last" family meal, but my sister (Majel) informed me that we had Swiss steak. And, in the early afternoon, Mr. Lusby and Sanford Kemper left our home to take a short trip to the newly-acquired J. W. Lusby Memorial Farm, located about three miles south of Grayson. Avid tennis player that I was, I never played on Sunday. This was a day of rest, and my father frowned on activities of this kind on Sunday. Respecting his wishes, I did not venture to the tennis court on the Lord's Day. Instead, on that particular afternoon, I remember going to my room on the second floor to read, and also to write editorials for the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL, or to otherwise "take it easy."

At the farm Mr. Lusby and Mr. Kemper made their way to the top of one of the hills, the purpose being to locate a supply of logs for the cabins which were under construction. It was a rather hard climb, but they reached the top of the mountain. It was at this place, while looking over the hills, that Pres. Lusby slumped at the feet of Mr. Kemper. We never knew for sure, but he was probably dead before he reached the ground.

Over the years I have wondered how Mr. Kemper must have felt under these circumstances. Here his friend lay dead at his feet, and he was absolutely alone. He must have realized that he had to get the news to the family, yet he probably did not want to leave his friend all alone on that mountain top. Mr. Kemper reacted in about the only way he could have under the circumstances. He came down the hill, found some-

one to take the news to Grayson, and returned to the deceased to wait for help.

I was in my room in the President's Home when the word came to our house. Almost immediately my mother and I went to the farm, making the trip of about three miles over dirt roads at a faster speed than I had ever gone before! We went to the second house on the farm, as it was from that location that they had climbed the hill. The news was all too true!

We were informed that Pres. Lusby was indeed dead, and that we should return to Grayson to make all necessary arrangements. These arrangements included notification of the funeral home, along with the legal certification as to the cause of death, and the proper examination by a physician.

The next three days are almost gone from my memory. I do recall being involved with the notification of relatives and friends, including the Board of Trustees. We drew up a list for this purpose, and it became my responsibility to go to the telephone office to make the calls and send the telegrams. I had just begun this rather sad task when a friend of the family (it was Orilla Kemper, Sanford's daughter) came and offered to help. I gratefully gave her the list and left the entire job in her hands. This message read as follows: "J. W. Lusby, president, Christian Normal Institute, passed away Sunday." He was 65 years of age.

A CNI quartet, composed of Bob Warfel, Kenneth Bain, Rudy Moss and Bob Scott, accompanied by Lonnie E. Dever, was on the road in behalf of the school at the time, and was in Carlisle, Ky., for the services on Sunday evening, June 27, where J. J. Whitehouse, a school trustee, was minister. Mr. Whitehouse received the news of Mr. Lusby's passing just before time for the evening service, but retained the information, telling only Mr. Dever of the circumstances. The quartet learned of the death after they left the church and were on their way to Grayson. This quartet returned to the campus and participated in the funeral services on Wednesday. They sang "The Last Mile of the Way."

I remember going to Huntington to select a casket and vault on Monday, the 28th. We also selected a grave site in Grayson Memorial Park, in the "circle" just across the road from the college campus. Then, in late afternoon, the body was returned to our house to await the funeral services, scheduled for Wednesday afternoon. Incidentally, I never did bring myself to a viewing of the body in the casket, on this or the two days which followed. My memory of my father is as he was day after day, going about his job in a firm and decisive manner.

I do remember people, lots of them, as they came to our house to console the family, and to help in any way they could. I remember staying outside most of the time, with

primary attention being given to my mother and sisters (Willia and Majel). Relatives and friends came, along with some school personnel. Trustee John Willie Jones and his wife came, bringing Lela Stone, who had been Mr. Lusby's secretary for four years, and who knew more about the CNI office than any of our family.

Funeral services were conducted at the First Church of Christ in Grayson on Wednesday afternoon, June 30th. Again I recall very little of the services, except for the song by the quartet. Their stamina in singing was appreciated, and I wondered how they could possibly get through their singing without breaking. The CHRISTIAN STANDARD listed the fact that the services were under the direction of E. J. Meacham, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Columbus, OH; J. J. Whitehouse, Carlisle, KY; John W. Jones, North Middletown, KY; J. O. Snodgrass, and A. C. Jarvis, both of Grayson. The pallbearers were listed as Lonnie E. Dever, Carl Ledbetter, Alva Sizemore, Orby Beard, Ottis Platt, and Turner McCoy. (Issue of July 24, page 673).

I walked into the Church for the services, and left at their conclusion, with my mother. I'll never forget her words when we approached the exit door, as she tearfully whispered to me, "He's going out of the Church for the last time!" We left the Church, and the funeral procession went up Main Street, where practically all of the stores and offices had been closed during the funeral. We went out U. S. 60 (located on Lansdowne Street), past our home on the corner of Lansdowne and College, past the CNI campus, to the Grayson Memorial Park, where the casket was carried to the grave just across the street from the school. This was one of the first graves in the cemetery, then under the control of J. O. Snodgrass, CNI Co-Founder.

After the committal we returned to an "empty" house, faced with an uncertain future. Of course, Mr. Snodgrass retained his Articles of Incorporation control of Christian Normal Institute, even though the other Co-Founder was gone. However, I do not recall any time from that date until his death in 1945 where Mr. Snodgrass ever used the authority which was legally his. I remember my mother placing a chair on our front porch, observing that that was a spot from which she could look at my father's grave in the cemetery! She was not to have much time to sit on the porch for this purpose!

The Board of Trustees met after the funeral and I was not present, so Mr. Snodgrass could have used his "authority" then, though the minutes do not reflect this. Three things were accomplished at this meeting: 1) Mr. Yates moved, and Mr. Jones seconded, that Mrs. J. W. Lusby be named "Acting Temporary President" of CNI; 2) Lowell Lusby was named as Trustee (no record was made as to who made the motion or

the second); and, 3) the Chairman of the Board, E. J. Meacham, was "appointed and directed to prepare proper resolutions and give same to all the religious and secular journals deemed proper." All of these actions were accepted without dissent.

Perhaps the first two actions could be listed as unusual. My mother became ad-interim President of the school, and I became a Trustee (at twenty-two years of age!).

I remember going to Prayer Meeting at the Church in Grayson that same evening. My father's "pew" was empty, so I sat there. And, if other Wednesday evenings can be used as a guide, I then went to the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL office to help print the paper. I have one regret about that particular issue. The EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL was in error on the name of the minister, or ministers, for my father's funeral, and the SANDY VALLEY ENQUIRER, our competitor, got it correct!

My mother had very little time to sit on the front porch and look at the grave. As a matter of fact, she and Lela went to the office at CNI the next morning, July 1. Together they set up the first bookkeeping system the school ever had, where receipts and expenditures were shown in detail. There were letters to answer and plans to make, along with the usual summer activities, not the least of which was canning food for the coming school year.

In early July we received a bill for a white linen suit and linen handkerchiefs from an address in New York City. According to the invoice these had been ordered by Mr. Lusby. It was common knowledge that he never wore any clothes of that color and material, so we knew the invoice was false. We turned the entire matter over to the Post Office Department for investigation.

My work centered in the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL and Carter County Fair. A very important help came from Ray Kelley, as he was thoroughly involved in these "family" activities. We also had able assistance from Mr. Sanford Kemper. I do remember picking blackberries for the school, assisting the regular summer workers. Our source of supply was Pope Hollow, across the branch from the hill where my father died. They were big berries, too! I remember one of the pickers calling to us to come to an area where he was because, as he said, "they are as big as bananas up here!" That was not exactly true, but they were larger than any I had ever seen.

My mother and Lela worked on CNI correspondence together. Mrs. Lusby would dictate letters to Lela, and this must have been a very difficult task for her, as she had never done this type of work before. They made plans, as best they could, for the coming 1937-1938 school year. They must have also given some thought as to the future of the school, and,

like many others, awaited the decision of the Board of Trustees, with a meeting scheduled for August 7th.

I do not know how many contacts (meaning applications) were made with the Board, or by the Board, concerning the vacant position of "President." I do know that one person came to the campus with the intention of being present and available to take over the job just as soon as it was offered to him by the Board!

The Board of Trustees had set their meeting for August 7, but in reality two meetings were held. The first meeting was on Friday evening, August 6. Trustees present included the Chairman, E. J. Meacham, T. S. Yates, W. Lewis Horton, John W. Jones, S. F. Bowman, J. O. Snodgrass, Ben Buchtel, J. K. Lewis, and myself. The only business that evening was a discussion of the vacancy, and a reading of letters pertinent to the position. After much discussion they adjourned until 10:00 a. m. on Saturday morning, August 7.

There were several items of business that day: 1) to make arrangements for a display booth at the International Convention. Lines between "Disciples" and so-called "Independents" were not as tightly drawn in those days. We had displays at two of these conventions, after which we ceased being represented at International Conventions; 2) granting of permission for the construction of "memorial" cabins; 3) a discussion of the possibility of receiving property from a small estate; 4) direction to publish a list of contributions. Relative to conventions, we have always had displays at the North American Christian Convention.

Then came the primary business of the hour. The minutes read as follows: "Jesse Lewis nominated Lowell Lusby for President of Christian Normal Institute until further action of the Board of Trustees. Lewis Horton seconded the nomination. The nominee was elected unanimously." (What was meant by "until further action" was never explained).

Two other matters were decided: 1) J. O. Snodgrass was to serve as Vice President; and, 2) the matter of salary of the President and Vice President was referred to a Committee on Administration and Faculty. J. W. Lusby had never received a salary, so there was no precedent for a matter such as this. The Committee on Administration and Faculty included John W. Jones, Jesse K. Lewis, W. R. Walker, Samuel F. Bowman and E. J. Meacham. The committee never did report on this particular assignment, so the salary of newly-elected Pres. J. Lowell Lusby remained as it had been for a teacher, \$31.50 per month; no salary was adopted for Mr. Snodgrass, though he was paid a token salary for teaching in his later years. In defense of the committee on this point, it was difficult to assemble to discuss this or any other matter.

So, at age 22, I became President of Christian Normal In-

stitute! There was no installation, or inauguration, and I do not remember receiving even one letter of congratulations. In later years I have jokingly referred to this as though the Board said: "Here it is; see what you can do with it!"

I do remember the rest of the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 7. As soon as the members of the Board had left the campus I went to the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL and announced my appointment to the printers when they inquired concerning what action was taken.

August 7, 1937: a day which brought with it a position of responsibility, some heartaches, and lots of joy, and which had not really been on my mind up to that time. I was destined to learn a lot, and that quickly! I might add that newly-elected presidents of other Bible Colleges learn quickly, too!

Honorary Degree. Sometime in the early nineteen-thirties one of the KCC professors (I remember it as being J. A. Saunders, who probably had some assistance from others) arranged for Pres. J. W. Lusby to receive an honorary doctorate degree. The service of bestowal was in the chapel of the Administration Building. It was a surprise to Pres. Lusby when he was called to the platform to receive the degree. He did appreciate the efforts of the folk who made all of the arrangements, but was not too enthusiastic about being called a "doctor." In fact, he played down the fact that the presentation ever took place.

Broadcaster. A student paper, THE BROADCASTER, came into being during the thirties. I also remember its "dying" during the latter part of the thirties or nineteen-forties. At first this was a hand-written paper, but afterwards was printed in the office of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL. I believe Carl Ledbetter was the instigator of the project.

Appreciated J. W. Lusby. A letter from Mrs. Bess Wooten, Louisa, Kentucky, dated April 20, 1972, reads as follows: "I wish that I could express in words what C. N. I. and especially Prof. J. W. Lusby meant to hundreds of people, but I am inadequate to do this. His work in the education and training of teachers in Carter and surrounding counties cannot be estimated. This was before state colleges and universities became numerous, as they now are.

"When C. N. I. became K. C. C. his influence with that of his co-worker Rev. J. O. Snodgrass was felt beyond the boundary of our state.

"Mr. Lusby was many things to many people, but I believe

his chief calling was teaching. No other teacher was quite so vibrant and full of life. He could make any subject interesting. He made us want to burn the 'midnight oil.'

"Many country boys and girls owe their chance of success in life to Mr. Lusby and C. N. I. In all his work he was ably helped and supported by his wonderful wife. I will always be grateful that it was my privilege to be a student of this worthy couple.

"I pray that the ones who follow in their footsteps may always carry their good work onward and upward."

Remembrances. Kenneth Bain (Class of 1940) remembers many incidents of the thirties. For example: milking the cows as a helper to Bascom Hopkins (the ratio of cows milked was about two to one in favor of Bascom); his working at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL, with attempts at printing, but also as a reporter and press operator; of showing the "type lice" to Miss Clements; of Pres. Lusby sending him to Oscar Haight for rubber type; and especially of the quartet trip and the incidents surrounding the funeral of Pres. J. W. Lusby. At the funeral services he was particularly impressed with the remarks of John W. Jones, and his concluding statement: "He was my friend."

Stray Static. The student paper, THE BROADCASTER, always carried an article entitled "Stray Static." It was not known at the time, but I was the author of this gossip column, even after I became President of the school.

In Reverse. Lonnie E. Dever lived just south of the CNI campus on College Street. There were times when he would back his car out of the driveway, and then continue backing his car all the way to the parking area in front of the Ad Building (about two blocks). This procedure was rather amusing to some.

On T. V. The quartet tour in the early summer of 1937 included stops at Canton, Painesville, and Shelby, Ohio; at Angola and Bedford, Indiana; and other locations, including their last stop at Carlisle, Kentucky. They visited the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland and were asked to sing on a TV experimental station. Lonnie Dever watched them perform, about one block away, as that was as far as the beam would carry. This quartet was among the early performers on T. V.

On J. W. Lusby Death. The CHRISTIAN STANDARD carried some articles at the time of Pres. Lusby's death, and immediately thereafter. For example, on July 3, 1937, this item was printed, written after receiving my telegram.

"We have no idea as to the cause of Brother Lusby's passing, but all who know the work he has done in building up Christian Normal Institute in recent years will recognize the seriousness of this blow to the cause of training the mountain boys and girls for teaching and preaching. Brother Lusby, some years ago, took over this task, and by the ability of his management was able to raise the standards of the institution and increase its student body, as well as its group of supporters. He has recently enlarged the property by the addition of farmland for the support of students. The Institute has been very manifestly growing, and proving effective in carrying out the type of evangelism that is necessary in those hills.

"No doubt we shall hear soon the details of Brother Lusby's passing. We believe the institution to have a strong supporting board, and that it is quite possible for them to choose a leader who, under God, will carry it to even more effective service in line with Brother Lusby's plans. Meantime our very deep sympathy goes to the members of the family and to all the student body."

The STANDARD carried articles which reported the funeral services, as well as an obituary. Then, on May 7, 1938, this report:

That, on Friday, March 25, a large portrait of Mr. J. W. Lusby was presented to the school by Rudy Moss (the Class of 1938). This portrait was accepted by John W. Jones, on behalf of the Trustees, Advisory Board, and the family. The article concluded: "In the course of his acceptance, he reviewed the significance of Mr. Lusby's life as 'one who served others.'"

New President. The August 21, 1937 issue of CHRISTIAN STANDARD, after my selection as President, gave this report:

"He (meaning me) is thoroughly acquainted with the purposes, plans and working of the school, and so well fitted to succeed his father.

"J. O. Snodgrass . . . is vice-president." He was to "have charge of physical assets, will teach part time in the Seminary, develop the library and keep in touch with friends and supporters of the school."

Appeal for Books. The September 4, 1937 issue of CHRISTIAN STANDARD carried an article by Gilbert H. Fern, then minister of the First Christian Church, Morehead, KY. It was an appeal for books, together with an announcement of his plan to contribute about 1,000 to 1,500 books to C. N. I.

"This institution, though limited in means, is doing a wonderful work among the youth and for the churches of the hills and mountains of eastern Kentucky. . . . Having spent four years near this school, I can speak with certainty and

definiteness as to its work and usefulness."

The Aim. On September 25, 1937: "The aim of the school has always been to train young men for the ministry and young ladies for definite Christian service."

Enrollment. On October 9, 1937: "Biblical Seminary of Christian Normal Institute has enrolled the greatest number of preachers that it has ever had during its history." The article reported 35 churches being served by student ministers; that they had conducted 50 revivals with 650 responses. The article was sent to CHRISTIAN STANDARD by Lonnie E. Dever.

"Others." Mr. Lusby's favorite poem was "Others," which he would quote to the students during a chapel service. He kept a plaque of the poem in his office, and it has been in my office since his death.

Too, and probably in connection with the poem, he was great in the use of the word "service." He used the term "Christian Service Association" for one of the bank accounts of the college, which included the contributions from Christian people for the support of the college.

CHAPTER NINE

MY YEARS AT KCC

By Lela Stone Lusby*

The sad, shocking news of the death of J. W. Lusby came to me as I entered church at North Middletown on the evening of June 27, 1937. It was hard to believe that such a vital, valuable leader as J. W. Lusby had died. What would happen to his dream, CNI, and how could I help? Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones took me to Grayson the next day, and Mr. Jones asked me to stay and help out any way I could.

Mrs. Emma Lusby (Mrs. J. W.) was appointed Acting President of CNI just after the funeral of J. W. Lusby, and I was her assistant. We set up a bookkeeping system, answered letters, wrote promotional material, recruited students, hired teachers, and worked, and then worked some more.

J. Lowell Lusby was selected as the second President of CNI by the Board of Trustees on August 7, 1937. The Trustees asked me to stay on in the fall and help as I could. There were few funds. I was to teach Shorthand and Typing for Mrs. Majel Lusby Kelley, who was on maternity leave. My salary was \$10.00 per month. I was given room and board by the college, and allowed to work off campus a few times to make money for clothes by serving as the Secretary to an Attorney, and also to help in a bank. I knew there was no more money and lots of work to do at CNI. Churches (and individuals) seemed to be waiting to see what would happen to CNI! I never told the amount of my salary, for people would not have believed I could live on that amount, but I did!

Stretching money was not new to me. I was paid for five months that first year. The second year was much better, for CNI paid me \$15.00, plus room and board, and I was paid each month. There was more and more work to do, and there was never any idea that we (CNI) would not survive!

The next year my salary was \$25.00, plus room and board. Lowell and I were married in August, 1939. Money was still scarce, but the college was becoming stabilized. My salary -----

* Written after Lela became ill, early 1981.

went to \$30.00 a month, and stayed there for many years. At these wages I could have a day off when needed without feeling guilty.

During the years I served at CNI (KCC), I did many jobs: bookkeeper, secretary, teacher, registrar, Dean of Women, nurse, food supervisor, but, most of all, a wife and mother of three.

As "First Lady" I was the campus hostess, feeding Trustees and various guests, for there often was not room for extra company at the college dining room.

Teachers and students lived in the President's Home. We lived there with Mrs. J. W. Lusby for thirteen years. Lowell and I bought an old house in 1951, and remodeled it, doing much of the work ourselves. We reared three Christian daughters. We finally moved to a two-year old house at 105 West College St., on August 2, 1972, which was college-owned. At the time we were offered the new house I told the committee on housing that I was not interested in moving unless it could be for the rest of both our lives. These were the conditions under which we moved.

My life at CNI (KCC), both before marriage and as wife of the second President, has been lived to the fullest extent and to the best of my ability. There was always hard work, but there was always love, laughter, and great happiness as we served.

This does not mean that there weren't heartaches and disappointments in some of the people, both faculty, staff and students. It took lots of strength and courage to do that which we felt was right, but with the help of God we served well all those years.

The last few years I worked I earned \$100.00 to \$150.00 per month. Much of this was used for my parents, for students, missionaries, and others. I just regret that poor health has kept me from serving longer, but I know few people who have lived as fully and as happily as I.

I thank God for leading me to CNI!

CHAPTER TEN

BRINGING ME UP TO DATE

As stated in an earlier chapter, I was born March 26, 1915, in a house on the corner of Main and Court Streets in Grayson. Our family soon moved to the house adjacent to the Grayson Graded School, further south on Court Street, about one-half block. This location was later called the "Ranch" by our family.

It was while living at the "Ranch" that I entered the first grade, in the spring of 1920, at age five. I spent all of about five or six weeks in this grade. Then, in the fall of 1920 I entered the third grade, completely skipping grade number two. This meant that I finished the third grade in the spring of 1921, at age six. Using this pattern the following results: finished fourth grade (1922) at age seven; finished fifth grade (1923) at age eight; finished sixth grade (1924) at age nine; finished seventh grade (1925) at age ten; and finished grade school (1926) at age eleven. Grades seven and eight were completed from the Christian Normal Institute grade department, which was used for practice teaching for CNI students preparing to teach. Our family moved to the CNI campus when I was eight years of age.

All of my high school days were at CNI. By attending summer school each year it was possible for me to complete the four year course of study in three years, graduating with the Class of 1929, at age fourteen. Then came college, again at CNI, and this took the normal four years. I graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree with the Class of 1933, at age eighteen. As stated earlier, I probably hold the record for years attended at Christian Normal Institute: two years grade school; three years high school, and four years college, a total of nine).

Then came Milligan College, where I attended for the 1933-1934 school year. Again I was the youngest in the class, having replaced Roger Derthick, son of the Milligan College president, for that rather dubious honor. This was my first time away from home. Like many others, I suffered slightly from homesickness. I tried to hide that fact, but

I imagine my family was completely aware of the situation. My father took me to Milligan in early September and saw me located in Pardee Hall, third floor. I noticed that he had a private word with Prof. Cochran (professor and house parent) before he left me for the return trip to Grayson. I never learned the contents of that conversation. These were depression days. When my father left for home he handed me two five dollar bills. That was all of my funds until the Christmas vacation, at which time I still had some money in my possession. I have a feeling that the ten dollars handed to me was about all of the money my father had left after paying my expenses for tuition, room and board.

My roommate at Milligan was Edgar Wilson, of near Knoxville (Fountain City). We were about the same age, though he was a Freshman and I was a Senior. We got along well, and I do not remember any problems during the entire year. I had an interesting year, after recovering from homesickness. Dean Burns made things interesting in his economics class. He told me my tonsils used to be fins on a fish (which I did not believe). Miss Gertrude Lawrence (not the singer) acquainted me with history; and my psychology teacher led all of the students through the book and other areas of human behavior. One day he came to class and read the financial page of the newspaper the entire period; another day he quoted poetry the entire period. I "refined" my tennis playing during the year. I attended Church on campus, where Dean Burns was the preacher; he usually took a text and rapidly departed from it, as best I remember. I went home for Christmas and, in January, returned for the second semester. The CNI Senior Trip was conveniently arranged through East Tennessee, so I spent a little time with my father and CNI graduates. This trip was usually through central Kentucky, where the entire group would stay with my sister, Willia. I feel the trip through East Tennessee was arranged because I was there. I remember being off campus just a few times: to attend a football game in Elizabethton; to one basketball game at Carson Newman; a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Virgil M. Gillum in Johnson City; a trip to Johnson City with one of the Seniors; to a nearby town for a Senior dinner; and a trip to attend a revival service one evening at a Johnson City congregation. I was told that the English professor spent the entire period the next day tearing the sermon apart doctrinally.

My mother and other family members came to my graduation with the Class of 1934, at which time I received another Bachelor of Arts degree. We returned to the CNI campus the same day, arriving for the Alumni Banquet which, at that time, followed the evening Commencement services.

Then it was back to the printing office! About two weeks later, during a Sunday dinner when we had company, one of

our guests asked me: "When are you leaving for Miami University?" Miami University! I did not know where that was located! This was the first hint to me that I was to continue my education beyond the A. B. degree. It seems that plans had been finalized for my sister, Majel, and her husband, Ray Kelley, and for me to attend Miami at Oxford, Ohio. About one week later we were at Oxford, living in an upstairs apartment near the campus, and enrolled in summer school. In the fall we were joined by Miss Edna Matthews, a recent CNI graduate, and moved to a rented house near the Oxford city limits.

During the first summer term I was enrolled in the Department of Education. I well remember that first day in Education! All of the students were asked to introduce themselves, which we did. Then the teacher made a pronouncement: "I think all of you should know that no one will fail this class. All of you will pass the course, whether you do anything or not." Those may not be the exact words, but is the gist of what was said. I really took her at her word, and did very little. I passed with a "C", too! It is my opinion that this attitude in teaching is one of the reasons we have reaped a decline in educational standards in recent years. "Show up four years and you graduate," whether you know anything or not!

That type of education was not for me! I have always had problems in theoretical courses, whether education, psychology, or any other like field! For the second summer term I transferred to the history department. It was here that I spent the rest of my college days at Miami, majoring in United States History and minoring in European History. The graduate and undergraduate students attended the same classes, and I soon learned the difference. When the professor "suggested" to the class that they should read a certain book in the library, he really meant for the graduate students to read it, whether the undergraduates did so or not. This knowledge helped me to be prepared, and I am sure correct answers on outside work did not hurt my grades. One day the professor "suggested" we read Helen Hunt Jackson's book, A Century of Dishonor. I checked that book out immediately after class, and scanned it that night. The professor asked me a question concerning it at the next session!

My daily schedule was interesting: attend classes as scheduled each day; spend every extra class period in the library; after the evening meal return to the library until closing time; return to our house and study until the midnight train went through (12:10 a. m.), and then to bed. We attended church at the small Christian Church in Oxford, where we had a lady minister during my year at Miami.

Much of the library work was in writing term papers, and

also my thesis, which was entitled "Farm Relief Legislation, 1930-1935." Dr. W. E. Smith was my Major professor. After collecting materials from September until March I began finalizing the thesis during the first week in April. In one week I finished the rough draft, which was a total of 35,000 words, and presented it to Dr. Smith for approval. He made some suggestions and I re-typed it, presenting the completed paper to the committee in early May. Several years later I was going through Oxford and stopped at the library to see how my thesis had been bound. Someone had it checked out! I rather imagine Dr. Smith had another student bringing that subject up to date, and the student was using my thesis as a "model."

My written exam for the Master of Arts degree was in January, 1935, and I spent much of my previous Christmas vacation in preparation. This exam took five hours. My oral examination came in May. I was taken to a classroom, placed behind the teacher's desk, and my professors aligned themselves before me in the student's seats, ready to question me on United States History and European History. It seems I said "I do not know" more often than I gave a correct answer! However, after the exam Dr. Smith came to his office, where I had been sent to await the verdict, and told me I had passed and could graduate. I'll never forget his words: "We have decided to pass you!" I did not miss the connotation of that sentence! On my way to give the news to the family I stopped at the bookstore and ordered my cap and gown. Incidentally Majel, Ray and Edna all finished their courses, so we made our preparations for graduation on June 10, 1935. My parents came for the occasion, which was held in the gym on one of the hottest days of the year. The governor of Minnesota was the speaker. Then the 500 graduates received their degrees and, at age twenty, I had my Master of Arts degree.

We loaded our furniture in the school truck and, that same evening, began the return trip to Grayson. We traveled all night, but broke down near Brooksville, Kentucky. We aroused a mechanic from his sleep, very early in the morning. He must have worked for two to three hours to make the necessary repairs. He charged us only twenty-five cents for his labor!

I spent the summer in the printing office. In the fall I began teaching one-half day at Christian Normal Institute, and, in the afternoon, worked at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL.

It was during the heated campaign for governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the fall of 1935 that my father had his first heart attack. A. B. "Happy" Chandler, his candidate, came to Grayson to speak at the Court House. I did not attend, but believe my father introduced Chandler. During the speaking my father had a heart attack. I was at

the printing office that afternoon, and received an urgent call to come to the Court House. Upon arrival I went to a side room where my father was lying on the floor. I do remember Mr. Chandler being there. Some students came from CNI with a cot, and carried him to our home. It was just before Halloween, and I arranged with the County Sheriff to have some protection on the campus, hoping this would ease the concern my father always had for the college at that season of the year. The next Sunday Mr. Lusby was up and at Bible School, though he did not attempt to preside, or stay for morning services. He was back on the job at CNI in a very short time, which was probably back to work too soon!

I was not old enough to vote at this election, but did serve as one of the counters after the ballots were all in. Chandler won, causing two results: 1) job seekers came with great regularity to see my father, all seeking jobs with the state; and, 2) it was not long until the political opposition organized another newspaper in Grayson, the SANDY VALLEY ENQUIRER.

During the summer our family operated the Carter County Fair, with which I was involved, as well as being involved in other family interests. During those depression years of the thirties it was usual for the carnival owner to attempt to reduce our fee at the end of the week, pleading that he had not made any money. I remember one year when the carnival paid us in coin, nearly one thousand dollars. My father sent for me to carry this money to the bank, telling me to "pick up that suitcase and carry it like it's light!" We continued the Carter County Fair after his death, until the beginning of World War II. We did not try to resurrect the fair following the war.

Backing up some, I became a worker in the office of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL at age 12. In printer's language, I was the "printers' devil." I survived that first day, when I attempted to move a hand-set bank statement, the result being that I almost demolished it. They did let me stay on; after all, my father owned the business! After making such a mess the only thing I could do was to improve, which I did do in succeeding weeks and months. My printing education included setting type by hand; I could complete one column in about two hours. I learned to run all of our presses: Chandler and Price job presses, and our newspaper press, a Babcock. In later years we were to acquire a Miehle and other presses. Preparing ads and job printing was also included in my work, as well as gathering news and selling ads. When we obtained a Model 5 Linotype I learned to operate it, too. Several years later we added another Linotype, a Model 14.

My father usually had a head printer, and supplemented his work with school fellows, such as myself. Many worked

at the Journal office, such as Lloyd Hockley, Emory Reeder, Bill Clark, Charles Carico, Jim Day, Lance Ison, and Leonard Bowman. Some of us served under Mr. Letcher, and, as he was affectionately known, "Old Man" Ward. There were others, many of whom stayed for just a short time. One of these itinerant printers worked only one day, and, at noon, when he washed his hands, inquired: "Who broke the towel?" It seems the towels in our printing office did get very dirty; some of them might have been able to stand in the corner!

I remember two times when special editions and campaigns created an excessive amount of work for us. The first was the Carter County controversy over which town would be the county seat. This was in the late nineteen twenties. The second time was when Miss America came to town for a personal appearance in the nineteen thirties. Lloyd Hockley and I worked on that edition from Tuesday morning until the paper was completed the following Thursday, both day and night.

Many were the interesting situations surrounding our printing business. One man, the City Clerk, ordered 100 pieces of a certain printing, and took the time to count each piece to see if we had shorted him! One Grayson department store sent in an ad listing "Hats, for Molly \$5.00, now \$3.00." Leonard Bowman printed it "Hats for Molly," when it should have been "Hats, formerly . . .". The result was that the store cancelled all future advertising. It was interesting to us to note that the store went out of business within one year! A Grayson city policeman gave us an article for one issue stating that one of the Deputy Sheriffs had been appointed Dog Catcher for the county. Result: this deputy came to our office and threatened to shoot the person responsible. And, if he had actually fulfilled that threat, it would not have been the first "notch" on his gun, and all of us knew it! It took a bit of fast talking to placate him, with extreme apologies and a retraction! These were days when little things made big news in Grayson. For example, the installation of a stop light on Main Street made big headlines in one issue!

Of course, most of the college printing was done at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL. Included was our monthly paper, THE MOUNTAIN CALL. We printed several thousand copies each month, with my father writing the copy. Another publication, THE BROADCASTER, a student publication in which I had a large part, was also printed at our office.

So much for my printing experiences, except for two observations: 1) this printing background has been of value to the college over the years, as I have been involved in much of the college publicity, not only at the local printing office, but also, in these later years, when we have gone to offset printing; and, 2) an accident in 1945, in the print-

ing office, which probably kept me out of the United States armed forces. We were moving a box of paper which weighed just under 700 pounds, on February 17, 1945. The box got away from us and dropped on my middle finger, left hand, mangling it to a great extent. The next day I received my "Greetings" from the President of the United States. I failed a physical exam on March 8 because of the finger and, on May 8, had a second physical. The war in Europe concluded on that day, and I was never called to the service. My finger, after two operations, was shortened one joint.

Incidentally, my salary for the one-half day of teaching was established at \$31.50 per month during the school year. My salary at the printing office was basically a contribution to the family finances. When being drafted into the armed forces seemed imminent, one young man in Grayson proceeded to "kid" me about the possibilities of my being drafted. I told him that it would be the first time a college president had been drafted and, at the same time, received an increase in salary!

Being the son of the president of the college did create some problems. I could go into a room and the conversation would suddenly cease. It is easy to sense when one is not wanted! I think I realized this, both as a student and as a part-time teacher, and tried not to let it bother me.

Then came June 27, 1937. On that day, when my father died, there was an omen of change to my pattern of life. That pattern was to completely change with my selection as President of Christian Normal Institute on August 7, 1937.

No Childhood. One of the long-time residents of Grayson, Mrs. Juliet Powers, commented at one time that I had never had a childhood. Looking back, I tend to agree with her.

Definition of Platform. While reporting a City Council meeting one evening during my newspaper days I heard an expression which I have used many times in history class. A delegation presented a matter before Council which they claimed needed to be done and which had been promised in the platform of the winning ticket during a recent election. One of the members of the Council remarked: "A platform in an election is like the platform on a train; it's where you get in, it isn't where you ride!"

Church Fire. When the Presbyterian Church caught fire and burned we were putting the final touches on the paper for the week, on a Wednesday evening. The Church was located just around the corner from the newspaper office, so we ceased our work to attend the fire. I was standing next

to Mr. Herbert Huff watching the proceedings when I heard him remark: "That's the most water that has ever been used on that building."

Reporting a Murder. During my newspaper days I received a telephone call from a New York paper inquiring about a murder in Carter County. Up to that point I had not heard anything about the event. I reached for our daily paper, THE COURIER-JOURNAL, and read them the account as published in the Louisville paper. This satisfied the New York paper for their own news article. This murder was in the western portion of the county; I might have known about it had it been in the Grayson area.

Milligan Graduation. I graduated from Milligan in 1934. The founder of the college, Josephus P. Hopwood, was in attendance at the Commencement services that year, and this was the last Commencement he attended, as he died the following April, 1935.

April Fool. THE BROADCASTER (student newspaper) published an April Fool edition one year. The lead article was that Prof. T. M. Burgess had been kidnapped. A procession of students (and faculty) went to the Burgess home, located on Lansdowne Street, to carry the "body" back to the campus, but it all back-fired when Mrs. Burgess took a rather dim view of the entire proceedings. Not to be out-done in obtaining a "body," the students substituted Rudy Moss and carried him back to the campus.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

THOSE FIRST TWO YEARS

Little did I realize, on August 7, 1937, that I was destined to remain as President of Christian Normal Institute (later to be known as Kentucky Christian College), until August 7, 1977, an even forty years!

It may be from a poor memory, but I recall very little about that first day in this new position. I occupied the president's office, which was a very small room at the south end of the hall on the first floor of the Administration Building. My father's desk was in its usual place, where I left it. Too, his Royal typewriter was situated on the left side of the desk, where he had typed many of his own letters. Two chairs, along with a straight-backed desk chair, completed the furniture in the room. No changes were to be made for many months.

My first "problem," if such it could be termed, was how to sign my name. Should it be "James Lowell," "James L.", "J. L." or "J. Lowell?" I tried it all four ways, and then decided to use "J. Lowell." Some real problems were to come my way in the weeks to come.

The most immediate need seemed to be getting ready for the 1937-1938 school year, which was only about four weeks away. Assisting in this, as far as the physical facilities were concerned, was Sanford Kemper, who had been with my father when he died. Too, Brother Snodgrass and the regular summer workers were of help in preparing the dorm and Administration Building for occupancy. In the office I had the help of Lela Stone, who had been my father's secretary for four years. She was well acquainted with the office procedures, so we continued as in the past in this regard. My mother was in her role in food services, assisted by Mrs. Maude Lawhon.

Academically, no changes were made. We continued teaching four years of college and two years of high school. Faculty members, as listed in the 1938 yearbook, THE GRAYSON-IAN, included J. O. Snodgrass (Vice President and Bible); T. M. Burgess (Bursar, Psychology and Education); Ray L. Kelley (Registrar and English); Lonnie E. Dever (Church His-

tory and Christian Ministries); R. D. Scott (Bible); George H. Pratt (Philosophy and Religious Education); Majel L. Kelley (German); Edna Mathews Warfel (English); Beth Perisho Pratt (Science); and Thursa Horton (Piano). I was included to teach Political Science and History.

Planning the class schedule did not seem to be a major problem in those days. The usual plan was to draw lines on the blackboard in Room 15, insert the names of teachers, along with the classes each was scheduled to teach, as well as the hours of the day, beginning with the first period class at 7:00 a. m. This was done the night before the day of registration. There was no pre-registration. We often had very little advance notice of the arrival of students. I remember one student, as late as the nineteen fifties, who came on registration day without having made any advance plans, at least in telling us he was to arrive. Too, this sometimes happened in more recent years. Back in the thirties, as time for school arrived, we hoped that enough students would come to make the school year a success. There were those who did notify the school of their impending arrival.

Contributions from Christian people, giving as individuals and through their congregations, have always been vital to the ongoing of Kentucky Christian College. Year by year this has been true. My first contribution, as President, came from Mr. Banning Hopping, Shreve, Ohio. So far as I can remember, I never met Mr. Hopping, though he continued his contributions for many years.

Along this same line, it should be made known that contributions dropped off dramatically after the passing of J. W. Lusby. This remained true after my appointment by the Board. Looking back on the situation I feel I can understand. Under my father the school was largely a "one-man" operation, though he did have the advice and consent, on major policies and issues, of the Board of Trustees. Then my mother served as ad interim, or "Acting Temporary President," to be followed by me, on August 7. I was twenty-two years of age, single, and with little experience in administration. No one knew, of a certainty, just what was going to happen: whether the school would continue or, as had been forecast early in its history, die a natural death or whether the school would now be changed into another type institution. Those of us who were nearest to the situation had little doubt what would happen! We were going to see the school continue in like manner as in the past! Yet I can understand why some people had their doubts.

Sometime during these early months I made the following statement, evidently at a faculty meeting:

" . . . the indebtedness of the school, with the farm excepted, is lower than at any other time during the past year

and a half.

"That many have been falsely reporting, without any knowledge of the facts, that CNI would exist no longer than this year; that the reports were probably made for their own benefit, and also to be a direct injury to the present administration.

"That CNI is no worse off now than at any other time in the past 20 years and definitely better off than some of those years; that prospects for the future are definitely good; that it will be a definite help if the members of the faculty will assist in every way possible in doing more for the ongoing of the school."

Those remarks sound like the 1938-1939 school year. I do remember some faculty problems, with one of the main members being dropped from our teaching staff about the same time.

As already stated, the doubts which people had as to our continuance as a school showed up where it hurt the most, in regular contributions. One month (February, 1938) stands out very vividly in my memory. Our total contributions for that month came to about \$85.00! While other months were not as low as that of February, they were all low enough to cause difficulty in paying our obligations, such as salaries, food, and utilities. I well remember crossing the street when I would see one of our creditors approaching! I remember mailing some checks where I "forgot" to sign my name, the purpose being to gain a few more days time! I remember the need to mail a letter soliciting contributions and then having to wait until enough money arrived to pay the postage (three cents for a letter at that time)!

My appeal letter dated September 18, 1937 contained the following paragraph: "Although we are very meagerly supplied with the material things of life, we have faith in the Master sufficient to know that everything will work out all right. I am sure our friends will continue their support during the coming year, and will, in turn, aid us in securing new friends who will help us carry on by their prayers and contributions of money and food."

That letter was full of confidence, and contained not one hint of doubt as to the future. The same attitude was expressed in a letter dated February 22, 1938: "Working for Christ is a pleasure which both of us enjoy, although our work seems to be different. Both are necessary. Someone has to have the oversight of institutions where ministers can secure training and education in their preparation for later life. But such work as mine would be futile if there were no loyal Christians throughout the nation who were willing to assist in every way possible to keep the cause of Christ from suffering. During the past few months the friends of Christian Normal Institute have 'stood-by.' However, there is yet much to be accomplished. It is necessary

that those who have thus far either forgotten or neglected, give their assistance for the cause of education for Christ."

Somehow, we survived, and did so without anyone suing us for the amounts due them. Too, we were able to pay our teachers every dime which was promised them, though there were occasions when it was not done on time. Of course, our utility bills were paid on time, as there would have been problems if left unpaid. The exception to that statement of teachers being paid all that was promised them does not really apply to some of us "at the top." For example, my monthly salary had been established at \$31.50 per month when I began teaching in 1935, and a Board of Trustees committee had been appointed by Chairman E. J. Meacham to consider a salary for the president. This was an entirely new situation, as my father had never been on salary. This committee never did report, so my salary remained at \$31.50 for several years (until November 4, 1943), when the full Board established a salary for the president, which also included teaching duties. That amount was \$75.00 monthly. However, that first school year we only had funds available to pay me for five months, and only a little more often the next year. Lela Stone, who was supposed to be paid \$10.00 monthly, was paid only five months the first year. My mother continued as had my father, and never received a salary for her services. The school did pay for our utilities, and provide some of our food supplies.

During these early days we had chapel five times weekly. The custom was for the president to have the first service which, according to past years, was composed mostly of announcements. Sometime in August I met William Edward Porter on Main Street in Grayson. He was a recent graduate, and we had been partners in many school debates and tennis matches. He informed me that he would certainly like to attend that first chapel service; that he would sit on the front row and heckle me. It was a feeling of relief to note that he was not present for my first service! Although I had engaged in many debates while in classes, making a speech in chapel was new to me. So was preparing and delivering sermons, which I had never done before.

Incidentally, my father often expressed the feeling that the president of the college should not be a preacher. He believed, quite sincerely, that most preachers did not have the business "know-how" to administer a college, at least the financial portions. Observation seems to indicate that his feelings on this subject are all too true where the operation of some of the Bible Colleges has been turned over entirely to ministers. It is a sad commentary that most of the Bible Colleges which have had financial problems have had these problems almost entirely because the Board of

Trustees entrusted the school to men who did not have the business acumen to do the job. It was my father's feeling that a business man should have the final authority in business affairs, even though someone else, even a minister, might be president.

Our student roster of 1937-1938 shows an enrollment of 75 in college classes and 16 in high school, making a grand total of 91 students. Of these 75 college students 39 were men and 36 were women. Of this total, 25 men and 14 women went into some kind of Christian work. It is interesting to note that many of the students were older than I. This did not pose too great a problem, except in cases where discipline was necessary.

The college enrollment for 1938-1939 showed a slight increase, with 79 students attending. Of this total 44 were men and 35 were women. A total of 23 men and 10 women entered some type of Christian service.

Personally, I had more responsibilities in the administration of the school than ever before and, at the same time, there was no lessening in the responsibilities of past years. I continued to teach just as many college and high school subjects as during the past two years. I continued as editor of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL. Being editor of a country newspaper in those days usually meant doing everything there was to do, from gathering news and selling advertisements to setting the type, making up the forms, putting the paper "to bed," and mailing it out. The family continued operation of the Carter County Fair, and I was involved in this during the summer.

Looking back, I am amazed that I could follow the schedule which seemed to be a necessity for several years. For example, all of my mornings and part of the afternoons were spent at the college; about mid-afternoon I would go to the printing office, work there until late afternoon, and come home for the evening meal; then return to the printing office until the work for that day was completed. There seemed to be much more work during the first three days of the week. At times I did not see my mother all week, and we lived in the same house!

After a few months a new dimension was added to my schedule: traveling on weekends in behalf of the college. It was not long until this became a weekly occurrence, usually with a trio or quartet. My first appointment was at Allentown, Ohio, where Foster Sizemore, one of our students, was minister. My entire presentation lasted just eight minutes! I improved the length in the next few months! I can remember being away from home, on weekends, for as many as three to four months at a time, usually traveling on Saturday for the services on Sunday. Too, it might be noted that I never received extra salary for doing this traveling, though in

later years I was paid mileage for the use of my car.

Another job which I had never done was writing copy for THE MOUNTAIN CALL, the predecessor to our paper, THE VOICE. I had been involved in printing this paper, as it was done at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL. Another new job, for me, was the writing of letters, pamphlets, and other publicity material, including the college catalog. Looking back, I should have written more articles for THE MOUNTAIN CALL; however, at the time it seemed best to re-use articles which my father had written, so this was the procedure for that first school year. Later, as the years came and went, our school paper became more and more a "news" paper, without overlooking the continuing need for requesting funds for operation and for special projects.

Then there was the school work program, along with the newly-purchased J. W. Lusby Memorial Farm (which had been so designated by the Board of Trustees). The work program had been a part of the college since the beginning, but was re-organized somewhat in March, 1938. It was not nearly as elaborate as in later years, but it was a vital part of our operation. It was essential that we have cooks, dishwashers, fellows to fire the furnaces, cut the grass, clean the classrooms, etc. Supervision was, and continued to be, a problem for many years. There have been those, even in a Bible College, who have taken advantage of every opportunity to get by with as little as possible, not only in the classrooms, but also in the work program. Some have even over-stated the hours they would work! To have a crew of fellows report 36 hours time in firing one furnace in one day, where only one fellow was required to be on duty, and then not in the middle of the night, amply illustrates the situation. Many meetings were required in an effort to obtain complete honesty in this and other work-program affairs. I have often wondered how students with this type of attitude have fared in life! Too, there were those who would work when someone was actually supervising them, and do very little at other times. I am pleased to state that this was the attitude of the lazy minority, and that most of our students were honest in doing their work and in the hours reported on the job.

The farm, all 769 acres of it, posed another problem. The idea behind the farm was to provide additional work programs for our students and, hopefully, more food supplies. For the most part we had at least two farmers as renters, raising crops and cattle for sale. Yet there was plenty of acreage for student workers, if only the time element could have been solved. The students were here during the spring months, which was planting time, but left after the school term for the summer vacation. This meant that those of us who remained, and that included myself, had to assume any

added responsibilities of cultivation, harvesting and/or canning. The problem was that we did not always have the help available to take on these added responsibilities, along with the on-campus work program. The canning of food seemed to be a never-ending summer job, supervised by my mother. Especially was this true when green beans and blackberries were ready for canning. Brother Snodgrass actually rigged up some kind of outside cooker where we could can many jars of green beans, and other products, at the same time. We did not lose through owning the J. W. Lusby Memorial Farm; neither did we gain in the manner for which the original purchase was made. At the time we raised hay for a herd of several milk cows, which meant another morning and evening job. There were times, especially during vacation days during the school year, when it was necessary for me to assist in the care and milking of our cows. Too, the farm was not paid for in full, so we had an additional drain on our funds as we made regular payments to eliminate that indebtedness.

The farm was a sore spot with me in another way. Someone on the Board of Trustees believed that one good way to use these acres was to develop an apple orchard. Who had the idea first, I do not know. All of my correspondence on the subject was with the Board Chairman, who wanted us to transplant several hundred apple trees to the farm. A letter dated November 30, 1937 was received by Brother Snodgrass, and a part of it follows: "Now as to the suggestions previously made about fruit trees and orchard. I had a good proposition as to fruit trees. At least it appealed to me. Could have bought 100 to 200 trees at half usual price asked and in addition a donation of half as many trees as we would buy. That is, could have bought 150 trees for catalog price of 50. Or 300 trees at catalog price of 100. And the orchardist strongly recommended that these trees be set out in October or November. Of course I thought he should know much more about such things than I do. However, since you could not make ready to put out any trees I have abandoned the idea of an orchard or any fruit trees on C. N. I. farm or grounds for all time. I beg your pardon for having made the suggestion."

Setting out 300 or more fruit trees would have been a tremendous task, not only in placing the trees on the hills of the farm, where there was just one small valley, used for crops, but also in spraying, picking and processing, provided we were successful in producing apples. Our area is not at all conducive to growing apples, as the trees which most farmers have only produce a good crop about every three years. I was fully persuaded, even at age twenty-two, that this was a project we should not attempt. That many apple trees, with good prospects for failure two out of every

three years, seemed to me to be something to be avoided. And avoid it I did, along with the counsel and advice of Brother Snodgrass, even though a Board member or so became disenchanted with my decision. It was not long until the membership of the Board began to change. How many of these changes were due to apples I do not know. Other considerations in the operation of the college could have been involved, and probably were. I have always felt that there were folk, both on the Board and on the faculty, who would have liked to have made all of the decisions in administration during my first two years, as well as a minority in later years. However, it is my feeling that the folk with the most information should be the ones to make the decisions.

Another situation which could have been a problem: it was necessary, in those days, for someone to go to the Post Office each morning to bring the mail back to the campus. This had been done, in earlier years, by one of the faculty members. But now, with me as the new president, when I received the mail from the Post Office, with mail addressed to the school, it was always opened. It became necessary to tell this faculty member to let me open college mail, as that was my responsibility. I did not know the motive of this faculty member opening all of the letters, but I did know it was not a proper procedure.

Earlier in this chapter I mentioned the subject of discipline. My father had been a very strict disciplinarian. This was true whether in the classroom or out of it. Personally I have, of necessity, been involved in various discipline problems over the years, even to the point of sending one young man home during exam week of the second semester. Discipline procedures have always bothered me. It seems to me that a preacher really ought to be a Christian; and, if a Christian, should not get involved in those things which require discipline. The other side of the situation is that, sometimes, by using discipline, along with genuine concern, it has been possible to aim some students in the right direction, and many of these have become good preachers and Christian workers. I have never liked these problems of discipline, but my first two years brought me face-to-face with the necessity of it. I do like to see individuals who have "disciplined" themselves in living the Christian life.

Several progressive items marked these first two school years. For example, we continued the construction of log cabins for housing purposes. The logs now came from the school farm, and Sanford Kemper supervised actual construction. These one-room cabins were built for about \$100.00 each, not including labor, much of which came from the work program. These cabins were originally occupied by single men students. They were heated by small coal space heaters,

and each occupant was responsible for his own heat. Bath facilities were in the Administration Building. We eventually had sixteen of these cabins, all of which were later expanded to include two rooms and bath, and were then occupied by married couples. By today's standards these cabins would definitely be sub-par housing, and I doubt if anyone would want to live in them. However, for a few years they served a real purpose. Without them there are many men and women in Christian work who probably would not be serving except for the fact that they were willing to "rough it" in one of our cabins. We built cabins through the war years, and used them even after we obtained some housing (barracks) from the government after World War II.

Not too many people are aware of the fact that many of us at Kentucky Christian College (then CNI) had a leading part in the establishment of the first Christian Service Camp in this area. I remember meeting with the ministers of this area, in Russell, Kentucky, to plan the first camp, which was held on our campus in Grayson. Very few Christian Service Camps were in operation in the country at that time, during the late nineteen thirties. The only one we knew anything about was the one at Erieside, near Painesville, Ohio. I had never been to a camp, but served as Dean for the first one on our campus. The college made our facilities available without charge, although the camp was responsible for the utilities and any breakage during the time. We expanded from one week to several weeks before the camp eventually purchased property at Ona, West Virginia, and moved there in the early nineteen sixties. There was one negative result of the camp on our campus: we could not really begin our clean-up for the opening of the next school year until the camp was finished. There were positive results: many young people made their decisions to enter specialized Christian work during the weeks on our campus, and many of them enrolled at Kentucky Christian College. While the camp met on our campus they used practically all of our facilities, along with the labor of many of our people as camp workers. In the process the college sometimes received much criticism from some of the deans and other workers, and little of the thanks for our facilities.

One of our weekly chapel services was in the form of a radio program, which was broadcast over WCMI, Ashland. Each Thursday a singing group, speaker and announcer would make the trip to Ashland and present the daily chapel service. A radio was placed in the college chapel for students to listen to the program of the day.

Another of my "inheritances" from past years was an Advisory Board, which was composed of a group of men and women, the purpose being to give advice and counsel on the operation of the school. I do not remember any meetings on

the campus, but they may have given advice through the mail. Many of these folk were affiliated with the Disciples of Christ which, at that time, was just beginning to be a "problem" to schools such as ours. We were not affiliated with Unified Promotion. As to the Advisory Board, no attempt was made to completely cancel them as a Board. Rather, we ceased the publication of their names, either on our letterhead or in the catalog. In this manner the Advisory Board "died" a natural death, and we disposed of some names who might have been a "problem."

During these two years I attended two International Conventions, one in Denver, Colorado, and the other in Richmond, Virginia. We took a college display to both conventions. The Unified Promotion situation came up several times at both conventions, and I could see very little which was accomplished for the school, with the exception of a few people who became good friends. For example, I met one couple in Denver who became regular contributors, at \$5.00 each month, and who continued their gifts until they died some thirty years later. At Richmond the same was true, and I met a young student minister from Johnson Bible College (Marvin Mathews) who has been a fine friend of our family all these years. The only other International Convention I ever attended, this time with no display, was at Columbus, Ohio. A small group of our students wanted to attend, so we made the trip in my car. We did not stay for the entire program. On the way home we noticed a street carnival in Circleville, Ohio, which we enjoyed very much.

During my second year one of the faculty drew up a Constitution for what was termed the "Student Council of Christian Normal Institute." They were to have elected officers, chosen from the student body, along with a faculty sponsor. The president of the college was to function as an "Advisor" to the student council. Then the paragraph read as follows: "He shall have the power of veto over any decision of the Student Council: Provided however, That the Student Council shall have the power to over-rule his veto by an affirmative vote of five of its members, after hearing his view on the matter in question."

To me this was placing the responsibility of making major school decisions upon those who, in no way, could be fully informed as to the operation of the school. The document stated that the "purposes of this Student Council are to create moral standards and rules of discipline, to maintain discipline and order, and to discharge student problems." There remains the possibility that, if confined to those areas, the council idea might have worked very well, but there was always the chance of the Council either functioning, or attempting to function, in areas completely outside their realm. The constitution did not spell out the areas

where they could work, or the areas where they were not to be concerned. And those who knew most about the college and its operation could have been over-ruled by the vote of five students!

The Constitution, and Student Council idea, died a natural death. I did not give it my approval. One professor soon left our employ. However, even his services had been slightly questionable, as some felt he had definite leanings toward the liberalization policies of the United Christian Missionary Society. I did not want our school to attain a reputation of harboring those of that viewpoint, so it did not upset me at all when he left.

During one of the summers, I think 1938, a retired Christian minister, member of our Board of Trustees, appeared on our campus, evidently at the insistence of another person (I thought it was the Chairman of the Board), to visit us for a short time. None of us knew, for certain, just why he came. While on the campus he continued to make rather pointed inquiries into every facet of our operation. Lela Stone, who had worked as my secretary during the 1937-1938 school year, had gone home for the summer. Brother Snodgrass and I decided to make a quick trip to North Middletown and ask her to return for a few days to work in the office. That was the announced motive, but the real reason was to try to learn the purpose the visitor had on our campus. The ploy was successful. We learned that he was on the campus, in fact, to "spy" on me and my mother in the operation of the school, and to report his views on whether or not things were being handled properly. Nothing ever came of his visit, so far as I know, other than he was just another source of irritation insofar as the mystery of his arrival, and departure, were concerned. His report, assuming one was made, could have been reflected, in a short time, in the fact that there were changes in membership of the Board of Trustees, including the Chairman, E. J. Meacham, who left this position sometime between August and December, 1938. His resignation is noted in the Board minutes of December 2, 1938, and finally accepted on May 22, 1939.

In February, 1938, the Board hired A. L. Boatright as Field Representative, "with salary and expense not to be more than \$200.00 per month," according to the Board minutes. Mr. Boatright continued to live in Lexington, Kentucky, and made visitations to congregations in behalf of the college. Many of the congregations he visited were affiliated with the UCMS, and they usually listened politely, but did very little toward meeting the financial problems of the school. I remember making a visit with him to a congregation in Washington, D. C., where we had an evening appointment, with a small crowd, and practically no result. I went with him to a congregation in western Pennsylvania,

where we had a Sunday morning appointment. We did receive a contribution to cover expenses, but we have never been in the budget of this congregation, although we have heard from them on rare occasions. After several months, with few results, we came to a parting of the ways. Mr. Boatright resigned on June 20, 1941. At least the obligation of \$200.00 monthly was eliminated.

The Board minutes of May 23, 1938 record the selection of Joseph Severance, one of the Trustees, as "financial agent for the school, effective June 1." So far as I know that was the conclusion of the matter. The Board minutes do not reflect any successes, financially, from this arrangement, and I do not remember Mr. Severance reporting any contributions.

A yearbook was published in 1938, with Rudy Moss as Editor, Robert Scott as Art Editor, Gerald Bright as Business Editor, Robert Warfel as Photographer, Alva Sizemore and Charles Boyd in charge of circulation, and Ray L. Kelley as Faculty Advisor. This book was known as the GRAYSONIAN, and was dedicated to J. W. Lusby, "whose life of service was a shining expression of the teachings of the Master. His earnest endeavors to serve his fellow man, to guide the lives of young men and women, and to mold their character was the paramount consideration of his entire life--fulfillment of his deepest desires."

This annual contains a view of the campus, including all four buildings, plus one of our log cabins. Only three cars are visible, and the trees and shrubbery are very small. The new Alma Mater was included.

One portion of the annual was a listing of graduate students. Four graduate students were named: Morris Beard, Carl Ledbetter, Foster Sizemore, and Robert S. Scott. The latter two finished their courses, and received the Master of Arts degree from the college, the only two such degrees ever issued at C. N. I. (later KCC). After one year the program was discontinued.

There was no annual in 1939, but we did have issues the next two years, 1940 and 1941, after which this publication was discontinued for a time.

There were nine high school graduates, ten Junior College graduates, six "Senior College" (or A. B.) graduates, and two M. A. graduates in 1938, a total of twenty-seven. There was a drop in total graduates in 1939, with five from high school (our last class in that department), four from Junior College, and five from Senior College. Baccalaureate and Commencement speakers in 1938 were Crayton Brooks and E. L. McNabb; in 1939 Edwin Errett, Editor of CHRISTIAN STANDARD, and J. A. Burns.

At long last these two years were concluded. Before another year arrived Lela Stone and I were married, on August

8, 1939. How does a fellow propose to his secretary? Dictate a question to that effect, as did the governor of one of our southern states? To briefly cover my case, I "popped the question" on February 18, 1939. She said "Yes," and I placed an engagement ring on her finger. We agreed to keep our engagement secret, as we felt there might be some problems at the school. And keep it a secret we did, along with the date for our wedding ceremony!

The next day, on Sunday, February 19, I came down with pneumonia, or so my doctor said. I was quite ill for about two weeks. I wondered if getting engaged affected everyone the same way!

While I was sick one of our students, a resident of Neal Hall, our dormitory for girls, took some water to the Health Department to have it tested and analyzed. Our water at the time came from a deep drilled well, and I learned later that this girl was quite upset over a well as a source of water on the campus. The report came back that our water was highly contaminated, and that we had to do something immediately to solve the problem. There was just one thing to do, and that was to cease using our own well and make a hook-up with the Grayson water system. It was probably to our advantage to make the change, as our well was having a struggle to provide sufficient water for campus personnel. However, the method used, along with the deception which was involved, was not really appreciated. You see, this girl got her water samples, not from our water pipes, but from one of the commodes in her dorm! It is true, not every student who attends a Bible College is honest and upright in all of his or her dealings, and this is a situation which proved that fact!

Our students surmised that Lela and I were engaged. At one of the banquets we were seated at a table with a cake which had a bride and groom on it. I was scheduled for "Remarks," and I am sure their feeling was that I would use this occasion to announce our engagement. I did make some "remarks," but not one word about being engaged.

One of the summer workers told us it was not possible for us to get married without her knowing it. On the evening of August 7, Lela and I packed our suitcases and loaded them in my car. On the morning of August 8 we worked at our jobs as usual--in the office and at the printing office. We ate our noon meal in the dormitory with all the other summer workers. Upon leaving the dining room we did not go back to our work, but prepared ourselves for an early afternoon wedding. Brother J. O. Snodgrass married us in the living room of my mother's home, with very few in attendance: my mother, Doris Littrell (my niece), and Ruth Stone (Lela's sister). We left immediately, driving through the campus, which meant going by Neal Hall, and passing the girl who had made her brags,

who was seated on the front porch of the dormitory, completely unaware of what had just transpired.

The school year 1939-1940 began with a "married" president, instead of a "single" president.

All Kinds of Work. In my earlier days, even after becoming president, I did not hesitate to join in the work at just about any job on the campus which needed to be done. For example, I carried bundles of shingles up a ladder to the roof of Snodgrass Hall (the first Snodgrass Hall) while Clarence Newcomb nailed them on. I helped wire the cabins, dig ditches, sweep floors, run sanding machines, buffing machines, paint, hoe in the garden, put up hay, rake hay, bail hay, pick strawberries, transplant trees, etc., etc. Name something to be done, and I have probably attempted it, at one time or another.

Gift of Shoes. We received a pair of shoes in the mail once from a man who asked that we give them to a needy student. He said "they hurt my feet and sorely try my religion."

Letter of Criticism. We received a letter of criticism from a preacher one year who was upset because, as he said, he had heard that "we were going modern." In checking him, I discovered that he was listed in the Disciples of Christ Yearbook. I promptly wrote and denied his contention, and remarked that I was not listed in said Yearbook, and had no intention of being listed therein! The inference, I hoped, was perfectly clear!

M. B. Madden. When I attended my first North American Christian Convention as president of CNI, one of the frequent visitors at our display table was Mr. M. B. Madden, veteran missionary to Japan. It was not at all uncommon for someone to approach our table and address him as "President Lusby," that individual not knowing either of us. I suppose they thought the president of a college should be rather elderly, and with a beard, as was Brother Madden. The confusion was rather amusing.

Big Problem. I learned, very early in my term, that one of the greatest problems, student-wise, was in trying to make Christians out of some who wanted to be preachers.

Have Own Counsel. The president of a college usually has very few people in whom he can confide. It is similar to the minister of a church who is the only member of the con-

gregation without a minister! Very often it is necessary to keep your own counsel. One expression which I have used over the years was that "I do not believe in breaking silence unless I can improve on it!"

Self-Sufficient. One person made this inquiry: "When will you be self-sufficient?" The answer was rather obvious: "When there ceases to be a need for preachers!"

Cup of Sugar. One of our neighbors came to the house to borrow a cup of sugar during our wedding ceremony. She got the sugar, and the situation was handled so efficiently that the fact a wedding was in progress was not realized by the neighbor.

The Cemeteries. One of my jobs was the management of the two cemeteries just across the road from the college campus. One of these came to KCC through the estate of Brother J. O. Snodgrass. I well remember the necessity of laying off graves during all seasons of the year; mowing the grass during the summer months; making deeds, etc. One observation: it was quite easy to tell who church-related people were when they had deaths in their family, as opposed to those who had no church affiliation. The church-related people were always composed as they purchased graves or attended funerals; the non-church people were usually very emotional, as though this event was the end, which it probably was!

CHAPTER TWELVE

THE WAR YEARS

World War II did not affect the school to any great degree until the United States entered the conflict in December, 1941. We continued as in years past, but it did seem that our financial situation was improving, though quite slowly. The so-called depression years were in the past; the economy was improving with the advent of war. But the dangers of a world-wide conflict were imminent. The United States intended to remain neutral, but many unneutral acts in favor of friendly countries was to bring us into the conflict.

My schedule was largely unchanged. My mornings and early afternoons were spent at CNI; late afternoons, and from two to three evenings every week were spent working at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL office; too, and until gasoline rationing, many of my weekends were spent on the road representing the school.

Our 1939-1940 school year began with a new teacher on the faculty. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Fisher moved to our campus, living in the original Snodgrass Hall, and he was scheduled to teach Bible subjects. However, Mr. Fisher was destined to be with us for just one month. While working on his new home he injured his hand, and the result was blood poisoning. He died after being on our faculty for exactly one month. The 1940 annual was dedicated to him. He was buried in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, after which Mrs. Fisher returned to our campus. In a very short time she became our teacher of missions, a position she retained for several years. Mrs. Fisher also helped in sponsoring a very important campus organization, the Priscilla Club, for the wives of ministerial students.

The teaching void, with the death of Mr. Fisher, was filled by a re-arrangement of other teachers, and by calling on some of the area ministers for assistance. E. Dean Barr, then minister of the Sixth Avenue Church of Christ, Huntington, West Virginia, was especially helpful in teaching for a period of several weeks. Then, with the opening of the second semester in early January, Harry L. Barr, of Missouri,

was added to the faculty, a position he retained for a few months. (Harry L. Barr and E. Dean Barr were not related).

I note from the annual that Brother J. O. Snodgrass was now the Acting Chairman of the Board of Trustees. It was not long until he was elected Chairman. This occurred on June 3, 1940. My relationship with Brother Snodgrass was always very excellent. We conferred regularly on school affairs, and agreed on every course of action before any move was made. It was a pleasure to have this arrangement. Too, Brother Snodgrass, though in advancing years, understood the work of the school and contributed immensely in several areas. I remember one occasion when it was necessary to release a professor. This particular professor was holding two jobs: teaching with us at CNI, and also minister of a local congregation. It seemed to us that he was not being "loyal" to the administration. His teaching was satisfactory, but after hours, among the students and with the general public, he spent much time in criticizing, not just me, personally, but others at the school. After undergoing this situation for some time, we decided to let him go. Brother Snodgrass and I did this together, and I certainly appreciated his support, for doing something like that has never been easy for me. I learned very early in my presidency that it pays tremendous dividends to have only those teachers and staff members who work in harmony with each other. Unfortunately, there would be other times in the coming years when problems of this same nature would arise, always with the same result. I do not want to leave the impression that our operation was that of a dictatorship. My office door was always open, and folk who had something to contribute in a positive way were always welcome and encouraged to make suggestions, after which we could work out the most appropriate manner to implement, drop, or revise the ideas which were presented.

Mr. T. M. Burgess is listed as Bursar in the 1940 annual. He had served in this position in earlier years at another school. With us he also taught Psychology and Mathematics. Mr. Burgess had his eccentricities, but no one ever doubted his faithfulness to his job. He worked closely with students and their accounts. He also set up a system of keeping records which, looking back on them, was very little different from the system of accounting which was instituted (or re-instituted) several years later.

Earlier I mentioned Mrs. Fisher. She was largely responsible for the organization of the Priscilla Club on our campus. My wife, Lela, helped in this regard also. The Priscilla Club was composed of all the wives of ministerial students, along with women faculty members. They met regularly, and the programs were designed to help prepare these ladies for their work as the wives of ministers. They met

for the first time in September, 1939, and have continued to this day. Mrs. Fisher remained as Sponsor as long as she lived on our campus.

Another organization was our Volunteer Mission Band, which began during the 1939-1940 school year, with J. O. Snodgrass as Sponsor. This group of students was composed of those who were vitally interested in missions, particularly the "foreign" field. They, too, met regularly to study some phase of missions. They also helped in sponsoring the visitation of missionaries to the campus. Eventually the name of this organization was changed to the current name, the "Matheteuo Society." It was told on one student that he brought his band instrument to college, the purpose being to play in the "Mission Band." I doubt the truthfulness of that statement, but the change was made at about the same time the story was making the rounds.

Other campus organizations included the Utopian Literary Society, the Phi Delta Literary Society, the Christian Endeavor, and some musical groups. The literary societies were originally established with the serious purpose of study, debate and information, and were not designed for the amusement and entertainment of the student body. After many years these organizations deteriorated into amusement-only groups, meaning that they had lost their purpose of existence. It was in the 1970s that both "literary" societies were discontinued. Moral: when the purpose of existence is lost there follows deterioration!

The 1940 annual pictures the Ministerial Association. There are twenty-four in the picture, including J. O. Snodgrass and Thomas A. Dale, who joined the faculty in 1938.

The flag pole at the front of the campus, near the two large evergreen trees, was erected by the Phi Delta Literary Society in the spring of 1940.

Our Class of 1940 was composed of five graduates: the Class of 1941 had six graduates, including Donald A. Nash and Alice Morgan, both of whom soon joined the faculty.

It is important to note that the membership in the Ministerial Association was increasing, indicating the growth in emphasis of those planning to enter Christian work. Mrs. J. W. Lusby is listed as Dean of Women, and the 1940 annual was dedicated to her, "whose Christian LIFE has been one of service to HIM and to C. N. I."

After the 1940-1941 school year there were no more annuals for several years, probably due to the fact that the United States entered World War II. These war years, like depression years, were very difficult ones at the school. We continued to operate, as in past years, but with some uncertainty as to our enrollment year by year. An article in CHRISTIAN STANDARD (September 28, 1940) does report an increase in enrollment.

We did not lose students to the draft once they were enrolled, but we did observe a definite trend which indicated that more and more young men were entering the armed services shortly after high school. We lost only one student, a Senior, who was scheduled to complete all of his work at the close of the first semester, early in January. His draft papers arrived at his home address and, as he would be home for Christmas in just a few days, these papers were not forwarded to him at the college. By the time he got home for Christmas the time limit had expired, and he was called to the service. We waived the two weeks which were yet needed for graduation, and he was a member of our Class of 1942, though absent. Other students volunteered for the service, and at least one of these, a young man whose home was in Ashland, Kentucky, was killed in action.

Our ministerial students were, for the most part, classified as 4-D, which was the designation for "Theology" students. The major problem we had seemed to be in the usage of the term "Theology," as specified by the law. Once we could persuade a Draft Board that a student preparing for the Christian Ministry, the term we used, was, in fact, a student of "Theology," we did not have much trouble.

As for myself and the draft, that was altogether another problem. I think I must have gone the entire "A" circuit, concluding with "I-A," which was the last step before being inducted into the armed services. On February 17, 1945, while some of us were moving a 700 (actually 696) pound box of paper at the JOURNAL office, my middle finger on my left hand was mashed at the fingernail to the point where an amputation was necessary. This happened in late afternoon. I immediately ran to the hospital, two blocks away, where Dr. J. Watts Stovall gave the verdict: immediate amputation, just back of the fingernail. While they were preparing for surgery I had enough time to call Lela on the telephone. My first words to her were: "Do you mind if I have my finger amputated?" And she did not know that I had mashed my finger! I really did not have much choice. The surgery was done that afternoon, and I was permitted to go home for the night.

The point of the story is this: on the next day's mail, which was February 18 and our engagement anniversary, I received my "Greetings" from the President of the United States with orders to report for a physical examination on March 8, preliminary to induction into the armed forces. There were rumors about town that I had mashed my finger on purpose, but that was not true. My physical was in Huntington, West Virginia, and a large number from our county were included. They named me "Corporal" for the trip to Huntington and return. The result was that I failed, based on the recent surgery. I was then re-scheduled, and my next

physical exam was on May 8, which was V-E (Victory in Europe) Day. That was the last I ever heard from my Draft Board, except to receive another "A," the card issued to those who would not be called. Although I had been able to obtain deferment for our ministerial students, I never did succeed in obtaining such for myself.

The war years were difficult in other ways. Take, as an example, the use of ration books. We were required, by law, to have the students turn in their ration books when they enrolled. These were to be kept up-to-date, with us tearing out the coupons which would be voided through the time they were in school. They could obtain their books for the purchase of shoes, when this was necessary. As for the college, we were issued the necessary papers and stamps in bulk from the local county office in charge of these matters. A good friend of the college, Mr. A. C. Jarvis, was head of the ration office, and most of our problems were solved without much difficulty. Our primary problem was in having enough money to buy all the food which was needed at the dining room.

Travel during the war years was a problem. This included the purchase of tires. I had two new tires in my basement when the war began, but turned them in upon the call of the government. Gasoline became a problem, too. I was issued a good "letter" for gasoline purchases, but it was still necessary to plan carefully. We solved the tire problem with re-treading, and the gasoline problem by traveling less. As for a car, I had purchased a new car just before the war began, getting the next to last vehicle available in Grayson, and this car was destined to be in use until it was replaced with a 1948 model. These were problems which everyone seemed to have, so we took them all in stride. At no time did we endeavor to enter a black market operation to ease our various difficulties.

As for graduates, our records show eight from four-year courses of study and four from Junior College in 1942. This increased to twelve and three in 1943; to nine and one in 1944; and four and five in 1945. There were twenty-five men graduates in these four classes (1942-1945), and twenty-two of them, or eighty-eight percent, entered the Christian Ministry; of the women graduates, a total of seven, seventy-one percent, entered Christian work. The percentage for both men and women during these war years was 84.3.

The Baccalaureate and Commencement speakers during these war years were: 1941--Hugh McClellan and F. S. Dowdy; 1942--F. D. Kershner and J. J. Whitehouse; 1943--Robert S. Scott and Orval Morgan; 1944--Cecil Platt and Fred I. Gardner; 1945--Hugh F. Sensibaugh and Enos E. Dowling.

During the war years our housing remained unchanged, with the exception of the addition of log cabins. We eventually

had sixteen cabins on the campus, and these were used, originally, to house single men. The log cabins were used for many years, with a large number of young men being housed while they continued their education.

We realized these cabins would not be the final answer to our housing problems. Like other colleges, we could visualize the return of young men from the armed services, and we felt, without much doubt, that some of them would be making plans to enroll in CNI. With this in mind we began, very early in the war years, to think "men's dormitory." To help finance the project it was decided to reserve fifteen percent of contribution income, the idea being to construct a new dormitory for men just as soon as possible after the war had been concluded. As will be noted later, the Board of Trustees authorized the project, and a new building became a reality soon after the war was over. We continued, then, to house single women in R. B. Neal Hall, to house single men in the new dorm, and to place married students in the cabins. Too, with the end of the war it became apparent that we might qualify for reconstructed army barracks for married students, so we planned toward this possibility. With the new dorm we could cease using some of the rooms in the Administration Building for housing men students, as well as rooms above the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL offices on Hord Street in Grayson. This last-named facility was known as "Bear Cat Hall," and the rooms in the Administration Building as "Peanut Heaven."

The preliminary work for the new dorm was completed during the war years, beginning with Board authorization on November 4, 1943, and actual construction began in 1946. The building was occupied in 1947. This dorm was named in honor of Mr. John Willie Jones of North Middletown, Kentucky, a long-time friend of the college and of our family. In fact, in the early years of my time as president, Lela and I relied on the advice and encouragement of Mr. Jones to a greater extent than anyone else, with the exception of Brother Snodgrass. He was of tremendous help in finding the right answers as we worked in guiding the destiny of the college.

Toward the latter part of the war years it was becoming more and more obvious that the school name "Christian Normal Institute" should be changed. This had been discussed before my father's death, but no action was taken. With a twenty-two year old president some felt we should continue with the old name, for fear people would comment that "that young man is trying to change the purpose of the school." So we let matters stand until 1944. A survey was conducted during that year, primarily among alumni, and several new names for the school were suggested. The "winning" name, which was suggested by both Lela and Bob Warfel, was "Kentucky

Christian College." The motion for the change of name was made by Hugh F. Sensibaugh during his first meeting as a Trustee, and was seconded by W. Lewis Horton, and passed unanimously. We began using the name "Kentucky Christian College" immediately, although it took some months before the change was officially made with the Secretary of State in Frankfort.

The fact that Hugh F. Sensibaugh was on the Board for the above motion was an outgrowth of an alumni meeting, held in Cincinnati. I was not invited to attend, and knew nothing of the meeting until its conclusion. Several alumni met to consider ways and means of advancing the college and, at the November 4, 1943 meeting of the Board they presented resolutions which contained seven basic suggestions, as follows:

Item No. I--Salary of the President. The Board acted to increase the salary of the President to \$75.00 per month.

Item No. II--Other influential ministers should be added to the Board of Trustees. The Board acted to elect two new Trustees, to be filled upon recommendation of the alumni. During the meeting Alva D. Sizemore and Hugh F. Sensibaugh, representatives of the alumni, recommended that Homer E. Sala, the minister at Grayson at the time, be named to the Board of Trustees, and this was done.

Item No. III--The Board should publicize to the Brotherhood at large. Trustee J. J. Whitehouse was directed to talk with the editor of CHRISTIAN STANDARD on this point.

Item No. IV--Itemized financial report. It was noted that financial reports were presented to the Trustees on a regular basis. It was moved by Jones, seconded by Whitehouse, that an issue of THE MOUNTAIN CALL be used to make a financial report.

Item No. V--School to build up the faculty. Trustee J. J. Whitehouse moved, and John W. Jones seconded, that the purpose stated in the resolution was the purpose of the board, and would be done as soon as possible. The motion was approved.

Item No. VI--Field Representative, School Literature, and THE MOUNTAIN CALL be made an interesting newspaper. The Board acted to authorize the president to "pay expenses of a representative of the school engaged in legitimate work for the school." It was in the latter part of the 1940s that a Field Representative joined the staff of the college.

Item No. VII--Carnival. Former President J. W. Lusby, who never took a salary from the school, had made his living from two primary sources: the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL and the Carter County Fair, which always included a carnival. These activities were held on his own private property, and not on college property. The Board made no decision, as this was considered to be a private matter involving the Lusby family. Note: the Carter County Fair ceased to operate shortly

after the involvement of the United States in World War II, and was not re-instituted after the war. Items in the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL indicate that the last year we operated the fair was in 1941.

The Board of Trustees, at this meeting, expressed appreciation for the interest of the alumni, along with an invitation to submit future suggestions to the Board.

To return to a former paragraph, it was an outgrowth of this alumni meeting, along with the meeting of certain alumni with the Board of Trustees, that both Hugh F. Sensibaugh and Alva Sizemore were added to the Board.

It should be noted that W. A. Fite joined the faculty in the fall of 1941, as did Miss Alice Morgan and Miss Hazel Lester. The remainder of the faculty remained the same as in the previous year.

We experimented with a "Visitor's Day" on May 12, 1942. Then, in 1943, we tried another "Visitor's Day," this time during the Thanksgiving season. Neither of these brought many guests to the campus, so were not repeated.

An Akron, Ohio minister, Mr. George Knepper, donated his personal library to the college in 1941. Mention of this fact was carried in the pages of CHRISTIAN STANDARD on January 10, 1942. The college library has received books from many ministers over the years.

Other accomplishments of the early nineteen forties include the following:

The establishment of a Student Loan Fund, in March, 1943.

Inauguration of a Summer School in 1944, this being a result of the need of veterans to "catch up" on the education they had missed while in service. That first Summer School offered The Master Teacher, Principles and Methods of Religious Education, Colonial America, and American Literature. After the real need for returning veterans was past, we ceased offering work in the summer until the late 1970s, when a Post Session was offered.

Lester E. Pifer, as a student, traveled in behalf of the college during the summer of 1943.

The college had several graduates as Chaplains in the armed services, including Carl Ledbetter, Russell Deitch, Rudy Moss, Luke Bolin, Robert S. Scott, E. C. Nance, J. B. Nance, Mitchell W. Phillips and R. Morris Mounts. Another graduate, Chester Werft, served as a secretary at the headquarters of Admiral Nimitz. E. C. Nance authored a book entitled "Faith of Our Fighters."

The college BULLETIN of 1943 (March) announced the following work plans for students: No. 1, \$180.00 and work 200 hours (six hours weekly); No. 2, \$135.00 and work 425 hours (twelve hours weekly); No. 3, \$100.00 and work 600 hours (15 hours weekly); No. 4, \$90.00 and work 650 hours (18 hours weekly); No. 5, \$60.00 and work 4 hours daily.

It was not an accomplishment, but the college suffered a fire in the combined cabin and laundry building in February, 1943. Three washing machines were demolished, along with other damage. The estimated replacement cost was \$550.00. A later report stated that individuals and churches had contributed \$531.00 to help cover most of the cost.

A report in April, 1942, stated that 61 percent of those with baccalaureate degrees from the college were serving as ministers; 10 percent as wives of ministers, and 13 percent as missionaries. This percentage has remained rather constant over the years.

The war years ended with "V-J" Day in the early fall of 1945. It was not long until a new era began.

Was He Perfect? It was during the 1940s that we enrolled a young man who had the announced intention of becoming a Christian minister. He was not here long until he began proclaiming to one and all that he was, in fact, already a Christian minister and that, as such, he could not sin. I observed that this was the type person who should be watched very carefully; that he was the kind who would steal "the shirt off your back" if he thought he could get away with it! This young man did not stay around very long. I was relieved to see him go!

Baptism in Pond. During the nineteen forties one of our students was returning to the campus from a preaching appointment and picked up a hitchhiker. They talked about Christ and the need of individuals to accept Him as Lord and Saviour. About 1:00 a. m. this hitchhiker accepted the Lord and was baptized in a pond near the campus. The story, to this point, is very good. However, this young man stayed on the campus for a period of some weeks, and it was discovered that there was a thief who was stealing, usually on Sunday and Wednesday evenings, while the students and faculty were in church services. To make a long story short, this fellow was the culprit in the case. My mother observed that we had not been entirely scriptural; we should have baptized him and sent him on his way rejoicing!

"Class, Class." Students of the 1940s will long remember Mr. T. M. Burgess and his "My, my, class, class." This seemed to be one of his favorite expressions.

"Help in Draft." Volunteers were used in the county to enroll men for the draft just before the entrance of the United States in World War II. Lela was one of these volunteers, and she signed my draft card.

Four Returned. Sometimes employees can cause a lot of trouble on a Bible College campus by a lack of understanding and often un-Christian conduct. One year we had only four girls return to the campus because of their dissatisfaction with the Dean of Women! I am pleased to report that situations such as this are rather rare.

Why He Listened. Brother W. A. Fite once stated that he listened to every speaker very intently, and for three good reasons: 1) to learn something he might not have thought of himself; 2) to observe the proper way to present the message; and, 3) if neither of the first two reasons were in evidence, to learn how not to do something which would negate the message.

Gift at Funeral. In the early days of my time as president and while I was still active in the printing business, a local resident died whose original home had been in Hungary. He had no relatives here, and was not well known, so did not have many friends. His will provided that each person attending his funeral should receive a contribution of \$1.00, and this information was printed on a little card to be presented all who attended. As the funeral was in progress I told several students they could receive a dollar by going to the graveside. Some were disbelieving, but went anyway. Sure enough, each one came back with his gift.

Radio Program. A northern Kentucky radio station, WCKY, sponsored a series of programs during the late 1930s and early 1940s which spot-lighted communities all over the state. I was invited to Covington to participate and, from a prepared script, gave information about Grayson and Carter County. They took my picture standing before the WCKY microphone. I brought this home and, when Enos Dowling saw it, his comment was that they had left out the "A" in WCKY.

Pictures. I believe it was the United States Navy which advertised for pictures which individuals might have of the Far East, this being sometime during World War II. I made available to them all of the pictures which my father and sister Majel had taken when they visited several Far East areas during their trip around the world in 1931. The evening before the old Administration Building was scheduled for demolition in 1982 I made one last visit through the entire building. On the top floor, "Peanut Heaven" to the fellows who had lived there, I found a box on the floor. Upon opening it I discovered that it contained negatives taken by my father and Majel on their trip around the world. To this date I have not learned just how or when those pictures were placed in that particular location.

"New" Home. Lela and I lived with my mother in the President's Home, or the "big house," as some called it, for thirteen years. It was in 1952 that we borrowed enough money to finance the purchase and remodeling of the old Burgess property, located adjacent to the campus, and moved there. This was our home until we moved to a college-owned home in 1972. The house to which we moved in 1952 required extensive remodeling before we could move in. When we showed the property to our oldest daughter, Nan, and told her we planned to move there, she gave us a look as much as to say "Are you out of your minds?" The home was remodeled and we spent many happy years there.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

AFTER WORLD WAR II (1945-1950)

Just before World War II came to an end the college lost the second of the Co-Founders, Brother J. O. Snodgrass. Except for very brief intervals, when they ministered to congregations away from Grayson, Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass spent all of their time at the college after moving to Kentucky in 1919. Their first home in Grayson was on Third Street, between Lansdowne and Hill Streets; then, during the mid-twenties, they built a house adjacent to the campus, which also housed students, known as Snodgrass Hall. This building should not be confused with the new Snodgrass Hall, the complex dorm on the campus. They lived here until the thirties, when he constructed a small house just across U. S. 60 from the campus. They moved to this house, and this was where Mrs. Snodgrass died in the spring of 1939. At that time Brother Snodgrass moved back to Snodgrass Hall, which was his residence until the time of death on April 23, 1945.

I was on a speaking trip in behalf of the college when Brother Snodgrass died, having filled an appointment in East Prairie, Missouri, where Orby Beard was minister, on Sunday the 22nd. Upon arriving at the train depot in Ashland on Monday evening I was informed of his death earlier that day. Funeral services were conducted from the First Church of Christ in Grayson, with burial in a plot of the Grayson Memorial Park, just across the road from the campus. One of the hymns used during the memorial services was "Faith Is The Victory," and this seemed to be very appropriate for the occasion. Brother Snodgrass had developed the Grayson Memorial Park in his later years, and his portion, which was the major part, became school property at his passing. Incidentally, Brother Snodgrass was seventy-eight years old when he began building the little house near the campus, and he did most of the work himself. I remember his climbing the flag pole near the Administration Building at age seventy-five! More amazing, he did it feet first!

Although Brother Snodgrass was a partner in the founding of Christian Normal Institute, with J. W. Lusby taking the lead, he brought with him certain qualities which should not

be underestimated. He was absolutely sound in the faith, and could present the Gospel with clarity to those who took his classes. He was a source of strength to Lela and me in those early days, when we so greatly needed a friend who could join with us in the work of the college! Or did we join with him? I might observe that the president of a Bible College usually has few close "friends," under the usual meaning of the word! Brother Snodgrass was very helpful in his position as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, as he took that position after Brother E. J. Meacham became disenchanted with his connection with the college. I reaffirm my feelings, that it is necessary for the person "running" the college to be at the college, and in a position to make decisions. There are times when certain matters can be handled by telephone, but being away from the campus weeks at a time pushes the burden on others. At one time I was attending a meeting in another city when a furnace "blew up." I authorized the purchase of another furnace by telephone. That can be done, but handling personal problems and personal situations is something else.

Our school paper, then known as THE MOUNTAIN CALL, gave a tribute to Brother Snodgrass, which was written by a student, as follows:

"Our beloved professor is gone. . . . He has a place among the immortals. . . . He practiced the things he preached. . . . Nothing kept him from pressing on toward the goal he had set. He has fought a good fight. . . . There were many fine things said of him on the day he was laid to rest. 'A great warrior, a Prince, an evangelist, a lover of missions, a man of firm convictions and an unshakable faith in the Trinity of God, an untiring workman who at 82 possessed a remarkable physique.'"

With the death of Brother Snodgrass the Board of Trustees acted to elect Hugh F. Sensibaugh as Chairman, a position he held all the rest of my time as president, and on into the presidency of L. Palmer Young.

My mother, Lela and I were always close to various emergency situations, whether it was the death of a faculty member or student, or a serious on-campus illness. Lela and my mother rode in the ambulance as Brother Snodgrass was taken to the hospital. As they drove into the parking lot they reported Brother Snodgrass remarking, "Why, Mrs. Snodgrass," as though he was actually meeting her! They also reported that he was conscious almost to his last breath.

Another example, again with a teacher, was our connection with the illness and death of Mr. T. M. Burgess. This professor, who came to work at the college in 1930, died on March 4, 1949, following an extended illness. Those of us at the college knew that Mr. Burgess had been in ill health for some weeks before he entered the hospital in Ashland in

early December, 1948. He was there until the day of his death. Lela and I spent night after night in Ashland at the hospital, often staying until the early morning hours and sometimes all night as it was obvious the end was approaching. Our paper, THE MOUNTAIN CALL, stated he was in the hospital for twelve weeks.

There were those, and this included some doctors at the hospital, who took a rather dim view of students who were preparing for the Christian ministry. Yet, when blood was needed and a call for this came to the college, we were fortunate to have donors available who did not fit the imagined opinion of those who looked down on Christians, and Christian ministers in particular! The arrival of our students, including such folk as John C. Pemberton, F. Freddie Griffith, Dennis D. Pruett and Bill Dieringer was enough to change the doubts of the scoffers! Those, along with many others, gave blood for Mr. Burgess.

Our school paper listed Mr. Burgess as Bursar, Professor of Psychology, and Director of Student Promotion. As Bursar he wrote the receipts for student payments on account; and, as Director of Student Promotion, he corresponded with prospective students. He was active in the local church, where he served as an Elder. The March, 1949, issue of THE MOUNTAIN CALL carried an obituary, along with tributes from the following students: Ray Hammond, Victor S. Koontz, Joseph Zavatsky, Dexter Wasson, Ronald Richardson, Lawrence Bain, Lloyd Keeney, Edward Emerson, Vada Lohr, Marion Parkey and John Stumbo.

There were other events on the KCC campus during the five years after the close of World War II.

The college was fortunate to enroll several returning veterans, many of whom entered in January, 1946. KCC received the approval of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the enrollment of veterans on September 25, 1945. An announcement of this fact was made in the regular Chapel services of September 27.

Two of the families of veterans lived for a short time on the third floor of the President's Home; my mother lived on the first floor; Lela and I had two rooms on the second floor, and Professor W. A. Fite occupied a room on this same floor. You might say we had "togetherness" in our house. That term "our house" is really incorrect! The house actually belonged to my mother until purchased by the college some years later. Incidentally, she did not collect rent for the space which was occupied by college people.

I do not want to leave the impression that we were completely overrun with veterans. We actually enrolled about twenty, and even these severely taxed our housing facilities. This housing problem was eased tremendously with the acquisition of ten housing units from the government. These

were surplus property, barracks which were moved to the campus from the State of Mississippi and remodeled at government expense, to assist in our housing needs. They were re-erected on the acreage to the south of the campus on property which was later known as the Bluegrass Trailer Court. They were first occupied in January, 1947. The area was known as "G. I. Row."

We enrolled some very fine veterans. Most of them arrived on our campus with a definite goal of preparing themselves for Christian service; only a very few failed to enter some phase of the Christian ministry. Most of our veterans had spent their years in service when, normally, they might have been in college, so they, along with the government, felt they should have the opportunity to strive for graduation as quickly as possible. To accomplish this goal we instituted Summer School, and this is reflected in our catalogs for the post-war era. For example, summer school began on May 28, 1945, and came to a close on August 10, with a recess included for the Christian Service Camp, June 16 to July 20. The catalogs for the 1946-1947, 1947-1948, 1948-1949 and 1949-1950 school years give very similar dates for the summer sessions. The veterans usually made good grades, and their "track records" in the ministry have been very good.

The veterans had lived for many months under extreme tension. At least one of them had been a prisoner-of-war in Germany. Some had received serious injuries in combat. One was listed as totally disabled. There was no way they could "unwind" quickly, so it must be reported that many of them took a "fun-loving" attitude toward their fellow students, and also to the faculty and administration, especially at certain times of the year, such as Halloween. Any time, though, would do for some fun, so the calendar was not the determining factor. For example: 1) they would take a rope and tie a car to a tree; 2) they would remove all four tires from a car and stack them before an office in the Administration Building; 3) the hub caps on my car were removed, filled with rocks, and replaced; 4) my car was jacked up to about one inch off the ground, with blocks under the axles. This last event occurred about two or three days before the birth of our second child; when they laughed about their prank their wives made them lower our car, feeling we might need to go to the hospital at any time. My car was raised and lowered before I learned of the incident. I do remember telling two of our pranksters that it was obvious, to me, that they did not have enough to do; that, in the future, they should help us clean out our barn, and that might eliminate their desire for pranks! Too, the veterans should not be blamed for all of the pranks; we had other students who were perfectly capable of joining the fun, and did so

with great gusto!

By this time our enrollment had increased to about the same as experienced during the war years. We went beyond the one hundred mark, where we remained for many years before exceeding two hundred students enrolled. Any figures I give, unless specified otherwise, are all on-campus student enrollment figures. When Extension and/or Correspondence figures are listed, this will be clearly stated.

Construction of our new dormitory for single men got under way as soon as we could finalize the plans after the war. Permission for construction was received from the War Production Board in 1944. As originally designed there was to have been a cafeteria in the building, but this plan was changed. A news item near the close of the war indicated that we had thirty-three single men ready to occupy the building upon completion. All of these were in the armed forces, so there would have been others available for the new structure.

James Everman of Grayson was in charge of construction. We had a very difficult time finding the necessary materials. Mr. Everman and I traveled for several days searching for the proper brick. Finding pipe for water and heating purposes was an even greater problem. We resorted to an interesting method on this problem: we put out a call to our alumni and other friends as to our needs, with instructions to purchase any pipe they could find and ship it to the campus. This plan was successful, and we were soon receiving pipe from many areas of the Tri-State (Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia).

The Board of Trustees made plans for dedication, which were postponed once due to the fact that the desired speakers were not available. The first discussion as to dedication came in the Board of Trustees meeting of December 4, 1947. One member suggested that this be made a rather "festive" occasion, as well as dedicatory, and that a burgoon dinner be provided for all of the visitors, as well as the students and faculty. The minutes of May 22, 1948 state the postponement. The dormitory was finally dedicated, with Brother P. H. Welshimer of Canton, Ohio as the speaker, on September 6, 1948. This date was chosen to coincide with the opening of the new school year, and also because Brother Welshimer was available. Others on the program of the day included William O. Norris (song service), Fred I. Gardner (prayer of dedication), J. J. Whitehouse (scripture and prayer), Hugh F. Sensibaugh (introduction of P. H. Welshimer), and John W. Jones (prayer). Other than log cabins and a dairy barn this building was the first major construction on the campus since the late 1920s. There was a major depression and World War II which had intervened. The four main buildings--Administration, Neal Hall, Snodgrass Hall

and the President's Home--were all constructed during the twenties.

In addition to this dorm the Board authorized the construction of a home for Lawrence W. Bain, who was added to the administration as Field Representative during the May 22, 1947 meeting. Mr. Bain joined our administration shortly after being named to the position.

Our 1945-1946 catalog lists nine full-time teachers, including J. O. Snodgrass (who died in April, 1945), as follows: T. M. Burgess, Thomas A. Dale, Mrs. W. T. Fisher, W. A. Fite, Mrs. Majel Kelley, Ray L. Kelley, Alice Morgan and myself, with Miss Thursa Horton of Grayson as instructor in piano. By the next year Mrs. Pauline Graham was added to the teaching of music, and Miss Thelma Rice as dietitian. The 1948-1949 catalog lists the addition of Betty Houston in secretarial studies, and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Schupbach as Professor of Old Testament and Librarian. Moving up to the next year I note the removal of Ray L. Kelley, Betty Houston and Pauline Graham, and the addition of Donald A. Nash in Greek and New Testament, and Miss Mary Sanders in Music. Although not listed in this catalog, Miss Ruth Beekman began her work with the college in 1949.

The cost of attending KCC, according to the 1945-1946 catalog, was \$265.00 for a full year. That price included board, room and tuition. Books and supplies were extra, along with certain other fees (activity, library, etc.). Four plans of payment were offered. Plan A called for a payment of \$180.00 and 200 hours work, graduated to Plan D, at \$75.00 and 500 hours work. These prices remained the same in the 1946-1947 catalog. Then, in 1948-1949 the total cost was listed at \$486.00, with tuition amounting to \$75.00, and room and board at \$68.00; the remainder of the cost was paid through the contributions of Christian people and the work of the students. This statement of costs was arranged so the students would be aware of the fact that they were not actually paying for their education, and that they were being subsidized through contributions of Christian people. In 1949-1950 tuition was listed at \$85.00, board and room at \$168.00, or a total of \$253.00 per semester. Contributions were to pay \$75.00 of this total. Our cabins for married students rented for \$17.87 per month, and the government units rented for \$19.87 monthly. The college provided coal and water without additional cost to these married students. We originally provided electricity to the married couples, but quit that policy when it was discovered that at least one couple was endeavoring to heat their cabin with their electric stove! At that point each cabin or unit had an electric meter installed, and each couple became responsible for their own electric bills.

These four years (1945-1946 through 1949-1950) showed an

increase in property value from \$145,000.00 to \$200,000.00. The addition of the new dormitory for men and the home for the Field Representative were responsible for most of the increase.

I note in one of the catalogs that we were having daily chapel services during the late 1940s. This had been the policy since the beginning of the college in 1919. Later we changed this to a Chapel hour, two days per week; and, in recent years, we have added brief student- or faculty-led devotions three days weekly. The chapel services have been times of inspiration, devotion and training to all those who have attended and participated.

For some years we at the college had hoped for some kind of plan, other than the campus work program, whereby the students could work to help pay their expenses. Such a possibility was presented to the board by a couple from Caledonia, Ohio, at their meeting on November 30, 1945. The idea was to place an extension of their plaque factory on our campus and hire students to make plaques. A committee composed of John W. Jones, W. R. Ellis and me was appointed to investigate this possibility. The balcony area of the Administration Building, which was not in use at that time, was suggested as the location of our "factory." Actually nothing ever came from this idea. We heard, later, that this couple had left the church in Caledonia, which tended to decrease their interest in the project. Too, it was very difficult for some of us at the college to visualize how a project of this nature could acceptably be developed at the time that classes were under way, especially on the balcony of the small chapel area. The possibility did provide for discussion in at least three meetings of the board.

Another proposal, made at the November 30, 1945 meeting, came from Mr. John Lair of Renfro Valley, in South Central, Kentucky. This suggestion was to the effect that the college make every effort, with Mr. Lair's cooperation, to open closed churches in the state. The May 17, 1946 minutes note that this proposal was making little progress. It was not mentioned in succeeding minutes. My observation: the work of a Bible College is, basically, that of an educational institution. It is not entirely evangelical, although those who prepare themselves should endeavor toward the winning of lost souls. KCC has followed the policy of education first; that is, seeing that students are prepared to preach and to teach the Gospel. Then, following graduation, these students are to use their education and college preaching experiences to win souls to Christ.

Basketball came to KCC during the late 1940s, and was spearheaded by several of our veterans of World War II. The college did not have a gymnasium, and one was not acquired until the Multi-Purpose Building (now known as Lusby Center)

was occupied in the fall of 1942. William R. Nash, along with several other students, received my permission to practice, at least on a trial basis. At the beginning the team, known as the Rockets, practiced on an out-door tennis court, but soon received permission to use the local high school gym for practice and home games. We were to use the high school gym after they had finished with it during the day, and coordinate our schedule with their schedule for home games. It should be realized that KCC used these facilities without charge, except that we were responsible for clean-up following practices and games. Our first game was with the Ashland (KY) Junior College. They scored 22 points before we got our first point! Our paper, THE MOUNTAIN CALL, stated that our record was two wins and twenty-two losses that first year. We won our two games when we played Atlanta Christian College.

I might report that one of our contributors ceased giving to the college when he learned of our basketball team. He just could not go along with the idea of young men who were studying for the ministry wasting their time on basketball! He did not seem to realize that students need an outlet for their energy, and that sports is one area where this can be accomplished. I would rather see basketball enthusiasm than to have that same enthusiasm used up in the dormitories, which must surely be accompanied with the destruction of property!

Soon after Mrs. W. T. Fisher came to the college she suggested that we should contact a friend of hers, Mrs. Lottie Felmlly, in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. I first visited Mrs. Felmlly during the late 1940s, and reported this visit to the Board of Trustees on May 27, 1948. Lela and I continued to make periodic visits with Mrs. Felmlly in the 1950's and early 1960s. I remember stopping at her home while on a trio trip, as we were on our way home from a speaking and singing appointment. I told the trio that that visit with Mrs. Felmlly was possibly the most important one they had ever made in behalf of the college. Mrs. Felmlly remembered the college in her will, and we eventually received about \$60,000.00 (after a law suit by a relative and settlement out of court), which went into the development fund.

Mrs. Felmlly, in turn, led us to an appointment with her friend, Mrs. Adah Gibbons of Cleveland, Ohio. This contact led, after some years and much work on the part of Lester E. Pifer and James C. McKenzie, both of whom joined the college during the 1960s, to a contribution amounting to \$100,000, to be used for construction of the library.

Not all of our contacts led to situations as valuable to the college as the above, but this does illustrate what can happen when dedicated people decide to use their earthly possessions in behalf of the Lord.

A "Founder's Day" program (December 1) was observed in 1949, built around the theme "Preach the Word." Included on the program were Burton Doyle ("Jesus Christ Is The Answer"), Farris Clifton ("The Faith Once Delivered"), Kenneth R. Bain ("Preaching A Divine Mission"), and Ben E. Hunt ("The Rewards of Faithfully Preaching the Word").

Our Class of 1946 had ten graduates with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and ten from Junior College; the Class of 1947, eight and three; Class of 1948, eight and four; Class of 1949, nineteen and two; Class of 1950, nineteen and two. Of the forty-nine men graduates of these years more than eighty percent followed Christian vocations; for the thirteen women graduates the percentage was just under fifty.

KCC. Our first school year under the name "Kentucky Christian College" opened on Tuesday, September 4, 1944.

Christian Work. A survey of students, which was published in the July-September, 1945 issue of the BULLETIN, listed all men enrolled (43% of the total) as ministerial students; 16% of the students planned to work in foreign missions; 75% were tithers; and 54% of the women students were planning specialized Christian service.

Quartet Trip. I traveled with a Male Quartet (J. Haven Platt, David Williams, Harold Burnside and Ronald Storm) for a one-week presentation of KCC in the fall of 1945. Programs were presented in Mooresville, IN; Springfield, IL; Montezuma, IN; University Heights, Indianapolis; Shirley, IN; and Lebanon, OH.

Special Month. May, 1946, was designated as Men's Dormitory Month. All contributions were placed in the building fund, unless otherwise designated.

Lecturers. Several lecturers were heard during the second semester, 1947-1948, as follows: James Van Buren (History of Cults); Guy P. Leavitt (Every Christian a Salesman for Christ); W. R. Walker (The Ministry); and Edwin Hayden (Brotherhood Problems).

Speakers. The Baccalaureate and Commencement speakers from 1945 through 1950 were as follows: 1945--Hugh F. Sensibaugh and Enos Dowling; 1946--Alva Sizemore and Ard Hoven; 1947--Don Hinkle and Burris Butler; 1948--Paul Jones and Robert O. Weaver; 1949--Harold W. Scott and Joseph A. Dampier; 1950--Wm. Harold Hockley and Fred Hoy.

Convocation. The college had Convocation services in at least four years of this period, with speakers as follows: 1945--William Clague; 1947--Lester E. Pifer; 1948--Donald A. Nash; 1949--Hugh F. Sensibaugh.

Enthusiasm Lost. I lost my enthusiasm for banquets at one of the banquets in 1948. One of the program committees evidently concluded that it would be very humorous if every joke and skit for the evening was either on me or built around me. After being the "butt" of every joke for an entire program I had my banquet enthusiasm removed to the point where, even to this date, I really do not care to attend any, unless I know in advance exactly what will be on the program.

Grow and Grow. One graduate, who had been away from the campus for several years, due primarily to distance, was invited to speak in chapel. His opening remarks, as he placed his hands on the front of his suit, were: "I have seen this institution grow and grow." He meant the college, but his actions seemed to indicate elsewhere.

License Plates. At one time the college bookstore purchased, for sale, KCC license plates which were designed to be attached to the regular State of Kentucky license plates. I cautioned the students, in chapel, that if they sold their cars they should remove the KCC plates. A few weeks later I approached a car on my way home from Ashland, and it had one of the KCC license plates attached. I wondered which student it might be, and especially so when I saw a whiskey bottle thrown from the car! Upon investigation I discovered it was a car which a student had traded in on another model. He had forgotten to remove the KCC license plate!

Second Speaker. As I recall the situation it was during the 1940s that I was one of the speakers at an all-day rally with the congregation in Beverly, Ohio. My subject was "The Ministry of the New Testament Church." I was on the program as the second speaker of the morning. The first speaker presented his message, which was excellent, and then picked up a copy of the program and remarked that I was to speak next. He said: "I do not know what he is going to say on that subject, but this is what I believe about it." From that point he went on for about twenty minutes on my subject, and literally preached my entire outline. I do not remember that preacher's name, but since that time I have always appreciated the opportunity to speak first on programs of like nature.

Good Introduction. I was introduced to talk about KCC at

a church in Greenup County, Ky., where the minister, one of our students, had been a part of a quartet which had just concluded their presentation in song, with this remark: "Well, all good things must come to an end. Now President Lusby will speak."

Adjusted Clock. I walked into the Administration Building one morning and noticed that someone had changed the time on the clock in the hall. It was several hours "fast." We had a student in school who was tall enough to reach the clock without a chair, so I checked the class rolls to see where he was. Calling him out of class, I asked him to reset the clock. He did so and then returned to class. Following class dismissal he came to my office and inquired: "How did you know that I had changed the clock?" I did not know, until he asked his question.

Walks Through House. Our daughter Nan reports the time when she and her cousin, Janet Kelley (Gill), were in our living room playing dominoes one afternoon. A strange man walked in the front door, went on through the dining room, kitchen and bedroom and then back out the front door. She recalls that they were so accustomed to people connected with the college walking in that they did not think anything odd about the situation until about fifteen minutes later. In the meantime this man walked to the girls' dormitory, peeped in the windows, and then proceeded to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Waggoner, who lived adjacent to the campus, and proceeded to walk through their house. Mrs. Waggoner was in the kitchen and his arrival gave her a good scare. He asked her for something to eat, and she told him to go next door, which he did. Then she called the police while he was on his way, and they took the man into custody. As it turned out, the man was off mentally and had walked away from an institution where he had been a patient.

Bell Ringer. In the early days classes were changed and other events were announced by the ringing of a large bell located on the north side of R. B. Neal Hall. While he was in school Charles Baker had this job, and did an exceptional job. There were times when it was difficult to find the clapper!

Great Musician. A KCC trio went for a program to a congregation in West Virginia. Having forgotten to bring a pitchpipe it was arranged for one of the fellows, who could not play the piano, to strike previously marked keys on the piano for each song the trio sang. At the close of the service the preacher extolled the ability of the trio, but also included the "masterful performance" of the pianist!

Musical Reading. At a Kentucky church Lela presented a reading, accompanied by a pianist. The minister complimented her for her "wonderful solo."

No Slides. At a congregation in northern Ohio I set up a screen and projector, only to discover that I had left all of my slides at the college.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

THE 1951-1955 ERA

The decade of the 1950s saw many changes on the KCC campus, not only in student personnel, which normally will change every four years, but also in faculty and facilities. It is pleasing to report that the basic aim of the college remained the same. Evidence of this fact is seen in the activities of the students in Christian service, and in the activities of those who graduated. A survey in February, 1951 indicated that fifty-eight students were leaving the campus for Christian work each weekend, with forty-eight preaching in student ministries. Students reported 168 baptisms during the summer of 1951.

In surveying the issues of THE MOUNTAIN CALL I note several interesting events. For example, a fire in R. B. Neal Hall on Tuesday morning, November 28, 1950. A fire of any magnitude is a momentous occasion on a college campus, especially if it is in a dormitory. However, in this instance, most of our students were away for the Thanksgiving vacation (November 22-29, according to the 1950-1951 catalog), so the possibilities of damage to the students personally was lessened to a great extent. This particular building has had three fires over the years, with only one doing very much damage. This will be reported later. The damage to the building was repaired during the Christmas vacation.

Missions activities continued during the school years between 1950 and 1955, largely in the form of missionary banquets. Special speakers were scheduled, and a request for recruits for a mission field were regular parts of the program. For example, at the 1951 banquet six men made statements of their desire to go into mission endeavors. These were: William Morgan, Lonnie Pacheco, Robert Purtell, Elmer Faust, William Scott and Dennis D. Pruett. In retrospect, five of these six did go to a mission field, and the sixth entered a ministry in the states. Jack M. Bliffen was president of the missions group during 1950-1951.

Graduates during these five years were as follows: Class of 1951, 23 four-year degrees and 5 Junior College; Class of 1952, 33 and 6; Class of 1953, 14 and 1; Class of 1954, 16

and 1; and Class of 1955, 20 and 4. Baccalaureate and Commencement speakers were as follows: 1951--L. Palmer Young and Edwin Hayden; 1952--J. Walter Klages and Leland Terrell; 1953--Foster Sizemore and Harry Poll; 1954--P. A. Willis and T. K. Smith; 1955--Marvin H. Matthews and W. R. Walker.

In 1954 the Harold Burnside family announced for Hawaii; the John C. Pemberton family, the Dennis D. Pruett family, and Jackie Christian (Brant) announced for Rhodesia; and, in 1955, the Lonnie Pacheco family announced for Mexico.

The Class of 1952 provided one very interesting statistic. There were 132 students enrolled for the second semester of the 1951-1952 school year, and there were 33 graduates, an exact 25 percent of the total enrollment. Of those 132 students, 77 were preparing for the Christian ministry, and 63 percent of the male enrollment was preaching in student ministries.

The cost of a college education was on the increase. During the early 1950s it was announced that KCC needed to raise \$75.00 per student in contributions; by 1955 this cost had doubled, going to \$150.00. In 1950 we fell short of the \$75.00 needed per student in contributions by \$20.70. The term "Scholarship Friend" was used to denote a yearly contribution of \$150.00 by an individual or by a congregation.

It was realized that the future held a period of growth for the college, so plans were made to survey the building needs to accommodate an enrollment of 200 students.

An outbreak of polio in the early fall of 1951 delayed the opening of school for two weeks, from September 3 until September 17. Many people in the Grayson area were stricken with this crippling ailment, and several deaths were the result. Local authorities ordered the disbandment of all public assemblies, and this included the college, as well as the public schools and churches. Members of the campus family did gather for a brief Sunday service for the observance of the Lord's Supper. Telegrams and telephone calls notified students of the late opening, and only one student arrived early, not having received the notice. Incidental to this was the fact that, at the time, we were growing some of our own food. Our corn crop had been planned with the view to having "corn on the cob" during the first week of school. It was necessary for us to gather this corn when it was ready for use, and then freeze it, awaiting the postponed starting date. A survey indicated that 9,000 meals per month were being served.

Some building was done during this 1951-1955 time period. The October, 1951 issue of the school paper reported the fact that an architect was to study and recommend future buildings. The Board of Trustees realized there would be this need and were moving toward the construction of additional facilities.

By the following May, 1952, plans to add a wing to R. B. Neal Hall were being developed. The estimated cost was \$30,000.00 which, according to the school paper, could have been met with 2,500 contributions of \$12.00 each.

Then, in January, 1953 the new wing was actually occupied. This addition, located on the south side of the original building, provided for new kitchen and expanded dining room space, as well as dormitory rooms for girls. After this wing was added we found an earlier drawing which showed a wing extended eastward from Neal Hall. This must have been the intent of the founders. In this matter we did not go along with the original intent, as wings were eventually placed on both the south and north sides of the building.

As to the actual cost of the new wing, our paper reported a final figure of \$23,000, with contributions of \$11,040.06. Later that same year the contributions for the building were listed as \$15,574.75, leaving \$7,686.28 needed to completely fund the structure. The wing was dedicated November 19, 1953, with Ard Hoven bringing the message.

Our "new dorm" for men had been occupied in the 1940s, as noted earlier, but had not received a name. The Board of Trustees acted to name the building the "John W. Jones Hall" during this time period. Mr. Jones, of North Middletown, Kentucky, had been a member of the board for many years, and was very instrumental in encouraging and advising Lela and myself in our early days in the administration of the college. The fellows in this building soon became known as the "Jones Boys," an expression which did not last very long.

Mr. Jones wrote:

"The action of the Board of Trustees in naming the new Men's Dormitory the 'John W. Jones Hall' touches me deeply.

"My long years of humble service as a member of the Board has for me been rewarding in the enrichment of my own life. Through my close association with the leadership of the college, I have been brought face to face with the real joy that comes from sacrificial Christian service, and I have witnessed, from very meagre beginnings, that were hampered by a heavy load of debt, Kentucky Christian College grow in larger usefulness and wider service, ever proclaiming in love and faithfulness the everlasting truth of our Christian faith.

"The memory of your father, J. W. Lusby, who pioneered in the founding of the College, is for me a rare and beautiful treasure. Outside of your mother, who has given so unselfishly for the school, I doubt if there is anyone who knows more than I of the burden, heartache and tears of those early years that J. W. Lusby put into the undertaking. The way he travelled was altogether the way of faith in God, and he was sustained, when the way seemed dark to others, by his unflinching trust in the God Whom he served.

"May the 'John W. Jones Hall' stand long through the years to house young men of character, who are preparing for Christian service, and may those who pass by be constrained to say this Hall was named for an humble servant of our Lord, who was privileged to serve with men of great faith.

"May the loving Father bless Kentucky Christian College and all those who lead, or will lead, in the years ahead in the training of young men and young women for Christian service."

The college was saddened on May 5, 1952, with the death, by drowning, of one of the young men in Jones Hall. He was Wendell Pettit of Salt Lick, KY. Several of the fellows went to Stephens Lake, just south of Grayson, and this was where Wendell lost his life. As they were preparing to leave the dorm Wendell is reported to have called from his dorm room to the others, who were already in the car, saying "I am ready to go!"

In early 1954 we designed a plan, which had been used by another Kentucky college, to advertise the importance of KCC to the Grayson community. We obtained a large quantity of silver dollars from the banks, and encouraged all of our students to cash their checks in our office. We would provide them with silver dollars, which we hoped they would use in making purchases in Grayson. The influx of this "hard money" into the cash registers of Grayson was evidence to the merchants that the economy of the community was greatly enhanced by KCC students. A survey at a later date was to again emphasize this fact!

Further evidence of the value of the school to the community, and this value grew tremendously over the years, was observed in an editorial in the local county paper, THE JOURNAL-ENQUIRER (which we sold in 1948), which was reprinted in our school paper, as follows:

"One of Grayson's biggest assets is one of its most unheralded.

"We speak of Kentucky Christian College, located in Grayson's north city limits, and headed by capable and hard working J. Lowell Lusby, President.

"By 'unheralded' we shade the word a bit to resemble a phrase: 'taken for granted.'

"Recently a student from KCC addressed the Grayson Junior Chamber of Commerce, and in his speech, he presented monetary figures spent by the faculty and student body in Grayson throughout each school term, which last nine months each year.

"This contribution to our prosperity is little recognized by the people of Carter County.

"Besides the new dollars produced by KCC, the work developed on that campus is considerable, but also little recognized.

"The school, founded to train men and women in the field of religious work, is an asset to Grayson and Carter County in more than financial remuneration at the local level. It is a booster to our community in publicity. Through its work, the name of Grayson is carried to many parts of this country and other nations as well.

"There are few residents of Grayson and Carter County who actually know and appreciate the workings of this school.

"A member of the JOURNAL-ENQUIRER staff was in Mr. Lusby's office recently and noticed on his wall a map of the United States and surrounding areas. This map (particularly the eastern half of the nation) was covered with map tacks, denoting KCC graduates who are now doing religious work in those areas. Many of these persons are missionaries in foreign fields.

"So in two ways we find this college helping our community: (1) it brings into Grayson thousands of dollars annually, (2) it puts Grayson on the map, so to speak, through its connection with other parts of the nation."

The above was printed, not just as an editorial, but as a one-half page spread!

In my early years as President of the College it always gave me concern when I would read in another Bible College paper that "three new faculty members have been added," or "two new teachers have joined our growing faculty." If not those exact words, the statement would have been words to that effect. It was not until I had been President for several years that I came to realize that, at the same time these teachers were being "added," the same college had had an equal number of "deductions" from the faculty, men and women who left the college to enter another field of activity, or another type of Christian work. Now, when I see those headlines and articles my first thought is to wonder just how many faculty they have lost!

Another item which disturbed me, during this period of our history (actually from 1937 to the late 1950s), was the announcement of college enrollments. Our enrollment for the five years, 1951-1955, remained rather constant. We were within the 125 to 135 range for these years. At the same time, with some other Bible Colleges, I continued to note great increases! Some schools, which had been in existence for only a few years, were showing more students enrolled than we had at KCC! Eventually I learned the truth! I learned how to "pad" enrollments! But, for the record, I must also state that we have never done this at KCC. Here is how it is done. First, count all the "on-campus" students, meaning those who take classes on the main campus. Then add all those who are being taught by one or more of the professors who journey to congregations for some particular class, say on a Wednesday evening, for what is termed

"extension" classes. Using this system a college might have only twenty to thirty on-campus and full-time students, yet report many, many more in "total" enrollment. Using this system there were many schools which reported greater enrollments than KCC, yet our on-campus and full-time enrollment would be greater than theirs. Colleges in the accrediting association (now the American Association of Bible Colleges) must report accurate figures in each of the above categories, and this effectively eliminates the possibility of "padding" enrollment. Even to this writing one cannot be absolutely certain as to the enrollment in non-AABC schools.

Another statistic which was confusing to me in my early years as president was the listing of catalogued volumes in the various Bible College libraries. Through investigation I discovered there are two primary ways to list total volumes: first, there is the actual book count of each volume on the library shelves; and, second, there is the total as listed in the accession book, which will list every book which has ever been catalogued, whether the book is actually in the library or not. These two figures will not be the same, as books do wear out, they are misplaced and lost, and, quite frankly, some are stolen. Our policy has been to report by actual book count, and not according to the accession book.

There were several changes in personnel on our campus in this five-year period. For example, Mrs. W. T. Fisher, who remained at the college after her husband died in the early forties, retired from her teaching after the 1954-1955 school year. Mrs. Fisher lived in the girls' dormitory and taught missions. She was greatly concerned with this subject, and did a good job in promoting world evangelism on our campus. After she retired she lived with a daughter in Akron, until her death a few years later. I visited her on one occasion in Akron. At the time she was bedfast, and I found her reading the "History of England." She could barely hold the book, but, as she said, she had always been interested in England, and this was her first opportunity to study that country.

Others who left the employ of the college included Lawrence W. Bain, who had served as Field Representative, and Mrs. Stanley Graham of the Music Department. Among those joining the faculty and staff were Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Henry as dorm parents in Jones Hall; Mrs. Wilma Kerr as Dean of Women; Dan Johnson in the History and Psychology Departments; and Miss LaVern Karns in the Music Department.

Another addition to the staff was William R. Nash, who came to KCC as Director of Public Relations. His coming was evidence that the Board of Trustees was concerned about this vital part of college activities. He began with KCC on March 1, 1955.

The faculty in May, 1954, included the following: Miss Ruth Beekman, Thomas A. Dale, Mrs. W. T. Fisher, W. A. Fite, F. F. Griffith (Grayson minister and part-time), Mrs. Majel Kelley, Miss Vada Lohr, Miss Alice Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Schupbach, Donald A. Nash, and myself.

It was during this period of time that Mr. Dale began representing the college, speaking in area congregations on weekends. This was to continue for several months, after which Mr. Dale accepted a nearby ministry.

The Music Department, under the direction of Mrs. Pauline Graham and Miss Mary Sanders, presented cantatas, such as "The Cradle of Bethlehem." They travelled on annual spring tours, and the group was known either as the Glee Club or Touring Choir. Later this group was to be known as the Concert Choir.

There were other special programs, including banquets by the Literary Societies (Utopian and Phi Delta); lectures sponsored by the KCC Alumni Association; Founder's Day programs on or near the day the college was founded (December 1); and a special recognition program, known as "J. Lowell Lusby Recognition Day," in February, 1953. This event was to note my sixteen years as president, and featured talks by my mother, Mrs. J. W. Lusby; my wife, Mrs. Lela Lusby; Thos. A. Dale; F. F. Griffith (the minister at Grayson); Delbert McCoy (member of the Kyowva Evangelizing Association), and S. U. Pratt (a fellow Rotarian in Grayson). The students were represented in remarks by John R. Selders. We were given our first television set on this occasion. One of our daughters commented: "Just what I have been wanting." The program was interesting and we appreciated the kind remarks of all those who participated.

And so it went during these five years. Of course, there were other eventful items, some serious and some humorous, which are not mentioned here in detail. For example: the activities of the Christian Heirs Quartet (Richard Bain, Elmer Faust, James Nipper and Sheldon Thomas); the students who helped in the New York area, with Elmer Kile, during the summer of 1952 (Sheldon Thomas, Wilbur Thomas, Elmer Faust, James Nipper, Dick Maynard, Claude Likins and Doreen Purlebaugh); the paving of our driveways (we finally got out of the mud); the announcement of missionary recruits (the John C. Pemberton and D. D. Pruett families for Rhodesia; the Lonnie Pacheco family for Mexico); John Eggleton of KCC, who won the North American Christian Convention sermon contest in Canton, Ohio, using the subject "The Meaning of Fellowship"; Donald A. Nash speaking at a Foreign Language Conference at the University of Kentucky; the beginning, once again, of a college annual, known now as the MARTURIAN (the name taken from the Greek word for "martyr"); and the re-entrance of the college in basketball, with William R. Nash

and Dan Johnson serving as coaches.

This, and much more, concluded an important five-year segment of our history.

Cars on Campus. The February, 1951 issue of THE MOUNTAIN CALL listed a total of 48 cars on campus. This included faculty, staff and students. A total of 200 persons composed the KCC family.

Before Christmas. With the opening of the 1951-1952 school year KCC began a program which concluded the first semester before Christmas. Commencement came in early May.

Monthly Column. I began a monthly column in the September, 1951 issue of the school paper. Some months later I attended an AABC meeting where it was reported that the President's column in a college paper was the least read column in the paper.

Meals. A total of 9,000 meals were reported being served monthly in our dining room. That would average about 300 daily. By the late 1970s we were serving that many meals by noon, with a grand total of over 700 daily.

Emphasis. The March, 1952 issue of our paper, listed four points of emphasis: 1) a Christ-centered curriculum; 2) consecrated students; 3) an able faculty; and, 4) producing Christ-preaching graduates.

Results. Summer results for 1952 were listed as 257 baptisms, 61 revivals, 36 camps, 12 youth rallies, and 39 Vacation Bible Schools.

Ad Building Porch. The porch on the old Administration Building needed to be painted each year, and this was usually done during the summer months. One year I assigned this job to one of our summer workers, and it took him two days. The next year another worker got the job, and it took him one full day. I decided I could do it more quickly than that, so I did the job myself the third year. I finished the job in two hours!

To Graduate or Not to Graduate. During the 1950s, on two separate occasions, two professors came to my office on the morning of Commencement (two different years) with the same inquiry: "You are not going to graduate (and here they gave the name of one of the graduates) are you?" My answer, in both cases, was "Yes." For the record, one of those

graduates has been very successful in the ministry, having preached in the same location for many years; the other went on from KCC to obtain other degrees, and became one of the very respected professors in a Bible College. Sometimes we must look beneath the surface to find the "real" person!

World Series. I was teaching one of my classes during the time when the World Series was being played. When the bell rang to conclude the class I observed: "I wonder what the score is." A girl on the back row held up her hand and gave me the exact score. She had a radio concealed on her person, and with a heavy head of hair had also concealed the ear piece, and had been listening to the game the entire class period.

Student Upset. One student came to me after the noon meal one day in a terrible state of agitation, and I could almost see fire in his eyes. It seems the mashed potatoes had too much salt in them! He proclaimed his dissatisfaction with a torrent of words, ending with the statement that he wanted me to do something about it. I quietened him down rather suddenly with this remark: "I could really be more sympathetic with you if it had not been my duty to call one of the students to my office this morning and tell her that her father had died. She has real problems! Yours does not seem too important to me just now!"

"Live in the City." For years it was customary for the Senior Class to have charge of a concluding chapel service. One of the graduates remarked, one year, that he "was going to work in the country as he made himself ready to live in the City!"

Similar to a Bus. One young man came to me one evening terribly agitated, and stated that he just had to leave KCC. Upon questioning him it seems he had had some kind of disagreement with his girl friend, who was not one of our students. So, he was leaving! My remark did not seem to calm him down at all: "Girl friends are like Greyhound buses; if you just stand still another one will be by in just a little while!"

Strawberries. One summer, when we grew one-half acre of strawberries, it took all hands to pick and process them. We would go and pick early in the morning and then use the remainder of the day for processing. Now, to pick a strawberry it is necessary to get down on the level of the strawberry. I was picking one morning alongside one of our very intelligent students, one who would usually use a big word, or a rare word, when a simple word could have done the job.

We came to an area where there were very few berries. Looking at me he said; "Berries are sure sparse along here." Without looking up I replied: "That's right, and there are not many of them, either."

Watch It Burn. The campus of KCC was incorporated completely within the city limits of Grayson during the latter part of 1952. A request for this extension of the city boundary line was made by the Board of Trustees on May 8, 1952. Previous to this time the boundary line was the center (or approximately so) of College Street, leaving R. B. Neal Hall, Jones Hall and Administration Building outside of the city. The primary reason for the request to incorporate the campus within the city was fire protection. One of the city officials informed me that, in case of a fire, the city was under no obligation to cross the city boundary. The expression of "going to the city limits and watching it burn," or words to that effect, were used in speaking to me. We did officially ask to be included within the city, and this was done. Another result of this action was a slight decrease in our fire insurance rates.

Housing. Our Board realized that KCC needed more housing. A meeting in 1953 moved to make an application to the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Another meeting acted to investigate other federal agencies. Nothing came from any of these contacts, as it was determined that a college such as ours (a Bible College) was not eligible for federal funds for construction purposes.

We discussed several areas of construction, including faculty housing, married student housing, single student housing, a Chapel-Library-Music building, reconstruction of the Administration Building, and a gymnasium. Our ball team used the Prichard High School gym for many years, at no cost to us. Without this consideration and courtesy of the local education people our athletic program could not have been conducted. Too, the Board felt the need of acquiring the J. W. Lusby home, known as the President's Home, and this was discussed at the fall, 1954 meeting.

Looking to the future, a Board committee of Alva Sizemore, Jack W. Strother, Hugh F. Sensibaugh and myself was appointed to investigate the possibilities of a development and expansion, or fund-raising, campaign. The results of this will be seen in the 1956-1960 time period.

The CNI Arch. In the early days there was an arch across the entrance to the campus on College Street. The arch was knocked down by a construction company which was moving a steam shovel onto College Street.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

THE LATE FIFTIES

The five school years from September, 1955 through May, 1960 included several important programs at the college. Some of these were successfully accomplished, while others were not. One area of activity was expansion and development, which will be dealt with later in this chapter.

During the early nineteen fifties we had explored the possibility of membership in the Accrediting Association of Bible Colleges (now the American Association of Bible Colleges). The Board of Trustees discussed this possibility during the November 19, 1953 fall meeting. Following the discussion, Mr. W. T. Stebbins and Mr. L. Palmer Young moved and seconded a motion to the effect that KCC make application with the AABC. This decision followed at least two visits, as observers, to the AABC annual meeting in Chicago, one year by Miss Alice Morgan (Registrar) and another by myself. In addition to continuing regular visits to these annual meetings it was our privilege to have Dr. S. A. Witmer, the Executive Director, visit our campus for consultation.

Following an extensive self-study, the application was made. One year later, on November 17, 1954, I reported to our Board on the results of our application. Very briefly stated, it was to the effect that we needed to make several improvements before we could receive approval. One important area where improvement was essential was in diversifying many of the responsibilities on campus. Too much of the operation of the college was my responsibility. For example, at the time of the application we did not have an Academic Dean who had responsibility in curricular affairs. I well remember walking across the campus with Dr. Witmer during his visit. As we walked he would question me as to the various areas of our operation. All too often it was necessary for me to state that the area of his question was in my hands. I could sense, from his reaction, that there would be places where we would need to make changes. I have no apology for centering these various matters in my control, for at the time I felt we did not have the personnel to handle them otherwise. Or, at least, it was my opinion!

Too, I remember one of the questions on the application: "Do you require all of your students to be Christians?" That may not be the exact wording, but it was the gist of the question. We answered "No." The answer was, from their viewpoint, incorrect. We had answered according to the principle that members of denominations should be called by their own denominational name, and not by the word "Christian." We felt that term should be reserved for members of the Christian Churches or Churches of Christ. Our answer was incorrect, according to AABC standards.

There were other "fine points" of interpretation which needed to be considered, and corrected, before membership was permitted.

One year later, on November 13, 1955, the Board decided that we should re-apply following a complete re-study of the college by the administration. After another year (November 13, 1956), I was authorized to make another application as soon as I felt the college was ready. By May, 1959 the Executive Committee of the Board recommended that we re-apply to the AABC. This new application was filed in the early 1960s, resulting in Candidate Status (1962) and, one year later, full accreditation.

Missions continued as an important phase of each college year, not only in programming, but also in graduates and students announcing their plans to go to the mission field. Included would be Miss Shirley Murray for Alaska; Miss Charlotte Salley for the "Go Ye" Chapel; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Smith for Barbadoes; Mr. and Mrs. Berry Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. John Pemberton, Dr. and Mrs. Dennis D. Pruett, Miss Mary Bliffen and Miss Betty Iddings for Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe); Miss Shigee Kikkawa, a student from Japan, to return to her homeland; and Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Pacheco for Mexico, which was his native country.

Programs dealing with missions included a three-day program on "Emphasis on Missions," featuring Charles Selby and Dr. Dennis Pruett (1956). Another year LaVern Morse was featured on the theme "The Word for the World." Don Baughman of Nigeria also spoke during a special program.

The first KCC-KYOWA Missionary Rally was held during March, 1956, on the campus of Kentucky Christian College. Later these rallies were held at the First Church of Christ in Grayson, until they were returned to the campus with the completion of Lusby Center in 1972-1973. The first rally included Charles Sublett, Paul Bajko, Harrold McFarland, Isaiah Moore, Berry Kennedy and Paul Lanham as speakers.

The missions organization on the campus continued under the name "Mission Band" until 1958, and then became known as the Mu-Theta-Omega Society in 1959 and 1960. The present name, "Matheteo," was adopted during the early nineteen sixties.

Leadership in the missions activities on-campus and with the missionary rally has been provided by the missions professor at the college. Area ministers have served as a committee to conduct and promote the rally.

"Founder's Day" programs were featured during each December. The 1955 program was special in that it presented a "Trilogy of Christian Service," with three sets of brothers, all KCC graduates, participating, as follows: the Bain brothers (Kenneth, Lawrence and Richard); the Thomas brothers (Jacob, Sheldon and Wilbur); and the Sizemore brothers (Alva, Foster and Denver).

Dr. Dennis D. Pruett was the speaker in 1956, in a program sponsored by the KCC Alumni Association. In 1957 the alumni sponsored "This is Your Life, KCC." The 1958 program was on the theme "The High Calling," with Prof. John Eggleton (then serving as Academic Dean), Loran A. Dace, Roy S. Ratliff and Ralph O. Byers as speakers.

There was a forty-year observance in 1959, with speakers including Mrs. Hazel Sizemore, Mrs. Jackie Brant, Lewis Smith, Donald A. Nash, Elmer Sparrow and Dr. Hugh F. Sensibaugh.

Enrollment during this five-year period remained about the same year after year. The September, 1955 enrollment was 128; in September, 1959, it was 129. Unless otherwise stated all enrollment figures are for students attending classes on the campus, and does not include Extension or Correspondence students.

Graduates during these five years were as follows:

1956: 15 Baccalaureate degrees, 1 Junior College; the Baccalaureate speaker was Ira Adams, and the Commencement speaker was Reuben Anderson.

1957: 13 and 1; Fred Dunn and Leonard Wymore.

1958: 12 and 0; Lester E. Pifer and Harold Davis.

1959: 21 and 3; Burris Butler and Olin Hay.

1960: 12 and 2; Ross Dampier and James Van Buren.

Financially, KCC continued to rely on contributions, as had been true since the founding in 1919. The college paper, THE MOUNTAIN CALL, reported contributions from 99 congregations in 1954. In addition, gifts were received from 47 Bible Schools, including Bible School classes; 48 Mission Study groups; and from 234 individuals. There were some gifts other than money, such as a slide projector and tape recorder.

In March, 1955 the college announced the "Friend of Power" program. Based on Romans 1:16, "power of God unto salvation," individuals were urged to commit themselves to contribute regularly to the college. The next month the college paper reported commitments of \$142.42 monthly, and also that these folk would pray for the college on a regular basis.

Our aging Professor W. A. Fite retired after the 1955-1956 school year, and was named "Professor Emeritus." He completed fifteen years on the KCC faculty. While with us he wrote a pamphlet entitled "How to Study the Bible."

During this same time period Professor Donald A. Nash authored a pamphlet entitled "Why the Churches of Christ (Christian) Are Not A Denomination." This pamphlet was later reproduced by Standard Publishing, and was also used by the North American Christian Convention in one of their packets.

The Christian Service Camp continued to meet on the KCC campus during these years, but moved to a new site (for them) during the early 1960s. The churches of the area joined together to purchase property at Ona, West Virginia, and the camp was re-located.

The program of Expansion and Enlargement received the most attention during this five-year period of time. The goal of the program, as announced, was the construction of a Chapel-Library Building on the KCC campus.

When the Board of Trustees met on May 15, 1955 there was a discussion of building needs. It was concluded that the college should consider the possibility of a combined Chapel-Library Building, either as a part of a future Administration Building or as a separate unit.

During the fall meeting of the Board, on November 17, 1955, the minutes read that "Pres. Lusby and Mr. Nash* presented detailed statements as to development and expansion plans for the future years of Kentucky Christian College."

It seems, from the minutes, that Mr. Nash and I dealt with two different phases of expansion and development. I emphasized our needs for faculty housing, a Chapel-Library building, reconstruction of the Administration Building, and a gymnasium. Mr. Nash presented plans of finance, including the organization of a development drive and the possibility of success. Both of us asked for the counsel and advice of the Board in making detailed plans, setting up a fund-raising organization, and carrying such plans to fruition.

Members of the Board who spoke on the subject and whose comments are carried in the minutes, included J. J. Whitehouse. His observation was that it was a good time for such a drive for funds, and he noted the success of other colleges on this point. He emphasized the need of careful organization.

It was Mr. W. T. Stebbins who made the motion for a development and expansion program, which was as follows: that we "look with favor upon the plan of having a Chapel-Library building separate from other structures; housing units for faculty and married students, preferably two bedrooms each;

* William R. Nash.

the authorization of a committee toward the end of formulating plans and entering into a financial campaign to raise funds of gifts and pledges to cover the cost that would be involved." This motion was seconded by Mr. Alva Sizemore and carried.

One year later, on November 13, 1956, Mr. L. Palmer Young moved that the plans incorporating three units of the building and development program, including a Chapel-Library-Administration Building be adopted. His motion, which was approved, also was broad enough to include the appointment of a committee from the board to consult with an architect. The committee was then appointed, composed of Mr. Ard Hoven as Chairman, Mr. Jack W. Strother, and myself. William R. Nash was to assist. It was understood, from the minutes, that promotion and fund raising were to be in the hands of this committee.

By the May 16, 1957 meeting the site for the proposed Chapel-Library Building had been selected. It was the area on the south side of College Street, approximately half way between the President's Home and the first Snodgrass Hall. It was determined, at this same meeting, that the building would have two wings, one for the Chapel, and the other for the Library. Too, Chairman Hugh F. Sensibaugh and I were authorized to enter into a contract with an architect for the proposed new building.

For financing, the Board authorized the college to contact the National Fund Raising Organization in Atlanta, GA for a preliminary analysis of college fund raising ability.

There was a called meeting of the Board of Trustees on August 12, 1957. Mr. Hoven reported on the contact with the National Fund Raising Organization, and also on another contact, that being with the Wells Organization of Chicago. Two representatives of Wells, Mr. Sanders and Mr. Lumsden, presented information concerning their company, together with the procedures which should be followed in fund raising.

After much discussion Mr. Stebbins moved, and Mr. Hoven seconded, that the college be authorized to borrow up to \$8,000 in anticipation of a building and development campaign. Too, on action of the Board, the plans of the Wells Organization were accepted. The decision followed that the drive for funds for the Chapel-Library building would begin on Monday, August 19, and that both Mr. Nash and myself would be ready and available to help at any time during the up-coming five week period of planning and preparation.

The KCC paper, THE VOICE, published additional details as to the fund raising drive, following the outlines or procedures as presented by the Wells Organization. The National Chairman was Mr. James DeForest Murch. Others who served, and their areas of concentration, were as follows: Guy P. Leavitt (Churches); L. Palmer Young (Alumni); W. T. Steb-

bins (Initial Gifts: Gayle M. Denny, Kentucky; Marvin H. Matthews, Ohio; Delbert McCoy, West Virginia; Thorn Vetter, Pennsylvania; J. Harry Davis, Grayson; Cova Baker, Carter County; Alice Morgan, Faculty; Kathy Cool, Students; David Thomas, Students); and William R. Nash (Public Relations).

A special Convocation Service was held on the campus, on the lawn in front of R. B. Neal Hall, on November 1, 1957. This service, at two o'clock in the afternoon, featured Dr. Frank Dickey, then President of the University of Kentucky. Other speakers included Dr. Edwin V. Hayden, Dr. Hugh F. Sensibaugh, William R. Nash, and myself. Appearing on the program of the afternoon were the KCC Concert Choir and the band of the Prichard High School in Grayson. During the program announcement of a two and one-half year goal of \$260,000 was made.

THE VOICE, in later issues, gave additional reports of the fund raising campaign.

December, 1957: \$25,293.50 pledged during the first month.

January, 1958: \$35,253.50.

March, 1958: an announcement of two college-sponsored dinners, but no listing of pledges.

April, 1958: that the \$50,000 mark had been topped, one-fifth of the goal.

May, 1958: over the \$50,000 mark.

June, 1958: near \$80,000.

September, 1958: between \$85,000 and \$90,000.

December, 1958: near the \$110,000 mark, "far short of the goal of \$260,000."

It should be observed that the fund raising campaign was to provide for additional expenses of operation, as indicated by the May 15, 1958 meeting of the Board, where it was agreed that a portion of the funds should go for an increase in professors' salaries. Effective September 1, 1958, the Board instructed a ten percent increase for all the teachers. Too, each teacher was to be under contract to the college, with exact terms spelled out with each person.

At that meeting Mr. Nash reported a total of 390 pledges to date, with a total of \$58,128 in cash and pledges.

The Board of Trustees met again on November 4, 1958. The report at that meeting showed cash and pledges totaling \$100,254.83. The division between cash and pledges was given as follows: cash, \$10,479.83; pledges, \$89,775.00. Forty-four alumni had pledges of \$6,574.00. Sixty-three churches and/or church groups had pledges of \$20,415.00. The remainder came from individuals.

About seven months later, on May 14, 1959, an up-to-date report showed cash and pledges of \$107,614.33. Sixty-nine alumni had pledges of \$12,699.05. At this Board meeting it

was noted that the Library construction should begin "as soon as possible."

After another six months, on November 6, 1959, another up-to-date report was presented the Board of Trustees. No figures are given in the minutes. At this meeting the Board acted, on motion of Mr. Stebbins, to have a re-drafting of the plans for a library only, size forty feet by ninety feet, "according to a simpler plan of construction." His motion also included the employment of a contractor/supervisor, and that the college should proceed with the building, with the Executive Committee in charge. An estimate of total cost was placed at from thirty-five thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars. The architect who had drawn up the original plans was paid in full, and Mr. Errett Broxon, member of the KCC board, was authorized to design another library building. Announcement of these plans was authorized for December 1, 1959, our Founder's Day.

At the May 16, 1960 meeting three actions were taken. First, the firm of Clifton & Sons, Grayson, received the contract to build the library at a cost of \$34,865.00. Second, the recommendation of the Executive Committee to sell the J. W. Lusby Memorial Farm was approved. Funds from this sale went toward the cost of the library. Third, the Board authorized a loan of up to forty thousand dollars from Home Federal Savings and Loan, Ashland, KY, to cover additional expenses of construction.

The Library was actually occupied with the beginning of the second semester, in January, 1961.

Other action of the meeting on May 19, 1960, included the acceptance of the resignation of William R. Nash; the payment of \$712.21 in unpaid athletic bills; the establishment of the office of Academic Dean, with Professor Donald A. Nash to serve in that capacity; the establishment of the office of Dean of Students; the approval of Jack M. Bliffen as Business Manager; the appointment of a committee composed of three persons to supervise the athletic program, with Professor Loran A. Dace as Chairman, "under guidance of the President."

Chapel Speaker. During the late 1950s one of the Seniors met me in the hall one morning when chapel was scheduled, and asked me to identify the speaker of the day. When I told him the man's name he remarked: "I don't think I will attend. I heard him once." That Senior is now the minister of a congregation and I rather imagine he would like to have everyone come and hear him every Sunday!

Did Not Shake Hands. When plans were being drawn for the

Mount Healthy Christian Home I was among many others who were invited to a meeting in Cincinnati to have the plans explained. Upon arrival I was greeted by one of our graduates who had come to the meeting in a car with several other ministers. He began introducing me to his fellow travelers, and I shook their hands, one by one. However, the last one in the line pulled his hand back when my name was mentioned, and said: "I don't want to be contaminated!" This did not really hurt my feelings, although I was surprised by his attitude. It only went to confirm my contention that it takes a lot of effort on the part of Bible Colleges to make Christians out of some preachers! His school had failed him in this regard!

"Preparest a Table." On one occasion we had a Jewish Rabbi come to the campus at which time he spoke during a chapel service. This was in the old Administration Building, where the pulpit was elevated on a small platform just above floor level. Upon my introduction this Rabbi stood on the floor, and not behind the pulpit on the platform. Those in the back could not see him, so the request was made that he use the platform. He made his way to the pulpit and began speaking with these words: "This reminds me of a verse of scripture: 'Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies.'"

A Summons. One year, just after Commencement, my mother and some of the rest of the family, including myself, were on the front porch of the President's Home very pleased with the proceedings of the day. At this point the city police arrived and served my mother with a warrant concerning our property on the corner of Hord and Second Streets (location of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL). Water was leaking on top of the ground and running on the property of the next door neighbor down the street. We knew nothing about it, and he did not provide us with the courtesy of a call before going to the courts. Result: I immediately hired some men to dig up the water line. To our surprise, and relief, there was absolutely nothing wrong with the water line on our property. Going across the street and digging again, it was discovered that the problem was on a city line, which the city fixed. The water was backing up along the pipe and coming out on our property. There was no apology given for the trouble to us!

Blessing. Church History has never been one of the "easy" subjects at a Bible College. One of our classes included Lloyd Schupbach as the professor and, among the students was Joseph Zavatsky, who in his earlier life had studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood before being converted to the

cause of Christ. An examination was scheduled on a certain day. When Joe arrived some of the other students, who knew his background, asked him to give them the "papal blessing. Joe, I was told, launched into Latin words and phrases, finishing just as Professor Schupbach arrived. The examination was taken, and then graded. The student who requested the blessing made an "A"; Joe made a "B"!

Braces. Our second daughter, Sylvia, had to be fitted with braces on her teeth. Many nights we were called to her room because she was hearing music. It seems her braces were picking up one of the local radio stations.

Did Not Want Him. This comment might fit any time period. The students in a Bible College always know who the mis-fits are, meaning those who are the trouble makers, the rules violators, etc. I remember suggesting one of our graduates as an evangelist at a church, only to be told by the minister (another graduate) that he did not want him, because, as he said, "I remember what he was as a student!" It has always been difficult to make students realize this fact!

Waste Paper. Student labor in keeping buildings clean was seldom satisfactory. One year I wrapped a half dollar in bright tissue paper and placed it by the water fountain in the front hall of the Administration Building. It remained there for several days, after which I took the paper and coin to a Chapel service. I asked for a show of hands as to how many folk had seen the paper by the water fountain. Almost every hand was raised. I then unwrapped the tissue, flipped the coin in the air, and returned it to my pocket.

Orientation. I taught an Orientation class one year when I opened the class session with this remark: "We have good courses here at KCC, provided you have brought something to take them home in!"

Snakes in Dorm. Don Baughman, missionary to Nigeria, spoke at the college during this time period. In addition to his messages for everyone he had a private meeting with the fellows in Jones Hall late one evening. They had all gathered around to hear his message, when he proceeded to take a bag and dump several snakes on the floor. I was not present, but I heard that many of the fellows did everything but climb the walls in an attempt to get away!

"Sleeping Pills." One summer during a Senior Week of camp the temperature was extremely high. The dorms were not air conditioned, so some of the girls there were affected by

the heat, so much so that one or two fainted. This "triggered" problems with the others, many of whom also "fainted," likely in sympathy with the situation. Dr. Dennis D. Pruett was on our campus that summer, and was called to the dorm. He felt some were actually faking the situation. He asked Lela if she had any of "those little pink sleeping pills" at our house. She caught on immediately. He meant baby aspirin. Lela went to our house and got our bottle of baby aspirin, took them to Dr. Pruett, who proceeded to administer "sleeping pills" to all who felt they needed them. Result: everyone went back to bed and slept peacefully all night.

How to Expel. From experience I learned that the best way to expel a student, when that action was necessary, was to tell him personally and then assign a member of the faculty or staff to stay with him every minute until packing was completed and he was off the campus!

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

THE EARLY SIXTIES: 1961-1965

The college opened this five year period on January 6, 1961 by moving the library to the new structure on the south side of College Street close to R. B. Neal Hall and Snodgrass Hall No. 1. As stated previously, the first library area in the Administration Building was located on the second floor, southwest corner, above the general office. This room originally contained both the "stacks" and "reading room" areas; after a short time the reading area was located in an adjacent and larger room, No. 29. The weight of so many books eventually forced a move to the "basement" level, which was really above ground level. This was again in two rooms, one for the stacks and another for reading and study. The reading area was originally the room for a grade school department, when the building was constructed, but had been used in later years for high school and college classes. I remember attending grade school classes in this same room. The room which contained the stacks was an afterthought for the Ad Building, and had been used in various ways before housing books.

The January, 1961 VOICE contained pictures of students and faculty carrying books from the old library to the new structure. Arrangements were made at both facilities, and the faculty and students were provided with arm loads of books at the old library, told to go to the new building in the order in which they received the books, where they would be relieved of their load. The books were then placed on the new shelves in the proper sequence, this being done under the supervision of the librarian, Miss Ruth Beekman. The move was made in one afternoon, and the new library was opened for business that same evening.

The builders had a major problem during construction, when the roof of the building caved in, with Jack Bliffen riding one of the sections all the way to the floor of the building. This situation eventually ended up in the courts, but the college was not involved.

Dedication Day for the library, which was named the "Lusby Memorial Library," was on May 18, 1961, with Dr. Enos

Dowling, Professor of the Lincoln Christian Seminary and a former member of the KCC Board of Trustees, bringing the dedication message. His subject was "Fulfilling Thy Ministry." A plaque was placed on the building in the fall of 1963.

One student had these comments on the new facility: "It was a wonderful day for all when we moved into our new building. We thank God that part of our dream has become a reality. It is a blessing to each of us to have a better place to study and to preserve our books. As we step into the Library there is an atmosphere of study. The rooms are well lighted and the books are easily found. We pray that we may use this building to study to show ourselves approved unto God."--Written by Vernon L. Oakley, quoted in THE VOICE, January, 1961.

In May, 1961 there was an announcement of a housing emergency. It was noted that the college had sixty applications from single girls for the fall semester, with only fifty beds available. At the same time the offer of one friend of the college to contribute \$6,000 to a building fund to solve this problem was noted. A request for help in adding a wing to R. B. Neal Hall was made, and the June, 1961 issue of THE VOICE noted that \$3,665 in cash and pledges had been received. The new wing was under construction by the fall of 1961, and was occupied with the opening of the 1962-1963 school year. The cost was \$29,000, according to a notation in the college paper. This new addition provided facilities for twenty more single girls.

During this time period the college constructed two brick duplex units, both of which were located adjacent to what was soon to be called the Blue Grass Trailer Court. These units have been used in various ways, housing faculty, married couples, staff, and also providing an apartment for visitors. Members of the Blue Grass Chapter of the Alumni Association came to the campus during the summer of 1963 and constructed ten spaces for the trailers of married students. This area has been greatly expanded by the college.

A "mark of progress," as it might be termed, was indicated in the March, 1962 issue of THE VOICE under the headline "Smoke No More." Accompanying the article was a picture of the CNI Smokestack. The article stated that the old furnace in the "Power House" had been replaced by two gas-fired furnaces, one in the Administration Building and the other in R. B. Neal Hall. So it was "Smoke No More" for the old smokestack, which for about forty years had poured smoke into the atmosphere as young men, and some others, including myself, fired the main furnace. I can well remember vacation times, especially at Christmas, when it fell my lot, with the help of my father-in-law, Mr. G. W. Stone, to fire not only this furnace but all other furnaces on the campus.

So much for buildings, except to report the fact that the Board of Trustees was well aware of the need of further expansion, including the construction of buildings, and that this matter was under rather constant consideration by Board committees and the full Board of Trustees at each meeting. The next five years were to see definite progress in this regard, with rapid progress coming during the 1970s.

There was academic progress during the early years of the 1960s. It should be remembered that the Executive Committee and Board had advised another application to the Accrediting Association of Bible College, so this application was filed during 1960. Of course, we did another self-study as the application was in preparation.

A committee from the accrediting association visited the campus in January, 1961. They were housed at Carter Caves State Resort Park. I remember the snow and ice which we experienced during their visit, along with the problems of travel. The committee concerned themselves with every facet of our operation, including academic, financial, buildings, Christian Service, etc.

Following their visit arrangements were made for me to be interviewed by their Executive Committee during April. The date selected was during the annual Choir Tour, which I accompanied over a period of several years. That year we were scheduled in Akron and, the next night, in Angola, Indiana. The interview was to be during the day the choir was on the road from Akron to Angola. After the presentation in Akron I left the tour and traveled all night by train to Chicago for the one-half hour interview, and then returned by train to Angola for the next choir program.

My one-half hour with the committee of the AABC was very interesting. One of the first questions was to determine what "denomination" Kentucky Christian College represented. Of course, with tongue in cheek, and after learning my lesson during the first application, I replied that we were with the "Churches of Christ or Christian Churches." At this point in the interview the members began a discussion as to what the "Churches of Christ or Christian Churches" meant. For the next twenty minutes of my allotted one-half hour they discussed this point, leaving me completely out of the matter. They finally concluded that KCC was "just like Lincoln Christian College." As Lincoln was already a member of the AABC, I felt this was a proper classification. My next ten minutes were without any problem. We were granted membership as an Associate and, the next year, as an accredited member.

During this time period we began, once again, and after a brief experiment earlier, to complete the first semester before Christmas. This had been a policy which had been followed in the early history of the school, and was reinsti-

tuted for three basic reasons. Perhaps first and foremost was the fact that the University of Kentucky changed their semester ending to a before-Christmas date. However, as far as KCC was concerned, two more points were important. By beginning the second semester in early January we could have Commencement in early May, which would give our students an early opportunity for available summer jobs; too, this would provide our summer work crew ample time to do the work which was necessary in preparing the cemeteries for Memorial Day. The disadvantage was in the fact that the days before Christmas were taken up in school activities, including examinations, instead of preparation for the holiday season.

With enrollment, we did increase to a certain extent, especially after the two wings were added to R. B. Neal Hall. We remained near the 150 level during the five years, with about an equal number of men and women. During one of the years we had a Christian (Phyllis), a Church (Patty Jo), a Priest (Brian), and a Parrish (Dale) enrolled.

Extension classes were being offered in areas near the college. For example, Professor Donald A. Nash and Professor John E. Eggleton offered courses at the Beech Street congregation in Ashland in September, 1963. Courses have been taught at Ironton, Ohio; Russell, Kentucky; and also at the congregation in Grayson, in this immediate area. Other areas for extension classes have included Lexington, Kentucky; Columbus, Ohio; and Gallipolis, Ohio.

One innovation in teaching came during the spring of 1964. One of our professors, John E. Eggleton, was injured, so arrangements were made with the General Telephone Co. for him to teach by telephone through a speaker telephone which was installed in one of the classrooms.

During this period the Lexington Christian Bible College ceased to exist, and all of their academic records were transferred to KCC, where they are kept in case of need.

The college was privileged to have several special speakers. The Honorable Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, spoke in a special service on March 2, 1963. Others during this time period included Peter Nathan of Rhodesia, John Huk and Gene Dulin, LeRoy Trulock, Milford Anness, and Fred M. Kratt. These would be in addition to regular chapel and missions speakers. Also, then Governor Bert Combs was a visitor on the campus.

Two professors, Donald A. Nash and Wilbert A. Cunningham, spoke at a Foreign Language Conference at the University of Kentucky in April, 1961. Mr. Nash spoke on "Gleukos in Acts 2:13" and Mr. Cunningham spoke on "The Prophet: Spokesman of God."

Kentucky Christian commenced offering the Bachelor of Theology degree in September, 1963. This was a five-year undergraduate degree, and was in addition to the four-year

Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. The June, 1963 VOICE carried information of this new offering. The rationale for such a degree was in the fact that some students need an extra year of education in order to prepare themselves for Christian service. Even then, and after five years, there have been those who have not been fully mature, especially spiritually, to assume so-called full-time Christian work!

It is not uncommon for KCC, and I am sure this is the same with other Bible Colleges, to receive requests from congregations looking for preachers. On the day this was written we received two letters of this nature from churches. There could have been telephone calls the same day. Just how to write letters of recommendation and be absolutely fair and honest with both sides (church and prospective minister) is sometimes a problem. One way would be to say "when you know him as I know him you will appreciate him as I appreciate him." Too, on rare occasions, we have been asked for information on a preacher after he has actually been the minister of a congregation for two to three months! The telephone call, or letter, usually comes from an elder, who reports that the congregation is upset, that attendance is going down, and what can they do about it. Frankly, the investigation and recommendations of the preacher should have been done before he was hired, and not after he was hired! Such a situation always brings hard feelings and difficulties in the local congregation. Too, quite often the college receives the blame for the actions of the preacher, and contributions come to a stop, at least until a preacher from another Bible College treats them the same way!

The point is this: churches should carefully investigate their candidates for the pulpit, even though they come from a college which, in their opinion, has a good reputation for educating ministers. Sometimes that Bible College education does not really "take," even in the best of Bible Colleges! Too, the church should not always blame the Bible College! Remember that even Jesus lost one out of twelve! The Church should very carefully analyze the wording of all letters of recommendation. Consider phrases like this: "this man has the education to make him successful"; (note: that statement could be said of the Devil!); "it might be worthwhile to inquire of his ability with the congregations where he has served"; or "he has the ability to do a good job in the ministry." In that first phrase note the word "should"; perhaps he should have the education but actually has not had success where he has been; it just might be that the applicant has been a failure, even with a good education! An inquiry about previous ministries, meaning churches where he has served, should indicate his ability and success, or lack

of it. Any qualifying statements of this nature would be an indication that the church would be wise to make further inquiry. However, if the letter of recommendation says "I do not hesitate to recommend him to you," or words to that effect, then there should be a minimum risk in going ahead with negotiations.

The teaching and practice of missionary endeavor continued as one of the important functions of the college during this time period. Missions courses had already been taught at KCC for upwards of thirty years or more, and "Missions" was one of the requirements for graduation. Missions banquets and mission programs, including the KCC-KYOWVA Mission Rally, along with special messages from missionaries, had long been a part of the yearly programming at the college.

During the fall of 1964 we added a new missions effort with the holding of our first Faith-Promise Rally. This was conducted by John C. Pemberton, KCC graduate who was serving in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe. We had a goal of \$3,192.90 which was pledged by students and faculty. Contributions to the Faith-Promise program amounted to \$3,150.00 that year. In more recent years, and with the increase of the student body, the giving has increased to several thousand dollars annually, one year reaching \$20,609.37. It should be understood that all of the funds received in the KCC Faith-Promise program came directly from students and faculty, and not from the contributions of off-campus individuals and/or congregations.

Several graduates served in missionary activities during this period, including Mary Bliffen to Rhodesia; Renee Wasson in Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Likins to Japan; Mr. and Mrs. William Brant in Rhodesia (later in Zambia and Malawi); Faye Frances Lewis in Rhodesia; Shigee Kikkawa in Japan; Mr. and Mrs. David Millard in Rhodesia; Anna Mae Arnold and Patricia Kelley with Mission Services; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hostetter in Rhodesia (later in Ghana); Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sholtis and Miss Eleanor Otake in Hawaii. Eleanor became a "Living Link" of the Faith-Promise program.

Missionary speakers included the following: Imogene Williams, Harold Hill, Rod Cameron, John Fulford, John C. Pemberton, Dr. Dennis D. Pruett, Max Ward Randall, Malcolm Coffee, William J. Scott, Arthur Carter, Claude Likins, Harold Taylor, Ed Fausz, Clinton Looney, Eugene Morse, Betty Yarbrough, Richard Lash, Bernel Getter, Paul Bajko, Jennie Lee Titus, Ronald Harshe, Frank Sarahs, William Brant, C. Marion Railey, Charles Troyer, Paul Pratt, Robert Smith, Bert Ellis, Berry Kennedy, Ray Mings, Roy Goldsberry, Hollis Duhon, Lawrence Layman, Jack Pennington, Ziden Nutt, Lester Cooper, A. C. Waters and Clifford Schaub. There may have been others, but these are listed to indicate some depth in the missions program at the college.

Many of the above-listed persons participated in the missionary rallies and banquets, while others presented chapel messages.

Other programs of this time period included Convocations at the opening of each school year; the annual Founder's Day programs, sponsored by the Alumni Association; also a new "Week of Inspiration," sponsored on an annual basis by the Senior Class. Isaiah Moore, Hassel Justice and Clarence Greenleaf were included among the speakers. In addition, the alumni sponsored an annual lectureship, and these programs included O. A. Trinkle, Edwin Hayden and Carl Ketcherside.

Baccalaureate and Commencement speakers were as follows: 1961, John C. Pemberton and Dean E. Walker; 1962, David Williams and Jay Sheffield; 1963, Dr. Dennis D. Pruett and E. Ray Jones; 1964, Glen Wheeler and Richard Laue; 1965, Lawrence W. Bain and Enos Dowling.

The basketball program continued under the name "Rockets" but was soon changed to "Knights." Professor Loran A. Dace was coach, with the college team becoming very competitive with other Bible Colleges.

The college was no longer the site for the area Christian Service Camp, as they dedicated their new property in Ona, WV on June 5, 1960. Mr. M. H. Matthews had the message; Harold Noe the prayer of dedication; I led in the act of dedication.

People continued with special contributions. Mr. Trace Jenkins of Sciotoville (OH) gave a beef to the school. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Amerman of Canton (OH) presented the college with our first organ in 1964.

Two of our graduates were presidents of the North American Christian Convention: Hugh F. Sensibaugh in 1966 and L. Palmer Young in 1967.

We experimented with an "Aquila" club for married men, as noted in the 1965 annual. This was to have been a companion club with the Priscilla Club, the organization for married women on campus. The Aquila Club was discontinued when the married men failed to attend.

An historical marker of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was erected on the campus during the spring of 1965, marking the area as a former gathering place for veterans, North and South, of the Civil War.

Three college-connected deaths were recorded in this five-year period. Mr. G. W. Stone, Lela's father, who had managed the farm and worked on the campus for many years, died on December 6, 1961. A graduate, Kenneth Sweany, who had the same affliction as had Lou Gehrig, died on March 17, 1962. A memorial scholarship fund was established in his memory. Then my mother, Mrs. J. W. Lusby, who had worked side by side with my father in the founding of the school,

and without salary, died on September 28, 1963. The local minister, Jay Cooper, officiated at her memorial services on September 30.

We moved into the last five years of the 1960s, which were to see the beginning days of what would become a rapid expansion and development program in the next decade.

"Friends of Schools Day." The Carter County Schools sponsored what they called "Friends of Schools Day" during the 1960s, an event which was conducted at Carter Caves, near Grayson. On one of these occasions I was invited to offer the prayer before the basket dinner, which was supposed to follow a program of speaking. On this particular occasion they had arranged for a group from the "Grand Ole Opry" for entertainment. However, the Nashville group was late in arriving, so the speaking preceded the entertainment. Because of this my prayer came immediately after the performance by the singers. As a result I am probably the only person who was ever called upon for prayer following a lively rendition of "Chew Tobacco Rag!"

Similar Names. One of our students beginning in the fall of 1960 was Dale Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Thomas of Florida. I enjoyed introducing Dale Thomas to Thomas Dale, KCC professor.

Peculiar Greeting. During the early 1960s it was customary for the local congregation, First Church of Christ, to have a reception for incoming KCC students. Both students and local members attended, and there was the usual receiving line, which always included the minister and wife, Chairman of the Board and wife, Youth Minister and wife, along with Lela and myself. After shaking hands with upwards of two hundred fifty people I decided to investigate as to whether anyone was really listening to all of the introductions. Instead of the usual introduction I began using the expression "I shot my grandmother last night." I can now report that few, if any, people really listen in a receiving line, as everyone passed me by without realizing what I had said. Too, one of them was a KCC professor!

Poison Ivy. It is customary to shake hands with graduates after they have received their degrees. However, in 1962 I did not shake hands with James Comstock. He came to me before the service and informed me he had poison ivy on his right hand. So, at the proper time in the ceremony, he walked by without the handshake. I mentioned this fact to the audience and told them the reason why. A reporter who

was present picked up the story and it was printed in many papers in this country. It was also printed in STARS AND STRIPES in Germany. A graduate in Germany sent me a copy.

Explaining Christianity. As a Rotarian I attended one of the district conferences which was held at the Carter Caves State Resort Park, about sixteen miles from Grayson. Seated at a banquet table, I had my back to another table, which contained several folk, including an avowed atheist from an Ashland school, a Jewish student, and a visiting Hindu from India. During the conversation at that table the atheist and the Jew endeavored to explain Christianity to the Hindu. It was a very interesting effort, wholly distorted!

"On the Loading Dock." One year we were adding some dormitory facilities and were in need of more beds and mattresses. The order was placed, in plenty of time, with a company in Winchester, Kentucky. The date of delivery came and went. After a few days I telephoned them, only to be told "Your order is on the loading dock." After several more days I called again, with the same answer: "Your order is on the loading dock." Again, and several days later, I got the same reply: "Your order is on the loading dock." At that point I told the man I would hold the line, and for him to go out to the loading dock and make absolutely sure our order was there. He did, and the answer was the same: "Your order is on the loading dock." My reply was as follows: "Just keep it there, for our truck will be in Winchester in just over one hour to pick up the order." As I remember it, Ron Russell went for the order, returned with the beds and mattresses, and we had them just in time for the opening of the new school year.

"Can You Talk?" I took a male quartet to the Southern Christian Convention in Tampa, Florida. Enroute we stopped at a restaurant which featured a myna bird. Steve Bliffen must have spent several minutes talking to this bird, asking "Can you whistle?" There was no response. Finally Steve gave up and, as he walked down the aisle, the myna bird said "Can you talk?"

All Three Sick. I remember one time when our two youngest girls were sick at the same time. I met a Grayson resident who inquired about the two youngest. Then, as an after thought, she inquired about our oldest daughter. When I replied that she had a broken foot this lady had a very robust laugh. It seemed "funny" to her that all three of our girls would be sick at the same time!

An Intruder. During one Christmas season a man from town

entered R. B. Neal Hall and made it his "home" for more than a week. He ate what food he could find, such as cereal. Eventually the City Police learned he was there and came for him. He really did not damage anything, and he was very careful to remain hidden during the day, and with no lights turned on at night. On another occasion a man walked into the dorm in the early evening hours, looked in two or three rooms, turned around and walked away.

Apron Strings. When our oldest daughter, Nan, became 21, Lela cut the strings off one of her aprons and gave them to her.

Goes to Africa. When I returned from a visit to Rhodesia in Africa in 1965 I noted that Lela and our girls had placed my picture on Rod Cameron's book, "A Dummy Goes to Africa."

"Peeping Tom." For a period of several weeks we were plagued with someone who peeped into the dorm rooms and other housing on campus. After considering the options we decided who was the guilty party, but could never really catch him in the act. Eventually our suspect left school, and there were no more incidents the entire year. That seemed to verify our suspicions.

Ransacks Own Room. We had a young man who ransacked his own room, evidently to gain attention. It took some detective work to figure out he was doing the job himself! The same fellow faked fainting spells, again to gain attention.

Kentucky Colonel. When E. Wayne Stout graduated from KCC in 1968 he received something extra. The members of the congregation where he ministered had arranged to have him commissioned a Kentucky Colonel, which was done during the Commencement services.

The Key. I called on a family in northern Kentucky. A note was on the front door: "We have gone to town. The key is at the smokehouse under a brick."

Lee Z Bee. On my way home from Africa in 1965 I had a one-day stopover in Rome. I was paged at the airport with my name pronounced "Lee-Z-Bee." I almost missed the message.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

THE LATE SIXTIES: 1965-1970

Our Board of Trustees, and all others who had a close affiliation with Kentucky Christian College, were well aware of the fact that the college was in need of an expansion program which would provide new facilities. Buildings for teaching and housing seemed to have first priority. However, we knew that other "things" would also need to be included, such as additional faculty and staff (along with housing for them), maintenance, programs of study, etc.

The minutes of the Board of Trustees reflect serious consideration of many areas of college life during these five years. In the beginning of this period the primary emphasis was on housing, but by 1970 the plans had been broadened to include several new buildings, including a multipurpose building, chapel, and library. Most of this construction was to be realized during the 1970s.

One of the problems of an expansion program is to expand, and, at the same time, conduct the entire program in such a way that there will be no let up in other areas of Bible College life. These areas would include recruitment and retention of students, Christian Service, missions, academics, and all the other facets which are included in a Bible College.

It is highly impractical to cease what you are doing, and doing well, just for the sake of some other program, be it expansion or something else. We could not afford to close down the college in order to expand! The two had to go together, and be accomplished simultaneously.

The ground work for the KCC expansion program was begun in this five-year interval, so will be discussed toward the conclusion of this chapter.

Too, it was essential to continue the up-keep on current facilities (R. B. Neal Hall, Administration Building, and John W. Jones Hall). For example, there was some paneling in the Ad Building chapel in the fall of 1965. At about the same time a plaque was placed on Neal which read as follows: "R. B. Neal Hall. Dormitory for women, named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Neal. A pioneer preacher, Mr. Neal was

a charter member of the Board of Trustees."

As early as 1965 we were aware of a need for accreditation by the Southern Regional, in addition to our Bible College accreditation (the American Association of Bible Colleges). The Trustees' minutes of November of that year contain a report that Jack M. Bliffen (Vice President), and John E. Eggleton (Academic Dean) had had contact with the Southern Association, and that some adjustments were needed in the area of academics, business, and administration. It took several years, but the college was privileged to file an application with the Southern Association in 1980. Candidate status was achieved during the summer of 1982.

It was my privilege to serve as National Prayer Chairman for the 1967 North American Christian Convention. This was the year L. Palmer Young served as president of the convention.

The Bible College presidents of Churches of Christ and Christian Churches instituted annual meetings in 1969. The first session was held in Cincinnati in February of that year. The second session was in February, 1970, at which time I was asked to speak on the subject "Who's In Charge?" This dealt with "The Relationship of the President to the Board of Trustees and Other Administrators."

From time to time our students have established student newspapers. During the 1930s they published THE BROADCASTER. And, in the spring of 1969 another such paper was printed, this time known as LOOK-IN. The editor was Willard Love, assisted by Paul Bowles and Keith Wise. They used the "Spirit Ditto" system, and discontinued the publication after a few issues.

The Senior Class commenced having what they termed the "Senior Week of Inspiration," with special speakers coming to the college campus over a two or three day period of time. Each Senior Class since the beginning has arranged for similar weeks, usually during either January or February.

The KCC Alumni Association continued their annual "Alumni Lectureship" with the following lecturers: 1966, Charles Branum ("The Perils and Pitfalls of the Ministry"); 1967, Charles F. Russell ("James A. Garfield"); 1968, Prof. John C. Ralls ("Science and Religion"); 1970, Prof. Enos E. Dowling ("Isms and the Restoration Movement"). The Standard Publishing Co. presented "Accent on Christian Education" in April, 1969, featuring Ralph Small, Edwin V. Hayden, John W. Wade and Charles A. Matthews.

KCC Professor Donald A. Nash published his first book in 1966. It was "Primary Grammar of the Greek New Testament." In 1968 Prof. Nash made his first trip to the Holy Land, and was to repeat this journey several times in future years.

The KCC Alumni Association seemed to be growing in im-

portance during these five years. They had, for several years, sponsored the "Alumni Lectures." In addition to the lecture series the alumni instituted an annual "Alumni Homecoming," beginning in 1968. The lectureship was eventually merged with the Homecoming.

A new alumni constitution was adopted in May, 1969, and this document carried a provision for a Council of Fifty. The first list of fifty members was published in the November, 1969 issue of THE VOICE.

Christian Service continued as a very important part of student life. A survey in February, 1967 stated that of 538 total college graduates at that time, 384 were engaged in some form of Christian work. Too, another survey of the 1967-1968 school year reported that 66.7 percent of the entire student body was doing Christian Service, such as student ministries, youth work, teaching, music, etc.

Graduates of this five-year period, along with Baccalaureate and Commencement speakers, were as follows: 1966, one B. Th., fourteen four-year graduates, and two two-year graduates, with William Walker and Hugh F. Sensibaugh as speakers; 1967, three B. Th., thirteen four-year, and four two-year, with Harold W. Scott and L. Palmer Young; 1968, two B. Th., eighteen four-year, with J. W. Jordan and Pres. Wilford E. Lown; 1969, three B. Th., twenty-seven four-year, and one two-year, with Kenneth R. Bain and Hugh F. Sensibaugh; 1970, two B. Th., thirty four-year, with Marshall J. Leggett, and Farris W. Clifton.

There was a continual emphasis on missions during these five years. This was seen not only in a continuation of required courses in missions, but also in annual Missionary Banquets, Missionary Rallies (co-sponsored by KCC and KYOWVA congregations), the annual Faith-Promise program, the sponsorship of missionary interns from among the student body, and also of graduates going to the mission field.

Speakers for the Missionary Banquets were as follows: 1966, Claude Likins; 1967, Charles Troyer; 1968, Steve Lawhon; 1969, Roy Goldsberry; and 1970, Charles Faust.

Missionary rallies were conducted at the First Church of Christ in Grayson, as follows: 1966, on the theme "As Ye Go, Make Disciples," the speakers being Lavern Morse, Mrs. Irene G. Schlicker, William Thompson, William Loft, President Kenneth Norris, Leland Short, William Ellis and Don Baughman; 1967, on "Expanded Evangelism," with Dr. Lonnie Pacheco, Harold Sims, Paul Selleck, Thomas Thurman, George Gahr, Marvin Matthews, Paul Magnuson, Don Baughman and William Brant; 1968, on "Commissioned to Communicate," with Harold Cabus, Gene Dulin, Glenn David Vaughn, Mont Smith and Chas. Troyer; 1969, on "Here Am I, Send Me," with Richard Hostetter, Art Morris, Bill Ellis, Robert Mills, Harvey Beasley and William Morgan; 1970, on "The Thrilling Moments in Missions," with

Ed Fausz, Harlan Woodruff, Lawrence Hallum, John C. Pemberton, Gordon Sauder and Donald Mechem.

Missionary interns from among KCC students included the following, beginning in 1968: Linda Romesburg, Gail Day, Sylvia Lusby, Wayne Clark, Robert Wright, Shirley Dawson, Andrea Holt, Alexis Dale and Marcia Dillon.

Among those going to the mission field were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith (Nigeria); Dr. and Mrs. James Van Curen (Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe); Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Pemberton (Zimbabwe), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wright (Mexico).

Our Faith-Promise program continued with the following results: 1965, \$5,250, with Richard Thayer as speaker; 1966, \$4,002.59, with Berry Kennedy, Dr. Lonnie Pacheco, Philip Ho and Marian C. Railey as speakers; 1967, \$7,588.04, with Robert Reeves; 1968, \$12,517.64, with Bob Vernon; 1970, \$12,163.74, with Leland Tyrrell.

It was my privilege to visit the mission work of the Central Africa Mission in Rhodesia in 1965. Too, in this time period Lela and I were privileged to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Pablo Pacheco, Jr., and Dr. and Mrs. Lonnie Pacheco in Mexico.

Financially the college continued to rely on the contributions of Christian friends, giving either as individuals or through their congregations. In December, 1966 THE VOICE announced a "Living Endowment" possibility in making contributions. The suggestion was made that a gift of \$300.00 would underwrite the cost for one student, and that \$1,200 would help in the salary of one professor. This suggestion was followed, in January, 1967 with the possibility of folk participating in the Matching Gifts program, and a partial list of companies participating in this type program was published in THE VOICE. Over the years the Matching Gifts program has been of much benefit to the college. During this same time period the small Student Loan Fund received a boost when funds from the Erieside Christian Service Camp, a total of \$2,338.00, were placed with the college as the "Erieside Loan Fund."

A survey of contributions, published in January, 1969 showed 8.47 percent coming from alumni, 28.67 percent from congregations where alumni were ministering, 27.57 percent from individuals other than alumni, 33.88 percent from congregations ministered to by other than alumni, and 1.41 percent from businesses.

Founder's Day programs were emphasized annually during this five-year period, with programs on "Let Us Go On To Perfection," "My God and I," "The Word for a Waiting World," and "Heritage--Challenge--Commitment."

The Alumni Association led in Homecoming programs during the fall, using "The Church's Privilege to Do a Great Work" in 1968. Several alumni participated in segments on "It

Worked for Us."

A special Christian Emphasis Week was conducted one year, with representatives from Standard Publishing leading. The speakers included Dr. Burris Butler, Dr. Edwin Hayden, Dr. Joseph W. Yarbrough, John W. Wade, Charles Matthews, J. David Lang, Sandra Swango, Sandra Summers and Ralph Small. The presentations were excellent, but the weather outside, and also inside, was terrible. It was during these days that the furnace in the Ad Building broke down, so heavy clothing and even overcoats were worn by those who attended, and also by the speakers.

There were other special speakers. Jesse Stuart, noted Kentucky author, spoke at one of the banquets in the spring of 1967. He said: "The college has been misnamed. It should be called the 'Kentucky Christian Family'."

Other speakers included Harry Buccalstein on "How Odd of God to Choose the Jews." James Oliver Lyttle presented some Christian drama; David Mansell of Australia was with us in the spring of 1968, and C. E. Faust and Terry Reyes were at the college in the fall of the same year.

Convocation speakers included L. Palmer Young, Marshall J. Leggett, Roy McClain, Sherriell Storey, and myself.

Of course there were some faculty, staff and trustee changes, as is usual during any five-year period of time. Jack M. Bliffen, already with the college, was named Vice President in 1965, and was charged with the operation of the college while I was on my trip to Rhodesia.* Miss Kathy Cool joined the faculty in the English department. At the May, 1966 meeting of the Board of Trustees the Faculty and Curriculum Committee recommended the addition of a Director of Development, and Lester E. Pifer was named to this position.

Among others were the following: L. Metcalf Miller and Iris Perkins in 1967; John E. Eggleton taking a leave of absence in 1967, with Jack Bliffen becoming Acting Academic Dean; Darrell G. Olges to the English department in 1968, and named Academic Dean in 1968; Jo Anne Olges and Emery Emmert in 1969 (replacing Ronald Eggleton); Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Van Curen in 1970. Mrs. Bessie Ritchie left the cafeteria in 1968 after five years. Jack Bliffen left the college in 1969. That same year a former Dean of Women, Faye Francis Lewis, died on March 4th.

One important addition to the college family, on September 1, 1969, was when James C. McKenzie arrived as Business

* The Vice President was to "perform all administrative duties in the absence of the President in keeping with the policies of the school as established by the Board, and to perform other tasks specifically designated by the President or by the Board of Trustees."--Board minutes.

Manager. Mr. McKenzie was one of the driving forces in the expansion activities of the 1970s, and was later named Executive Vice President and Director of Development. At that time Lester E. Pifer assumed the position of Director of Public Relations. Mr. McKenzie is the only man in the history of Kentucky Christian College who, during his first week on the job, walked into my office and handed me an undated letter of resignation! He told me that any time I was dissatisfied with him I would only need to insert the date and inform him of his release! Frankly, I never did see any reason to exercise this prerogative! There will be more on his work in the next section.

Just how Mr. McKenzie became involved with KCC is an interesting story. During the spring of 1969 the Junior-Senior Banquet was held at the Carter Caves State Resort Park near the campus. The college group took up most of the dining area, but there was one small section reserved for visitors to the lodge. I noticed a group come in who were ushered to this small section. Later on I learned that it was Mr. McKenzie, along with others of his group. I was the speaker for the occasion, and remember very little of my remarks.

Several days later Mr. McKenzie visited me at the campus, and we had an interesting chat about the college, our aims and prospects for the future. He inquired as to the possibility of his coming and working with us. At the time I did not feel we could touch him salary-wise, but he insisted that I make an offer, which I eventually did do. Later that same summer Mr. McKenzie attended the North American Christian Convention in Detroit and met many of our Trustees. All arrangements were finalized and he joined us on September 1, 1969.

While John Eggleton was Academic Dean he drew up a plan for faculty tenure. In addition, a retirement policy was discussed and adopted by the Board of Trustees. Among those who became Trustees were Myron Taylor, Marshall Leggett, Scott Rawlings, Wendell Roberts, F. F. Griffith, Carl Watson and Lloyd Colvin.

For many years we had been aware of the fact that the Interstate highway system would include I-64, with an access road to Grayson. Too, we knew this highway would be located near the campus property, together with the possibility that some college property would be acquired. The college sold a twenty-five foot strip of land on the east side of the college property to the Department of Highways in early 1967. This was to be used as a part of the access road into Grayson. Eventual construction of I-64 and the access road was to dictate a new entrance to the campus, this to come from the re-located State Highways No. 1 and No. 7, the access road. In late 1969 the college sold some more of the prop-

erty facing the State highways, a total of 550 feet, at \$155.00 per front foot, this being for commercial purposes. Proceeds from this sale were applied to one of the college building loans.

The Building and Grounds Committee discussed housing at the May, 1965 meeting of the Board of Trustees. Under consideration were housing facilities for both single women and single men. Too, this meeting of the Board authorized the purchase of nine acres of land then known as Oakland Park, which was located east of college property. These nine acres belonged to the J. W. Lusby Estate, which at the time included my two sisters and myself. We were aware of the fact that our parents wanted these acres to go to the college, so we made arrangements to donate them to the school. The gift was announced in the December, 1966 issue of THE VOICE. Formal presentation of the deed came at the Founder's Day program in 1966. The Board voluntarily decided to issue a scholarship in the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lusby as a token of appreciation for this contribution.

It was at the November, 1965 meeting of the Board that action was taken concerning a new dormitory for men. Mr. Errett Broxon, a member of the board, was designated to obtain specifications, plans, and bids. The Executive Committee was empowered to construct a men's dormitory housing forty-eight students.

Financing such a project was the next order of business, and the board took action in this regard at a special meeting, held February 7, 1966 in Cincinnati. The First Dayton Corporation was authorized to issue bonds in the amount of \$300,000.00 for three purposes: 1) construct the men's dorm; 2) the first stage of an Administration Building; and, 3) provide housing for single faculty members. Each time an action of this nature occurred it was necessary to raise the debt limitation by amending the Articles of Incorporation.

The sale of bonds, in my opinion, turned out to be a mistake. All of our property, both buildings and campus, was included in the mortgage securing the bonds. After Mr. McKenzie joined the college as Business Manager he was able to come up with a plan whereby we were able to gain a release, through a loan, calling in all outstanding bonds and releasing us from this mortgage obligation. This action cleared the way for the progress of the 1970s. Otherwise, and under that mortgage obligation, we could not have moved forward in new buildings and other progress until the early 1980s, when the bonds were scheduled to be paid off. We also determined that the sale of bonds to our friends and then asking those same friends to contribute in order to pay off their own bonds presented a most peculiar situation. We determined not to go the bonding route again.

Back to the building, we realized there would be a need

for furniture, so the Building Committee was authorized to study and make recommendations to the Board. Too, this new building, originally set to house forty-eight students, was later increased to a capacity of sixty-four students. The newly constructed dormitory was occupied in the fall of 1966. For years it was known as the "Complex Dorm," but the name was changed to "Snodgrass Hall" in the late 1970s.

We realized this one dorm would not conclude development, so the Board acted to obtain advice and counsel from others. Mr. John Brown, for one, was invited to present his ideas on a campus development plan. This was done at the November 10, 1966 meeting of the Board.

Another special meeting was held in February, 1967, at which time no action was taken to implement the Brown suggestions. This meeting did determine to raze the largest of the old "G. I." units at the close of the school year, with the remainder of the units to be demolished as the occupants graduated.

At this point Mr. Walter Goodman of Goodman Church Builders was invited to consult with the Building Committee. Mr. Goodman and his son, John, met with the Board on May 11, 1967. They presented the possibilities of "turning the campus around" in order to face new Interstate 64, which was to be constructed on the northern edge of the campus. They also presented their ideas concerning a Development Program, as well as the procedures followed by Goodman Church Builders. Upon motion of Ard Hoven and second by L. Palmer Young, it was agreed to accept, in principle, the services of Goodman Church Builders. The Executive Committee was empowered to determine how and when buildings were to be constructed.

A basic campus development plan, as drawn by Goodman, was approved by the Board on May 9, 1968. A multi-purpose building was to be the first construction. A picture of the proposed structure was published in the November, 1968 issue of THE VOICE. The December, 1968 issue of THE VOICE contained the original floor plan suggestions.

During the November, 1968 meeting Lester E. Pifer presented a prospectus on a development campaign, with a goal of \$800,000.00. The prospectus was adopted on motion of L. Palmer Young and second by Alva Sizemore. The beginning date for fund raising was established as December 1, 1968, our Founder's Day.

The first \$5,000.00 gift to the new building was made by Mr. and Mrs. David Mitchell of Quincy, Kentucky.

Dr. Dennis D. Pruett was named National Chairman of the Development Fund campaign. A "Heritage" brochure was prepared and published. Receipts (cash and pledges) through September 25, 1969 amounted to \$47,017.81. During the November 6, 1969 meeting the Board authorized working drawings. On that date it was noted that the Development Fund

had risen to \$112,000.00.

During December, 1969 several alumni came to the campus to assist in an "Alumni Telethon." Telephones were installed in the Conference Room of the library for this purpose. The alumni callers included Thomas Wyatt, Donald A. Nash, John Samples, George Roberts, O. M. Miller, Harry Gill, Scott Rawlings, David Williams, L. Palmer Young, Lester E. Pifer and myself. By this time cash and pledges had risen to over \$227,000.00.

The November 6, 1969 meeting of the Board made four decisions: 1) direct solicitation of gifts and pledges was to be continued; 2) Goodman was to proceed with working drawings and specifications; 3) ground breaking was to be postponed until a later date; 4) when \$250,000.00 had been received, in cash and pledges, the Building Committee was authorized to complete arrangements for necessary financing.

A local campaign, meaning Grayson and Carter County, was announced in the March 1970 VOICE. With Raymond Burton of Grayson and Louie W. King of Olive Hill as Co-Chairmen, a total of \$51,735.00 was announced in the April, 1970 VOICE.

Then, on May 7, 1970, the Board of Trustees authorized construction of the new multi-purpose building. After many months of talking, planning and fund raising, we were almost to the point of actual construction. This, however, was delayed until March, 1971, when building actually commenced.

Although the new Multi-Purpose Building of the Development campaign received first priority, it should be noted that the Board authorized the use of mobile homes for girls, together with the construction of two homes for faculty.

This five-year period contained some important advances in physical facilities, but the fact should not be overlooked that the college kept on course in the preparation of young men and young women for Christian ministries. We did not veer from the original purpose!

Growth in many ways was to continue during the 1970s, to be dealt with in the next chapter.

Screwball File. It was during the 1960s that I began maintaining what I termed my "Screwball File." The contents were letters, and occasionally other types of printed materials, which were highly critical of either me or of the college, or were the products of what I thought must surely be demented minds. One of them began "Lusby, you are not God!" Another just rambled all over the place, from subject to subject. Another gave predictions of coming events which, incidentally, never happened.

Four Hundred. I spoke at the church where Dr. Lonnie

Pacheco is minister in Monterrey, Mexico. Dr. Pacheco was my interpreter. Following the services one of the young men tried his English with me, using this question: "How many children do you have?" I misunderstood the word "children" for "students." He showed extreme surprise when I answered "four hundred."

Visiting Choir. We had a choir visit KCC one year to present a program of song during chapel. They had traveled from very early in the morning. During the performance, one by one, several of the young folk slumped to the floor in a dead faint. The others kept on singing as though nothing had happened, while KCC personnel revived those who fainted.

An Ill Speaker. We had one chapel service, where I presided, when the speaker turned around to me about the central part of his message and whispered: "I'm sick." My reply, also whispered, was that he probably should leave the service. He did just that, and proceeded immediately to the hospital in Ashland where he was a patient for the next two days.

Deaths. Several faculty and staff members have died while in active service at the college. Included are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lusby, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Snodgrass, Mr. G. W. Stone (my father-in-law), Mr. T. M. Burgess, and Lawrence Van Curen. My wife, Lela, died on October 15, 1981. Mrs. W. T. Fisher and Mr. W. A. Fite died after ceasing to work at the college, having spent many years on-campus. Too, Mr. W. T. Fisher died after being with us for one month.

Two Speakers. I remember one day when two speakers arrived on the same day, both planning to speak in chapel. One of them had made a mistake as to his appointment.

A Lincoln Day Speaker. One speaker, who was a "buff" on Abraham Lincoln, came to speak in chapel on Lincoln's birthday. At that time chapel was just before the noon meal. When the bell sounded he kept on speaking. Chapel that day ran about forty-five minutes overtime. After that, when a speaker asked me how long to speak, I told him: "You can speak as long as you want to. We go to eat at twelve o'clock."

Choir Tour. I remember the time, on choir tour, when the girl with the pitchpipe had to cough, and she blew about one-half of all the notes. Another girl decided to take a nap on a church pew in late afternoon, while we were waiting for the evening meal, only to turn over and hit the floor with a thud. I also remember when a girl fainted just as

the choir was completing the "Hallelujah Chorus." Too, one of our fellows had a sore throat and only "mouthed" the words for almost the entire tour.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

THE 1970s -- UNTIL RETIREMENT

These were busy years, even more so than those from 1937 to 1970. One reason for this was the extensive development and expansion program at the college. It should be noted that this same expansion, especially of physical facilities, continued after my retirement from the presidency on August 7, 1977, and under the administration of third President L. Palmer Young.

Although much of this section will deal with buildings, it should be understood that the real purpose of the college--the preparation of Christian workers--was not forgotten or pushed aside. The primary difference was in the fact that college enrollment increased dramatically, especially between the 1971-1972 and 1972-1973 school years. The full-time on-campus enrollment increased from 274 to 396 in one year. The increase was made possible with the construction of the new Multi-purpose Building, later to be named Lusby Center.

There was an expansion of academic offerings, this coming under the direction of the Academic Deans. There was a continued growth in missions activity, and especially in the Faith-Promise program. The Alumni Association was taking a very active part in college life, not only in finance, but also in interest. An Alumni Council of Fifty was formed. The Alumni president was accorded ex-officio status with the Board of Trustees. New musical ensembles were organized, these being larger and more active than in the past. One outstanding group was known as "The Master's Company." They traveled one summer in a van which they called "The White Knight." Another group, still active as this is written in 1982, was known as "Destiny." The Concert Choir was joined by the Chapel Choir (or Chorale), an all-Freshman group. There were special lecturers, Faith-Promise and Missions Rally speakers, Homecoming and Founder's Day programs (Lela and I were host and hostess for a Founder's Day Tea in 1974); Convocation, Baccalaureate and Commencement programs; Weeks of Evangelism, Ladies' Days, Junior-Senior Days, and Weeks of Inspiration. There seemed to be no let-

up in activities on the campus. And, all the while, we could see the construction of buildings--Multi-purpose, dormitories for men and women, and the Chapel--and also the refurbishing of other buildings.

Too, there were some problems. Anywhere you have over five hundred people concentrated on a campus of our size there will be problems of one kind or another. Our primary problems were concentrated in three areas: faculty discontent, student discontent, and damage to buildings. This last point was primarily from fire and wind storm.

There were some humorous times, too! An example of this would be the morning I arrived at my office in the Multi-purpose Building only to find that the only furniture in my office was the telephone, which, of necessity, was on the floor. There was no other place to put it! Everything else was gone! My first thought was that I had been evicted, over night! In a short time I did find the furniture. A group of fellows had gained entrance to my office during the night and placed every item, even to the paper clips on the desk, in the middle of the gymnasium! Not one item was lost or out of place! Of course, the fellows who moved the furniture had the "pleasure" of moving it all back to its original location! An observation: what these fellows did was a prank! No one was hurt! No property was damaged! I was the only one who was inconvenienced, and that for just a short period of time! And after I got over the shock of entering that empty room and finding it was an inside job, the whole thing rated a good laugh. Or, at least from me, a chuckle! I had my picture taken with the "culprits."

Our Faith-Promise programs were held during the early part of each school year. Missions Professor Thomas Gemeinhart made the arrangements. He also arranged for the missionary chapel speakers and, in conference with area ministers, worked out the details of the KCC-KYOWVA Missionary Rally, held in early March on the college campus beginning in 1972. Earlier sessions were held at the First Church of Christ in Grayson. Great themes and outstanding speakers and missionaries were present for these mission-oriented occasions. Examples of themes: "Missions Fulfills the Commission"; "Meeting the Need--Am I? Are You?" and "The Ecstasy and Agony of Missions."

The KCC Alumni Association, under various presidents, led in Homecoming programs. Such themes as "The Power of Preaching," "When Faith Takes Hold," and "Lift Up Your Eyes" were discussed. In addition, the Alumni Association assembled for an annual banquet each year during Commencement season.

The alumni also instituted a program to honor alumni. This involved presenting the "Order of Knights" to graduates who have been outstanding in Christian work over the years.

There was a variety of other activities:

* Prof. Donald A. Nash and Prof. James Emond participated on programs of the Southern Christian Convention. Other faculty were on the programs of the North American Christian Convention. It is worthy of note that a KCC graduate of the Class of 1968, E. Wayne Stout, baptized candidates at a session of the NACC which was held in Riverfront Stadium in Cincinnati.

* Missionary interns from the college worked in several countries during the summer months.

* The February 1973 VOICE announced the publication of Practical Concordance of the New Testament by Prof. Donald A. Nash. Billy Essick (Class of 1973) purchased the first copy.

* WKCC-FM, the college radio station, went on the air in the fall of 1973, with Prof. Francis Nash as manager.

* Interstate 64, which almost touches the KCC campus, was opened November 21, 1973, and this was the last segment of this highway in the State. The college hosted a dinner for visiting dignitaries, including then Governor Wendell W. Ford. Due to inclement weather the ceremony was held in the gymnasium of the Multi-purpose Building.

* Many of the Bible College presidents met on the KCC campus for their annual meeting, January 18 and 19, 1974. This was a meeting of the "Association of Christian College Presidents." Incidentally, when this group was organized one of the presidents suggested calling it the NAACP--"National Association for the Advancement of College Presidents". Lela was hostess for the Bible College presidents' wives and provided a program for them. I think this was the first time the wives had been included in the programming.

* The college instituted a short-lived Post Session program in 1974. This program was to be replaced by other activities after L. Palmer Young became president.

* Ladies' Day became a regular feature during the spring, beginning in 1974. At one of their early banquets the KCC cafeteria served over eight hundred ladies.

* Junior-Senior Days, or High School Days, also became a regular activity on-campus. In fact, there were two of them, one in the fall and the other in the spring. Prof. Benic Hampton directed these programs.

* The Priscilla Club began offering the P. H. T. degree ("Puttin' Hubby Through") at the annual alumni banquet in May.

* The East Carter High School used the KCC gymnasium for their graduation services until their new gymnasium was completed.

* The American Red Cross Bloodmobile began coming to the campus twice yearly in 1974. About seventy-five percent of all the blood received in Carter County comes from KCC stu-

dents, faculty and staff.

As mentioned earlier, and also in another chapter, there were some problems. It seems to me that faculty problems are the worst kind of problems at a Bible College, and we have not been the only Bible College afflicted. Student problems are next, especially when parents and/or members of the Board of Trustees involve themselves in the situation. Too, I have observed that these problems usually occur in April and May. And, when faculty problems and student problems intertwine themselves, there are real difficulties.

During the 1970s I recall two times when faculty members came personally to the Board of Trustees "to be heard." And, to the credit of the Board, these two men were received and listened to very politely. Under discussion were two problems: one was leaving and felt the need of financial adjustment (which the Board authorized); the other dealt with the KCC retirement policy (which the Board did not change). The policy is that a faculty member shall retire at age 65, but is accorded the privilege of being hired on a year-to-year basis on the recommendation of the Academic Dean. The Board has the right to deny the recommendation of the Dean, and terminate the services of a retired professor. As this is written (1982) I am teaching on this same year-to-year policy.

There was another situation--again in April--where at least one professor and some of his "followers" published at least three issues of a paper which was rather critical and/or sarcastic about some of the policies on-campus. Some rather innocuous suggestions were made in one issue. For example: they wanted to see the Concert Choir in blue jeans and sneakers; to schedule Elton John in chapel; and also the names of the "mad fiends" that "publish this paper." (I could list most of them, but won't). Incidentally, most of these folk eventually apologized for their activities!

Another incident was that of a professor who became dissatisfied with the administration of the college. And, for the most part, that meant me! This one was, to myself and to my family, much more serious than any of the other situations. We felt then, and still do, that the entire situation, including the charges against me, were an attempted power-play to remove me from office and make room for that professor in my place. The Executive Committee and Board of Trustees refused to follow his program. Succeeding events, at KCC under myself as president, and under Pres. L. Palmer Young, along with events elsewhere, have proved the wisdom of the Board in refusing to make the changes which he suggested..

The one occasion which I regret was when this professor called Lela to his office to state his complaints to her. It

upset her tremendously! We do not know for sure, but this situation may have contributed to her future medical problems. She often said it did! I do know that the tears flowed rather freely. I never knew his purpose in talking with Lela, unless it was to try to influence her to influence me to step aside!

As I stated earlier: I do not like April and May! If only we could dismiss at Easter!

Our Board of Trustees had known for years of the need to expand our physical facilities. Mention of this fact had been made in various meetings of the Board, of the Executive Committee, and especially the Building and Grounds Committee. Some effort had been made, such as adding two wings to R. B. Neal Hall, the Library on College Street, and the Complex Dorm. Yet much more was needed, and it seemed everything was ready for the 1970s.

James C. McKenzie had joined our staff in the late 1960's as Business Manager (later to be named Executive Vice President), and his business knowledge was to prove one of the determining factors as we made ready for our development and expansion program. One of his first tasks was to relieve the college of a mortgage which included the entire campus, taken when the Complex Dorm was constructed, and which would have dictated no new construction until the 1980s. This was done through borrowing enough funds to call in all of the bonds which had been issued for construction of the Complex Dorm. Too, we determined not to go the "bonding route" again.

Goodman Church Builders was contracted to provide the drawings and specifications, and as they worked on the plans we worked on finances. THE VOICE in September, 1970 gave an estimated cost of \$700,000 for the Multi-purpose Building. By the time the building was complete that cost had grown to over \$1,200,000. We advertised for bids in late 1970, and these were opened in February, 1971. At that point the estimated cost had risen to \$806,997.

Actual ground-breaking was on October 14, 1970. This was an unusual ground-breaking! The weather was very inclement, so Lawrence Van Curen and some of his helpers bought a tub full of dirt from the site of proposed construction, and the service was held in the chapel of the Administration Building. Alva Sizemore, Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, brought the message. Special music was provided by the Concert Choir. Then, at the appropriate time, Lela and I were privileged to turn the first shovel of dirt--from a tub. Then many others took turns, each turning a shovel of dirt. My brother-in-law, Herman G. Littrell, died that same day. My sister Willia had made the trip to Grayson for the ground-breaking, but returned to her home in Frankfort upon hearing of her husband's death. Lela and I

went to Frankfort to be with her that evening. We were scheduled to leave for the World Convention, in Adelaide, Australia the next day, October 15. Willia insisted that we make the trip as planned, which we did.

A "Heritage" brochure had been prepared by Lester E. Pifer, and this was used extensively in our fund raising. However, much of the fund raising was done by a telethon. Several telephones were installed in the Conference Room of the library, and for several nights weekly many of us made direct calls to men and women on the KCC mailing list, asking them for commitments over a three-year period, with which to construct the building. By ground-breaking time we had commitments of \$445,954.31. These continued to rise month by month, and at the time of actual construction, in March, 1972, the total was \$793,990.50. I note in the VOICE for April, 1973 that the amount was \$931,605.50. This was not enough to pay for the building, even if everyone had paid their commitments in full, which is seldom done. The result was that we had to borrow to complete the structure.

We occupied the Multi-purpose Building, later to be named Lusby Center, on September 1, 1972. The building was incomplete, but we had no other choice than to occupy it. Our increased student body could not have been housed in the Administration Building. Few of the rooms in the new building had carpet at the time of occupancy; the gymnasium was not complete, so it was necessary to go to the First Church of Christ in Grayson for chapel services; the restrooms were incomplete; my office was still in the Administration Building. Yet the occupancy was a necessity, so we did it! It took a few weeks before we could say the work was finished.

There was an Open House for the new building on May 6, 1973, at which time more than 300 area residents came to our campus.

Dedication ceremonies were conducted in the gymnasium, in conjunction with Baccalaureate, on May 11, 1973. This program of dedication was under the guidance of Alva Sizemore, with Chairman of the Board Hugh F. Sensibaugh offering the Prayer of Dedication. Others participating on the program included L. Palmer Young, Edwin Hayden, Steve Bliffen (president of KCC alumni), George Hughes (Construction Superintendent for Goodman Church Builders), and myself.

As this is written we have been using the building for ten years. The building is in excellent repair, inside and outside, and has proved to be very functional.

Then came a new dormitory for men, soon to be called BARNABAS HALL, and later to be renamed DALE HALL, in honor of Thomas A. Dale, long-time professor at the college.

The minutes of the Board of Trustees for May, 1972 state that the plans for the new dorm were "well under way." For a time Mr. George Hughes, Goodman Superintendent, was ac-

tually supervising two buildings: the completion of the Multi-purpose Building, and the beginning of the dormitory for men. Some of the workers moved from one side of the campus to the other side. Most of the finance for the new dorm came through bank and/or Savings and Loan companies. This dorm was occupied in January, 1974, following the meeting of the college presidents, who were housed in the new building. The dorm has room for 112 men, plus an apartment for houseparents, laundry facilities, and a lounge. The cost was \$457,288.00.

This new building took care of the immediate needs for men students, some of whom had been housed in the old Administration Building for one semester.

The next need was for more housing for women students. A building fund to meet this need was established in 1974. By the fall meeting of the Board, in November, 1974, a total of \$101,906.25 had been received for this purpose. By September, 1976 this had risen to \$159,229.00, much of it coming by way of a telethon. An architect had been authorized in January, 1976, and the October, 1976 issue of THE VOICE reported construction under way. This building was occupied in the fall of 1977. The cost was \$466,000.00, much of which came through a loan.

An urgent need for housing for women students came in late March and early April, 1974. I was at our home on a Saturday afternoon when I heard someone come against our front door with force and burst into the house. It was our daughter, Martha, who breathlessly informed me that Neal Hall was on fire. The Grayson Fire Department had already been called and was soon at the scene. The building was largely unoccupied at the time, as most of the students, including Martha, were in the cafeteria. They never did finish that meal! It was determined that everyone was safely out of the building, and the Grayson Fire Department very efficiently took care of the blaze. However, the building was severely damaged, and many of the students lost their possessions. Incidentally, every student who suffered a loss was later repaid by contributions to the college. I have always felt this fire was started from a candle.

After the fire had been extinguished many campus folk (men, women, faculty and staff) moved everything of value out on the lawn, from which point these possessions were then moved to John W. Jones Hall, which at the time was occupied by just a few fellows, all of whom had lived there for four years and did not want to move to the recently occupied new dormitory for men. They now moved to college-owned modular homes, which completely vacated Jones Hall, and allowed the "evicted" girls from Neal Hall to move in. It took some time, but very early the next morning all of the girls had been re-located. Lela worked at Jones Hall

until the wee hours of the morning on this necessary project.

Incidentally, the college had many telephone calls from the Grayson community offering temporary housing. We appreciated this, but the recent completion of the new dorm for men and the rapid move of the fellows from Jones Hall took care of the emergency situation.

Neal Hall was extensively damaged, with the central, or older, portion suffering most. We pondered what to do! Should we repair the building? Should the building be demolished completely? Soon a decision was made to bring in a structural engineer and, if the structure was solid, to go ahead with repairs. This was the course which was taken, and the renovated and almost rebuilt Neal Hall was reoccupied in the fall of 1974.

Due to the housing shortage for girls we were then using the Complex Dorm for them. And, just two days after the fire, tornado-like winds hit the campus and blew off a large section of the Complex Dorm roof. Again many of the girls had to be re-located and repairs made. I believe it was Edwin Hayden who called our attention to Isaiah 29:6: "Thou shalt be visited by the Lord of hosts with thunder, and with earthquake, and great noise, with storm and tempest, and the flame of devouring fire." At that point we had had three of the four, missing only the earthquake. I read about an earthquake in the midwest the day following our wind storm!

These events helped to point up the need for more housing for girls, and we were very pleased to enter the new building for them, called DORCAS HALL, in the fall of 1977!

This completed the building programs while I was president. The dorm for girls was occupied just a few weeks after my tenure ended. However, work toward a new Chapel building, eventually occupied in 1979, got its start in May, 1975, when the Board of Trustees voted to establish a fund for such a building. The telethon which was to raise much of the funds for this building commenced on March 18, 1976. This time the telephones were installed in the Conference Room of the Multi-purpose Building. Several campus folk would gather to make calls two or three nights weekly for this purpose. We kept a progress chart on the wall, and could really get enthusiastic with a successful night. However, not every calling night was a howling success!

The Board of Trustees authorized James C. McKenzie, L. Palmer Young and myself to choose an architect at their fall meeting in November, 1976. At the May meeting, just three months before my term came to a close, the Board authorized construction as soon as plans and specifications were complete. This beautiful building, constructed by Goodman Church Builders, was occupied in January, 1979.

It was in November, 1972 that Academic Dean-elect Charles

R. Gresham suggested the construction of a larger library. Action on this suggestion was postponed, but was finally accomplished with occupancy of a beautiful structure, just across the four-lane entrance highway from the Chapel, for the 1981-1982 school year.

The following accomplishments came before my term came to a close:

- * The purchase of the Cloverleaf Trailer Court for married students, located about one and one-half miles from the campus. This property was later sold.

- * The construction of three faculty homes, one of which I now occupy (1982).

- * Discussion of the need of a utility building, in May, 1974. The Administration Building was used for this purpose for several years. Eventually a garage facility about three blocks from the campus became available and was purchased. A store facility, with a parking lot, which was adjacent to the garage, had been previously purchased. These two facilities adequately took care of utility building problems.

- * A kitchen fire in the fall of 1973. An appliance (a French-frier) caught fire and the situation was discovered by the college basketball team, which was practicing in the gym. Again the Grayson Fire Department was very efficient in extinguishing the blaze. Students, some faculty and staff worked practically all night, and breakfast was served on schedule the next morning.

- * Mr. McKenzie reported to the Board, in 1974, that Jones Hall needed to be refurbished. This was finally done during the 1980-1981 school year.

- * The President's Home, originally constructed by J. W. Lusby, was completely remodeled for President and Mrs. L. Palmer Young.

- * Nineteen additional sites for trailers were announced in the September, 1972 issue of THE VOICE.

- * A co-operative program for the preparation of teachers was established with Morehead State University and Milligan College in 1974.

- * Plans of President Young for Correspondence courses and Minister-in-Residence programs were approved in April, 1977.

- * There was a discussion in the Executive Committee, in November, 1973, of the need to add a staff member to work on wills and annuities. This was accomplished in the person of Fred Waggoner, under President Young.

- * The purchase of land from Ashland Oil Co. for an access road to the campus was negotiated in late summer, 1972.

- * The college received, in late 1972, slightly less than \$700,000 from the Estate of George L. Bagby, deceased, which was restricted to student loan and/or scholarships, with interest only being used.

These were good years at Kentucky Christian College, in

spite of some problems along the way. Lela and I enjoyed these closing years of our administration. Of course, we never enjoyed the "problems," but could easily see that the successes in every area of activity were far out-weighting the set backs. Too, young men and young women were being graduated in ever increasing numbers to go into the field of service for Christ. This fact alone made everything worth while!

P. A. Systems. I thought ensembles with P. A. systems in the 1970s would kill all of us! Or, at least, make everyone deaf! Seldom did they have anyone in the group who knew how to lower the volume to fit the auditorium! I told one group that I did not think the Lord was deaf, and that I knew I was not deaf!

More P. A. I was in my office one evening just before a basketball game when I heard extra loud music--if it could be called music--coming from the gym. My office was far enough away that this racket should not have been distracting, but I could not concentrate on anything because of the noise, this time mislabeled music. I made my way to the stage area and told the fellows it was too loud and to turn the volume down. One of them remarked: "It's the Imperials." I replied that I did not care who it was, it was still too loud! One of them then remarked: "I don't know how to turn it down." To which I replied: "Well, I do! Where is it plugged in?" At that point I got some action to lower the volume. Afterward many people complimented me on my action.

Preacher Resigns. I had an unusual experience at a northern Indiana church. I was there with a trio and, just before we went to the platform on a Sunday morning one of the men approached the minister and inquired: "Are you going to do it?" The minister replied: "Yes." I did not know what he was going to do, but I soon found out. Just before he introduced me he took a letter out of his pocket and read his resignation! I do not think our visit made much of an impression after that resignation!

Unusual. While presiding in chapel in the gym in Lusby Center my chair on the stage was usually placed where I had a good view through the doors of the gym and the main entrance, all the way to the parking lot. One day during the service I could see a stalled car of one of the married couples (who should have been in Chapel). The man was driving; his wife was doing all of the pushing! It certainly looked peculiar to me!

Same Couple. The same couple mentioned above seemed to have a policy of never showing up for any of the announced exams in my class the entire year! They did not return for a second year!

A Ladies' Day. Once when Mrs. Gladys Smith was speaking on campus at least two things happened which might have disrupted the entire proceedings, except for her good sense of humor. At the girls' banquet someone spilled some food on her and, as she was speaking, a large screen which was located just behind her in the ceiling began to make its way down, almost on top of her head. Those in the audience were almost transfixed as the screen continued to descend. It missed her; the problem was in the malfunction of a switch, and no person was responsible.

Critics. I have observed that critics who are either alumni or former students usually fall into one of two categories: 1) they owe a bill (sometimes sizable); or, 2) they were forced to pay up before graduation. Only on rare occasions are the critics peeved over their treatment by a professor or by someone else at the college.

Stop to Visit. Over the years I can remember three people who stopped by my office just to visit. This statement does not include those who would merely say "Hello" and then go on by. They were: John Byard, Sr., Mike Bain, and Linda Deacon (Johnson). People coming just to visit, and not wanting something, were rather rare! I appreciated the visits of these three people!

Lunar Bible College. About the time of the U.S.A. trips to the moon I designed what I termed the "Lunar Bible College." I assigned people from various Bible Colleges, including KCC, as members of the faculty and staff. I had a president, founder, academic dean, various other deans, the maintenance people, faculty for practically every subject, financial folk, etc. It made a rather imposing list of well-known Bible College people!

Missionary Interns. Students serving as missionary interns during the seventies included the following: Lynn Hounshel, Thomas Hess, Betty Hess, Daniel Fisher, Vickie Melvin, Sally Wolfel, Benny Castillo, Ruth Ann Perry, Jane Bliffen, Robert Gilmore, Robert Hoiles, Marge Walters, Mark Walters, Robert Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Terry Groninger, Marty Dailey, Paula Moore, Betty McIlwain, Steve Treap, Carla Sue Reddick, Susan Critchfield, Martha Lusby, Jerry Kennedy, Anita Kennedy, Marjorie Beck, Barbara Fagan, Beverly Broughton, Becky Scott, Vera Benson, Sherry Carey, Cathy Garey,

James Roach, Janice Sweany, John Humphrey, Lou Ann Taylor, Janet Hall, Greg Nichols, John Brooks, Carolyn Duncan, Ken Gemeinhart, Gayle Gemeinhart, Marsha Miller, Carol Hankins, Linda Cordle, Sandra Lynch, Dawn Campbell, Cheryl Hamm, Biff Reynolds, Susan Robertson, and Debbie Reynolds. Years covered: 1971 through 1976.

My Name. Several years before my retirement as President of KCC I began keeping an album listing all the ways my name has been misspelled on mail coming to the campus. As this is written my list includes the following: Dr. J. Lowell Lusby, Whatever; Dr. J. Lowell Lusby, Agent; M. Lustey; Mr. T. Lowell Lousley; R. L. Lusby, President; Mr. J. Lowell Lusby, Pres.; Dr. James Lusby; Mr. Manoly R. Lupul; Mr. T. Lawell Liesby; Mr. Luby; Mr. Showell Lesley; Miss J. Lowell Lusby; Lowell Lucky; Mr. Lowell W. Lusby; President J. Lowell Tusby; Dr. T. Lowell Lusby; Mr. J. Loweel Lusby; J. Lowell Lusby, Head; J. Lowell Lusky; The Reverend Dr. J. Lowell Lusby; Mrs. K. Lowell, President; Mr. Howell Linhn; Mr. K. Lowell; Mr. K. L. Lusby, Pres.; Howell Lorby; Pres. Lowell Buzby; Mr. J. Lowell Busby; Lauell Tesley; Mr. Luebe; Mr. Lowell J. Lauby; Rev. Dr. J. Lowell Lusby; J. Lorvell Lusby; Mr. Lowell Ray Ledoux; Jack L. Lusby; James Lowell Irby; Howell Losby; Dr. Nestor A. Loynax; Dr. J. Lowell; James Lowell Lusby; Mr. J. Lowell Lusby, President Emeritus; Professor I. Lowell Losby; Dr. James L. Tusby; owell Lusby; Mr. Lusby & Co.; Lowell Lusb; J. Lowell Lsuby; James Lowe Lusby; Pres. J. Lowell Insby; and Prof. Lusbey.

I have no comment to make, except that I always thought I wrote better than that!

Student Help. Over the years Lela and I were privileged to have many girls from KCC help in our home under the student work program. These folk became very close to us, almost like members of our family.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

THE WORLD CONVENTION

Lela and I were privileged to attend the World Convention in Adelaide, Australia in 1970. The day before we were scheduled to leave from the Cincinnati Airport my sister Willia's husband, Herman G. Littrell, died rather unexpectedly. Willia insisted that we go ahead with our plans, which we did.

We left on October 15, flying to Australia via Memphis, Dallas, Los Angeles and Honolulu. We were in Honolulu for about two days and spent that time visiting with our second daughter, Sylvia, wife of the then minister of the Pearl Harbor church, Brian Giese. On our return we spent several more days with them in Honolulu.

Our flight to Sydney was on Pan-American Airlines. I can well remember that flight, for someone brought a rather large dog onto the plane, and this dog was situated just behind our seats. Too, one of the flight attendants spoke several languages, and it was interesting to me to hear her change from one language to another as she spoke to the many passengers. After an overnight flight, during which we crossed the International Date Line, we landed at Numea, New Caledonia. We left Honolulu on Saturday night and landed in Numea on Monday morning. We were at the airport in New Caledonia for just a brief time, during which we admired the scenery and mountains adjacent to the airport.

Upon landing in Sydney it was necessary for us to go through customs and have our papers and baggage inspected. About three years previous Lela had had a very severe reaction to a smallpox inoculation, so she was traveling with a statement from her doctor to that effect, including that she should never again be inoculated. The medical folk in Sydney took unkindly to this situation and it seemed, for a time, that our visit to Australia might end before it really began. There was a distinct possibility that we would be put on the first plane back to the States. Among other things we were informed that Australia had never had a case of smallpox, and they were not about to permit a "carrier" into their country. Eventually the medical people decided

that we could continue our journey on the condition that Lela would be examined by the health officials in Adelaide, and in Melbourne, where we planned to stay for one night, at least every two days. And this we did all the days we were in the country.

Of course we missed our flight out of Sydney and had to take a later plane, which stopped at Melbourne enroute to Adelaide. We arrived at our destination in late afternoon, much later than we had expected. Upon entering the terminal we noticed a sign welcoming those coming to the World Convention. We were warmly greeted by one of the "greeters" for the convention, who loaded us into his car and took us to our hotel, the Parkroyal, located on South Terrace. This meant that the hotel was on the outer belt of the residential portion of the city, overlooking some of the park lands. Among the features of the Parkroyal was both radio and TV, message call, a small refrigerator, and courtesy tea and coffee. After checking in we decided to explore the area near the hotel, and have our evening meal. We found a small family-type restaurant about two blocks away, and ate there. Lela had lamb chops, chips, tomato, lettuce, sliced beets and coffee, at a cost of 65 cents. I ordered steak instead of lamb, and my meal was \$1.05.

There was a small balcony with our room, so we had a good view of many acres of the park lands and flower gardens, some of which were just across the street. We eventually learned that there were 1,700 acres of parks, and that these acres completely surrounded the residential and business areas of the city. They used their parking meter money from the downtown area to keep the parks and gardens immaculate. The industrial sections were located beyond the parks and gardens on the outer fringes of the city. We were much impressed with the large saucer-like roses, which were in great abundance.

We could see the convention hall, the Apollo, from our room, although it was located several blocks away. Having plenty of time the next day we decided to walk to the hall to file our registrations. Walking through the park lands, which abounded in flowers of many kinds, was very delightful. We registered, and then visited the display areas, where many items were on sale. We bought some souvenir-type articles, but afterward regretted the fact that we did not purchase a tea "cosy." This was a cover for a tea pot.

The sessions of the World Convention were very interesting, although some were better than others, at least in our opinion. I copied some remarks from the Tuesday evening speaker. He called the earth a "mundane sphere," and went on to make the following observations:

"We preach composure and practice confusion."

"We see a problem and call a committee meeting."

"We feel safe in a crowd. Moses left the crowd and went up on a mountain top."

"The first casualty in confusion is always truth."

"We must shift from membership to discipleship."

"Membership draws us in. Discipleship pushes us out."

"Membership pays its money. Discipleship is expressed in service."

"Membership is the only organization which offers so much for so little."

"You would be surprised at how much Jesus told others to go."

This speaker expressed the possibility of ridding the church of the "obnoxious" and narrowing down to a hard-core of "committed Christians."

For one noon meal I attended the local Rotary Club at the Hotel Adelaide. Menu: pork chops (two), potato, peas, carrots, applesauce, roll, coffee, ice cream and cake (along with whipped cream), cheese and crackers. Cost: \$1.40. The speaker was Dr. Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Rhodesia. In his earlier days Dr. Todd had served as a missionary at Mashoko, in Rhodesia. Too, he had visited the KCC campus some months earlier, so it was very enjoyable to renew our friendship.

Our mornings included devotionals and Bible study, meeting in small groups. Lela and I attended a group led by Prof. Earl Grice of Minnesota Bible College. As I remember it, after many years interval, these Bible studies were followed by a morning message. We were free, at noon, and also all afternoon, to do as we wished. We could eat at a restaurant or hotel (as I did at Rotary), or attend one of the convention-sponsored luncheons, and then take one of the many tours. We attended the "All Nations" luncheon one day, where 3,000 people attended. This luncheon was catered in the nearby Motor Pavilion. The menu: appetizer (crayfish and oyster); entree (sliced chicken and sliced ham, mashed potatoes, lettuce, tomato, sliced beets), dessert (trifle, made from stale cake, jelly and pudding, with cream topping); roll and butter. I did very well after I got by the crayfish!

One of the afternoon tours was to see the gardens and churches in and near Adelaide. This included a visit to a Christian rest home, where the cost was \$3.70 weekly, following an initial down payment.

Another day we enjoyed having lunch with Mark and Pauline Maxey and Earl Grice.

One of the evenings, following the service, Lela and I went on one of the convention-sponsored tours to see the lights of the city of Adelaide. We were taken by bus to a nearby mountain top where we had an excellent view of the lights. This was one of the most beautiful sights we had

ever seen!

One afternoon the people attending the convention were invited to an area known as "Pinky Flats." This was an area along the banks of the Murphy River, and had been used in former times by those who would go there to drink. Their drinks were called "Whiskey Pinkies," and that name stuck to the entire section. Lela and I went with the crowd to Pinky Flats, where many church groups had erected tents to provide refreshments, which were free of charge. After a short time we made our way upstream to the Adelaide Zoo, where we spent the rest of the afternoon.

One evening Dr. Garfield Todd spoke following the theme of "One Gospel--One World." He was the only speaker of the entire convention who made mention of "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism," at least in my hearing. He also made the following remarks:

"God's command to replenish the earth and subdue it is the only command of God which has been obeyed with enthusiasm."

"Neither history nor the New Testament pictures evil as overcome by good."

"If faith does not lead to action, it is a lifeless thing."

"Death offers us a choice--we can despair, or we can hope."

"History comes to an end in victory for God."

"The Gospel alone can meet the needs of the world."

"The ultimate need of the world will be met by God."

Needless to say, Lela and I were impressed with some sessions, and by some speakers, while other sessions and speakers said very little. For example, the Thursday evening session had low points which featured a hippie rock and roll religious group, an attempt to explain God through modern dance, and a choir which was evidently trying to do the same. Reggie Thomas asked me the next day: "How did you enjoy the dance last night?" The same service had high points which included the Rostvit Twins, a song by an aboriginal girl, and a message by a speaker from Canberra.

On Friday evening the presiding officer announced that some thieves had tried to steal some petrol. He put it this way: "Some fellows have tried to milk your car."

Our own Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Kentucky Christian College, Dr. Hugh F. Sensibaugh, had the devotional at one of the services.

Another interesting feature of the convention was the communion service. There must have been several thousand people who attended and communed with their Lord.

We attended Sunday morning worship services at the Hawthorn congregation. There was an Old Testament lesson and then a New Testament lesson, both taught by elders. During

the communion service we noted that the loaf was served from one table, while the fruit of the vine was served from another table, on either side of the auditorium. The choir and organ were both situated in the balcony. We heard a very fine sermon. During the announcement period they introduced a descendant of Alexander Campbell, and it was of interest to us because Lela had relationship, though rather distant, with Barton W. Stone.

That noon we were the dinner guests of one of the church families. The afternoon was spent in touring the countryside, and then a return to the Parkroyal in late afternoon.

The next day, Monday, we flew out of Adelaide for Melbourne, where we spent one evening. On Tuesday we flew on to Sydney, where we spent several hours. Then, in late afternoon, our Pan Am plane left the airport, located adjacent to historic Botany Bay, for an all-night flight to Honolulu. As we taxied for the take off Lela asked me if I thought he (the pilot) had enough fuel to make it all the way to our destination in Honolulu. My reply was that I figured he wanted to get there as much as we did.

I jotted down some of my impressions:

- * That the Disciples seemed to be very joyful in seeing one another, but that they had what might be termed "depression" for the future.

- * How right the fellow was who said: "God can strike a pretty straight blow with an awful crooked stick."

- * That the average age of those in attendance was at least twenty-five years older than those attending the North American Christian Convention.

- * That people did not seem to rush, although they moved rapidly and with a steady gait. Traffic was not "agitated."

- * We were impressed with the friendliness of the people and also the beauty of the city of Adelaide. The city had 385 banks and 297 hotels, not including motels, according to the telephone directory.

- * That the Australian and New Zealand Christians were very fundamental in doctrine. They seemed to be unaware of the movement toward liberalism by the Disciples in the States.

- * That a large number of so-called "independents" were in attendance.

- * That the Australian airlines were excellent.

- * The quality and cost of food.

- * The lights of Adelaide.

Visiting in Australia, in Adelaide, and the World Convention, was a once-in-a-lifetime experience for Lela and me. We enjoyed it very much! It was also a pleasure to visit with Sylvia and Brian, going to and returning from the convention.

CHAPTER TWENTY

LELA'S LAST WORD

(Note: shortly before Lela died, on October 15, 1981, she wrote the following resume, some of which is probably reported in earlier chapters):

August, 1933 was one of the most troublesome months I ever experienced. It was just one month until college would start and I, a 1933 High School graduate, did not know where or how I could go to college. Somehow, I had not thought that I could not go to college and train to be a teacher.

John W. Jones, a banker at North Middletown, Ky., had told me of a very small college in the foothills of Kentucky where he was a trustee. He thought I could do well there. However, when I excitedly talked to my respected teachers of this, every one discouraged me and told me I would be wasting my time, for that little college couldn't be accredited.

To make a long story short, I went back to Mr. Jones, who was also our Sunday School Superintendent, and asked if he would help me apply for entrance to Christian Normal Institute.

All applications were in and I was accepted. Mr. Jones told me I could work on campus to pay most of my college expenses and, since our church already supported the college, this money could be applied to my account. All I had to do was buy my books and personal items. I did not know that this was an impossible situation, so J. W. Jones brought me to Grayson, Ky. on September 11, 1933. He had prepared me for the trip as much as possible. I knew this was a college that trained preachers, but the curriculum was such that credits could be transferred to other colleges. These could apply to my teacher training. He said that the founder and president of C.N.I. was an educator and that his own children had transferred to other colleges after graduating from C.N.I.

When we arrived at C.N.I. there were students to greet us and help carry my luggage, and there was J. W. Lusby to greet us as though he had known us always. My one thought

as we unpacked was, "If I could just be half as happy as those students were, I would be content."

The campus of C.N.I. was young, but I thought it was one of the most beautiful places I had seen.

Since all the money I had when I came to C.N.I. was only \$15.00, I was prepared to work hard and go a little hungry in exchange for an education. The college raised much of her food and there was a dairy herd, so we never went hungry. Our diet was not as varied as now, but it was much the same as I and most of the students had at home. We ate family style, and meal time was a happy time. There were eight of us at a table, one of whom was hostess for the table. The cooking was done by students with one hired supervisor. Mrs. J. W. Lusby, wife of the president, bought what food needed to be bought and generally supervised the food services. She always knew what the cook planned for each day.

Since I had enrolled so late, I did not have a definite room assignment. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones told me the president had said there was a vacancy on the third floor of the President's Home (Sunshine Bower), where seven girls roomed. They advised me to take this room if it was offered to me. I did not have a definite room for two or three days, but stayed in Snodgrass Hall until Mr. Lusby decided I could stay in the President's Home.

The President's Home was a three story brick colonial home. Though it was privately owned by the Lusbys, it was used for the school. Students lived on the third floor, and a couple, both teachers, lived on the second floor; that left three bedrooms for tourists, for this was also the White Brick Tourist Home. Mrs. Lusby used the tourist income for food for the family. J. W. Lusby was never paid a salary at C.N.I. He owned a print shop and a newspaper (the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL) and operated the Carter County Fair to support the family.

Academically, C.N.I. had a sound, basic curriculum for college, and a Class A High School. Her teachers were well educated and many came during the deep depression. They were paid very little, but were furnished room and board. There wasn't much available in the way of housing, but a few managed their own housing. These were dedicated people who gave their best efforts both in the classroom and on campus, as they worked with the students. It was not unusual to have teachers in the C.N.I. High School who held Master's degrees. This could not be said for many of our high schools across the State at that time.

There were many different job assignments for me the first week or so I was in college, from washing dishes, to clearing the dining room, to ironing the president's white shirts (which was an experience, since I had ironed lots of clothes in my life, but never a white shirt). Finally, Mr.

Lusby said he had a place for me in his office. I could not type or take dictation, so I started out stuffing envelopes and wrappers for college publications. I also taught an eighth grade history class under supervision of a regular teacher. We had the seventh and eighth grades at C. N. I. then. By the second semester I was studying typing and shorthand, and by the end of the year I was taking dictation (a limited amount).

What I did not realize was that I was being trained to become J. W. Lusby's private secretary. This was my work until I graduated from C.N.I., May 27, 1937. It was my privilege to work closely with Mr. J. W. Lusby for the last four years of his life. It was here that I learned of his dreams for C.N.I., and here that I learned why C.N.I. had made progress at a time when Bible Colleges and preacher training colleges, as we know them today, were having problems. The reason: a leader and his total family who were totally committed to building for the future in a way that would touch lives all around the world, and I was caught up in that kind of devotion and dedication for the Lord and for the future of C.N.I.

J. Lowell Lusby, son of J. W. Lusby, had graduated from C.N.I. in May, 1933, at age eighteen. He was at Milligan College in 1933-1934 standardizing his A. B. degree. The next year he attended Miami University and in 1935 earned his M. A. degree. Here he was, at age twenty, with an A. B. in Religious Education (Bible), an A. B. in General Education, and an M. A. in American History. He came back to C.N.I. in the fall of 1935 to teach half a day for \$31.50 a month, and work the other half a day (or night) to run a newspaper, with time out in the late afternoons to play tennis.

Majel Lusby Kelley and her husband returned in 1935, both with M. A. degrees, hers in German and English, and his in World History and Greek. These people strengthened the faculty at C.N.I.

Through working with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lusby I became friends with J. Lowell Lusby. Later, in my senior year, we dated on campus. I graduated on May 27, 1937 and went home expecting to go on to receive my teachers degree, but did not know just how. Money was still very tight. Leaving C.N.I. was a sad time for me for the happiest days of my life had been spent here. I had had the privilege of earning an education!

On Sunday evening, June 27, 1937 we received word that J. W. Lusby had died--a massive heart attack. This should not have been a surprise for I had worked with him when he had had other attacks. But the shock was great!

Once again Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones asked me to come back to C.N.I. I helped out as I could, and Mr. Jones asked if I

could stay the rest of the summer, or until a new president was chosen. Mrs. J. W. Lusby was appointed Acting President immediately after her husband's death, and she and I worked together writing letters, setting up a bookkeeping system, hiring teachers and enrolling students. The summer work on campus had to go on, so in the afternoons and some mornings she was supervising canning, cooking, cleaning, etc., while I did the office work. Then I helped with supper dishes and with whatever needed to be done. She and I shed tears together, but we laughed together, too.

We knew we had people who thought they should be president, one of whom was a teacher.

Lowell Lusby went quietly on his way running a newspaper. On August 7, 1937, the C.N.I. trustees elected a new President--J. Lowell Lusby, age twenty-two. However, they failed to set a salary, and since money was so scarce, the new president received no salary as president for several years, just \$31.50 for teaching. The trustees also asked me to return to help in the president's office. No mention was made of salary. I received \$10.00 per month, plus room and board. Pres. Lusby did allow me to work part-time for a lawyer in town for a few weeks to earn extra money. Both Lowell and I could have kicked and complained, as some did. Churches were not sure of the future of C.N.I., so many just waited to see if she survived before sending their support. Many fine Christians sent individually, and somehow we made it through that first year. All faculty salaries were paid in full by June, except Lowell's and mine. We were paid five months that year. We did not make much progress that first year, but we did survive. The summer of 1938 I attended Transylvania College to start a degree in English and Education. That fall I came back to work at C.N.I. I sometimes taught shorthand, typing, English, or whatever I was needed to teach, if possible; mostly the office was my greatest responsibility. Now I was training other secretaries and office workers, and assisting with the Registrar's work. We were phasing out our High School department, because there were high schools available to most students who wanted an education. I was glad when we no longer had to be examined by the State Department of Education, for they were not ever favorable to us as a private high school.

As I mentioned, Lowell Lusby and I had dated when I was a senior, but it seemed best for us to put this phase of our lives aside while we were fighting for the life of C.N.I. We never doubted that C.N.I. would live, but we knew it would be with the tender loving care, sweat, tears and laughter of those of us willing to give our all for her.

The year 1938-1939 leveled off. I got a raise to \$15.00 a month, plus room and board, and extra work off campus. This time I worked at a bank in Olive Hill. The churches

began to decide we would survive. We began dating again in December, 1938, and were engaged in February, 1939, and were married August 8, 1939. We had no place to live, so Mrs. J. W. Lusby asked us to live with her for a while. This was no problem, for I worked all day and the house was large enough for us to have a little privacy in spite of students on the third floor. Mrs. Lusby and I shared the work at home. She was tired of cooking, so I took that over.

She continued to act as Dean of Women, nurse, and food supervisor. Lowell and I worked hard and finally decided we could build a small house of our own by borrowing the money. He had the land. During 1939-1940 we traveled for C.N.I., taught, sent out thousands of letters, tried to keep teachers happy, ran a printing office, supervised the college work program, operated the Carter County Fair (with help from the family), and worked in the local church. We still found time to relax, read, play games, and be happy.

Our first little girl was born October 30, 1941. This was the fall we were to build a house, but World War II came along and that was no time to build. Lowell was always classified in the A class for the draft. We did not know but that he would be called to war at any time. These were anxious years for C.N.I., but we kept on. In November, 1941, Mrs. J. W. Lusby broke her ankle, and I was catapulted into caring for her (which I did gladly), being Dean of Women, food supervisor, caring for a seventeen room house, being campus hostess and caring for a new baby. I did only the bookkeeping and part-time office work that year.

The war years were hard. Students were hard to come by, but money became a little more plentiful. I went back to work at \$30.00 per month. Lowell was given a raise to \$75.00 a month. The college paid our utilities and we lived with Mrs. J. W. Lusby. She and I cooked and served much company, including trustees and others.

Lowell was called for his Army physical on March 8, 1945. He had had a finger mashed so badly that part of it had to be amputated. This was from an injury at the newspaper office. Therefore he was turned down by the draft board, and was to be called again in a few months. He was called the second time the day the war ended in Europe.

Probably one of the most exciting times in our administration was at the end of World War II. We had had a few married couples in college before this, but now housing for married veterans became a must. We did our best with what we had. Rooms were added to cabins which we had on campus, and then we applied for government barracks housing. These were to be ready by September. The barracks were not ready on schedule, so we had couples in our house, in other faculty homes, or wherever we could. These veterans were dedicated, good students, and happy to be home. They were ener-

getic and full of pranks and ideas. This group of students brought ideas of going to mission fields and taking the gospel even to those whom they had fought. Though C.N.I. had had a graduate go to Japan as a missionary in 1928 (Majel Lusby Kelley), we had not had large numbers go. Pablo Pacheco came from Mexico in the late 1920s, and then went back to preach to his own people.

Other changes at C.N.I. in the 1940s included a change of name from Christian Normal Institute to Kentucky Christian College. Alumni members were asked for suggestions. Kentucky Christian College was the name suggested by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Warfel and myself.

New housing, the first men's dormitory, was started in the fall of 1946. This was a pretty building, and one of the first in a long line of buildings. Supplies for this building were so scarce that we advertised for plumbing materials. These were gathered up from all around the country.

Our second little girl was born March 12, 1948. This was a good year, for it was 1948 when we felt we could sell the printing office. Lowell had held two jobs, besides traveling for the college, since 1935. He would work at the college until late afternoon and then at the newspaper office until the work was done. This job occupied so much of my husband's time that I was happy when the business sold. I felt we should do one job and that was full time.

From this time on our enrollment increased a little each year. The Bible College movement became exciting, and also very competitive. We often found KCC "put down" by other Bible Colleges because of our hill-country location, and mostly ignorance of our situation by those criticizing.

We continued to plan for the future and slowly work toward a time when we could retire, at least from the presidency.

Some things we always kept in mind were: 1) stay doctrinally sound; 2) stay academically stable; 3) keep a personal contact with the students; 4) expect students to be dedicated to the Lord and be concerned with their own spiritual lives; 5) always be examples to these students.

There were some disadvantages: 1) disappointment in some people who should have been helpful, but were self-centered; 2) trauma of going through times when someone went behind our backs to try to become president themselves. This happened four times, about once every ten years; 3) what we felt were unfair criticisms.

There were advantages: 1) friends from all over the world; 2) pleasure working with faculty and students; 3) opportunities for spiritual growth; 4) doing what we believed in and wanted to do.

Our third little girl was born October 15, 1953. Some expressed disappointment that we had another girl. We did not

feel disappointed, just thankful that she and I lived.

We have enjoyed squeezing in time for the community. We learned to manage time instead of letting it manage us.

We learned "not to fret the little things" in life. We learned to put first things first.

We learned to get along with others. How can we expect to get along with people in heaven if we cannot stand them here?

We learned to laugh at ourselves and with others.

When I think of all the things I have done in life--hard work, illness, travel, and on and on--it's no wonder my body is worn and aching.

We did the best we could with what we had, and hoped to-morrow could be better.

It was not unusual for the Lusbys to have students, and often teachers, in their home during a holiday, if these people could not go home.

People to fire furnaces or milk cows had to be kept on campus at all times. These people were not always housed in the Lusby home, but meals for them were fixed by Mrs. J. W. Lusby and myself. There was never a dull moment, and seldom a private one.

However, all involved on campus during a holiday enjoyed games and a general good time for all.

(Note: this concluded what Lela wrote to be included with this work. However, after she died we did find some other writings of hers, most of which were in diary form, probably written while she was hospitalized. The last entry was as follows: "How wonderful is the hope of heaven that makes all the difficulties worth while!").

Our Daughters. All three of our daughters worked as secretaries in my office while they were in college. We never tried to hide our problems from them, so they were well aware of situations within and without the college, some of which were of a confidential nature. I know of no instance where any one of them ever betrayed the trust by telling that which they knew.

A Minister. While Lela was in the hospital in Lexington (St. Joseph's) in 1981 I noticed that the ministers were permitted to park free of charge. One day I went to the office and inquired as to their definition of a minister. Of course the answer was a man who ministered to a church. I then told them my situation: that I had been president of Kentucky Christian College for forty years; that I was now serving as Chancellor and professor; and that our main task was in preparing ministers. This person proceeded to bring

in the head of the hospital, to whom I gave the same story. After she had heard my remarks she raised her hand in the form of a salute and said: "I proclaim you a minister." I have the dubious honor of being proclaimed a minister by a Roman Catholic.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

OUR LIFE TOGETHER

Ours was a good life together! And Lela was with me all the way, including the two school years before our marriage on August 8, 1939, and for forty-two years, two months, and seven days as husband and wife. Lela departed this earthly life on October 15, 1981.

Ours was a busy life together! Even before marriage, when there were people who seemed to be waiting to see what would happen to a struggling school which had just lost its founder, we both felt the school would continue. Having CNI "fold up" under "our" leadership never entered our minds. After all, we were both twenty-two years of age, and we were both absolutely certain that, with God's help, the job at hand would be done!

Ours was a happy life together! We may be odd, but in forty-two plus years of married life we never had one argument! There were times when we did not fully agree on every procedure, but these were merely little incidents which were easily solved through a brief discussion of the pros and cons.

Ours was a happy family, too! Even in times of great difficulty; at times when it seemed the night was terribly dark and even death was lingering nearby, we were able, with faith in God, to see our way through to a happy conclusion. But more of these things later.

Upon the death of my father on June 27, 1937 and the appointment of my mother as interim, or acting, president, Lela returned to our campus to help in any way she could. She and my mother did the office work for the ensuing weeks.

And then when, on August 7, 1937, I was named president of Christian Normal Institute, Lela stayed on with us, now working as my secretary. And, very honestly, I needed her help more than just about anything else. After all, she had been my father's secretary for four years; she knew much more about the details of running the school than I did. I relied on her advice on just about every point of procedure, and very often we would decide what needed to be done together. Too, I do not forget the excellent advice and con-

cern of others during this "transition" period. Of course, there was my mother, who continued her work in food services. Too, there was Mr. J. O. Snodgrass, always ready and available to assist in any way he could. In addition, there was Mr. John Willie Jones of North Middletown, KY, Lela's good friend from her home town and a member of the Board of Trustees, who "stood by" us in every situation. He was a real tower of strength to Lela and myself until his death in the mid-1950s.

Ours was a rather peculiar courtship! I first met Lela just before the Christmas vacation in 1933. My father sent the family car after me at Milligan College, with Orby Beard and Lloyd Hockley as drivers. We returned to Grayson in late evening for a family reunion, only this reunion included all the girls who lived in "Sunshine Bower," the name they had given for the upper floor of our home. Lela was in the group of girls who came to our kitchen to see the Lusby boy, home from college. I do not really think these girls were very impressed, as they were busy packing to go to their own homes for Christmas. I remember when Lela came in. I was leaning on our kitchen radiator munching on a chicken leg. Of course, I was introduced to the entire group, and that was the extent of our meeting for several months.

After finishing that year at Milligan, and another year at Miami University, I returned to the campus to teach in the high school and college departments. I did attend the CNI alumni banquet in May, 1934, and I suppose Lela was there. I do not remember.

During the 1935-1936 and 1936-1937 school years we did date occasionally. A teacher was dating a student, and we fully realized the dangers inherent in such a situation. Then, at my father's death, the situation changed again. This time it would be the president of the institution, and, even though Lela was now a graduate, and an employee (at a very minimal salary), our "dates" were few and far between. We did work together every day, but this was for business affairs, and not for socializing. However, slowly but surely it seemed we were approaching engagement. I purchased her ring on February 14, 1939, and then lost my courage in presenting it that evening. A day or so later Alva Sizemore learned of my purchase and proceeded to inquire of Lela if she had received a ring. To his surprise she said "No." Alva then became concerned that I had given the ring to someone else! Our actual engagement came on Saturday evening, February 18, 1939. And, the next day, in between Bible School and morning worship services I remarked to my sister, Majel, that I had a terrible headache. She suggested that I go home and go to bed, which I did. My illness was soon diagnosed by Dr. Bishop as pneumonia.

Rumors of our engagement became known among the student body, but we did everything we could to play down all information concerning us. Lela did not wear her ring. We conducted ourselves as before, feeling that any outward show of affection would do no good for the school. During the spring one of the literary societies had their annual banquet, and they seated Lela and me together. On the table in front of us was a miniature bride and groom. I was on the program for "Remarks," and I am sure they expected me to announce our engagement. In that they were disappointed, for my remarks contained nothing concerning our plans for the future.

After the close of the school year Lela returned to her home in North Middletown, KY. She soon became ill, and the diagnosis was appendicitis. She had an appendectomy in Lexington and was hospitalized for several days. After a time she returned to Grayson to continue her secretarial work during the remainder of the summer. We had our marriage date set for August 8, 1939, but kept this coming event a complete secret all summer long.

On our wedding day Lela and I worked at our jobs, just as we had been doing all summer. She worked in the office, and I worked at the offices of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL. We ate our noon meal at the CNI dining room and left as though we were going back to work. In reality we both made our ways to my mother's home to prepare for our wedding. And, in the early afternoon, we stood in the archway between our living room and dining room while Brother J. O. Snodgrass performed our marriage ceremony. Those present were my mother, Ruth Stone (Lela's sister), and Doris Littrell (my niece). We left immediately on our wedding trip, having packed our suitcases the night before, placing them in the car at night. Ruth traveled with us to Morehead, where she took a bus to her home in North Middletown. Lela and I proceeded to Cincinnati by way of Flemingsburg and Maysville. We had traded advertising for hotel space in Cincinnati, using the columns of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL. Our wedding "dinner" was at a local restaurant, where we had a full meal for just thirty-five cents each, including salad, drink, meat, vegetables, and dessert.

The next day we went on to Richwood, Ohio, and visited with Foster and Hazel Sizemore. In another day it was on to Altoona, Pennsylvania for two nights and a day with the Kelley family (Ray and my sister, Majel, and his parents). Then we journeyed south over the Skyline Drive, spending a night at a motel in Staunton, Virginia. On Sunday night we were with the Hale family in Galax, Virginia. (Nena, Katie Lee, Helen and Alene Hale all went to school at CNI). Then it was back to Grayson, where we moved into a room on the second floor of my mother's home, known as the President's Home. We were destined to live there for the next thirteen years,

though expanding later into other rooms. I doubt if many women could live with their mother-in-laws for thirteen years and never have some kind of disagreement. Lela did just that! She and my mother got along without difficulty.

Our Family

Lela and I were blessed with three children, all girls. There were those who were concerned that we should have a boy, "so there would be someone to succeed me" as president of the college. This point was never of any concern to either of us. Of course, we did want our children to be healthy, both physically, mentally and spiritually, which was the case, although we did have a major problem with one of them.

Our first daughter, Alice Nan, was born October 30, 1941, at the J. Q. Stovall Memorial Hospital in Grayson. When she was just a small baby my mother fell down one step in our basement and broke a leg. It was at this point that it was necessary for her to cease her work at the kitchen and dining room in the area of food services. She became a good baby sitter as Lela assumed the duties of food supervisor, including buying, menu making and manager, along with the help of full-time cooks.

Nan attended the local graded and high schools in Grayson. She was the valedictorian of her high school class, graduating in 1959. She then enrolled in Kentucky Christian College, graduating in 1963. The year Nan graduated, Harold Davis, then minister of the First Christian Church, Canton, OH, was speaker for the Junior-Senior banquet, which was held at Carter Caves State Resort Park near Grayson. Lela and I were seated with Mr. Davis. As we talked he pointed Nan out in a group of students and asked us who she was. We identified her as our daughter. He then asked what she was going to do after graduation. At that time we could not give a complete answer, though we did let him know that she had worked as a student secretary in my office for four years. After the banquet Mr. Davis arranged to meet Nan. The result was that she soon moved to Canton, Ohio to work in the office of the First Christian Church. While there she continued her education at Kent State University, obtaining a B. S. degree and certification in elementary education with an additional thirty-two semester hours college work above her work at KCC. She also met and married Raymond A. Griffith. She, along with her husband and two children, Lisa and Mark, are residents of Canton.

Our second daughter, Sylvia Ann, was born March 12, 1948 at the Kings Daughters Hospital in Ashland. Mrs. Ruth Gray, a Registered Nurse and wife of student David A. Gray, then in school at KCC, accompanied us to the hospital. Sylvia also attended the local graded and high schools in Grayson,

and then attended Kentucky Christian College, graduating in 1970. Between her Junior and Senior years in college Sylvia arranged to participate in the college internship program, and spent several weeks with Joe and Dora Sholtis (KCC graduates, Classes of 1964 and 1962) in Hawaii. While there she met Brian L. Giese, then minister of the Pearl Harbor Memorial Christian Church. When she wrote us asking if it would be satisfactory with us for her to stay an additional two weeks we knew there was a reason, and it turned out to be Brian. She did return to KCC to complete her senior year. Brian came for a visit at Christmas-time, and they became engaged. They were married following the close of school in 1970, and then returned to Hawaii. Incidentally, Brian is the son of Alvin and Mary Ellen Maxey Giese, and a graduate of Cincinnati Bible College; in addition, and after they returned to the mainland, Brian graduated from Lincoln Christian Seminary. As this is written in 1982 they live, with their sons, Jason and Jeff, and daughter, Katie, in Rapid City, South Dakota, where Brian is minister of the First Christian Church.

Our third daughter, Martha Rose, was born October 15, 1953, at the Kings Daughters Hospital in Ashland. This was an emergency situation with Lela being rushed to the hospital by ambulance. An operation was necessary and, for a time, we were not really sure that either mother or baby would live. However, both did survive. This situation was written up by one of the attending physicians and presented as a paper before a national medical association meeting. Lela came home in a few days, but was forced to return to the hospital with phlebitis. Martha was in the hospital for several weeks before coming to our home. Lela did not see her until she was about four weeks old.

Martha was one of the children in the first kindergarden conducted by Miss Ruby Maggard at the First Church of Christ in Grayson. She attended and graduated from the local graded and high schools, after which she attended Kentucky Christian College, graduating in 1975. After graduation from KCC she applied to take nurses training at Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond. We visited their offices on a Monday and arranged for the transfer from KCC. That same day we visited the Pattie A. Clay Memorial Hospital in Richmond and filed an application for a job, hopeful that she could work part-time while in school. She received her acceptance for a job in the Emergency Room the following Friday. Martha completed her nurse's training and then moved to Alton, Illinois, where she was employed at a local hospital. She was married to John Mark Jordan of Alton just before the New Year in 1977. After a short time they moved to Grayson where they now live (1982) in our old home. They have one son, Brent Lusby.

As our children were growing up Lela told them, many times, that she wanted all of them to marry, but not at three specified times of the year: at the beginning of our school year, during the Christmas season, or at the close of the school year. So what happened? Nan was married on enrollment day, August 29 (Lela's birthday); Sylvia was married shortly after the close of the school year, on May 22; and Martha was married between Christmas and New Years, on December 30. There is another interesting statistic with our family. Nan was born on the date Lela was baptized; Sylvia was born on the date I was baptized; and Lela died on Martha's birthday.

An observation: all of our girls were married without the fan-fare of large church weddings. Nan was married in one of the class parlors of the First Christian Church, Canton; Sylvia was married at our home in Grayson; and Martha was married in the Alumni Lounge of Kentucky Christian College. Only a few close family and friends were in attendance at these ceremonies. They were evidently following the example set by Lela and myself. But, as one of them stated, "We're just as married as anyone else!" At a reception in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lester E. Pifer following Sylvia's wedding, she leaned over the serving table and her veil came in contact with a lighted candle and caught fire. I was focusing my camera for a picture and saw the situation. Being near I was able to slap the veil from her head before the fire reached her hair. Brian immediately observed: "I'd like for you to meet my old flame."

Another observation: both Lela and Martha almost died at Martha's birth, yet she grew up to become a nurse and actually had the primary responsibility in taking care of her mother during the last several months of her life. It is almost as though Martha were allowed to live for this purpose. I have noted that Lela died on Martha's birthday. Martha's son, Brent, was born nine days after Lela's passing.

Lela's Work At KCC

My work at the college is fairly well noted in this work. It included a variety of tasks: president, professor, discipline, work supervisor, etc. That term "etc." is about the easiest way to list what I did. You can almost name a job around the college and, sometime or the other, I have either done it or attempted it. With Lela it was a different situation. She, too, was involved in much of the work of the college; in addition to making a Christian home and rearing three daughters (I did help some), and work in the local church and community, she performed many duties, not all at the same time, at KCC.

Lela served as my father's secretary for four years, and then continued as my secretary after his death, both before and after our marriage. When my mother fell Lela assumed her duties with food services, including the preparation of menus, food purchasing and supervision. There were times when it was necessary for her to work in the kitchen and dining room.

She also served as Dean of Women, at times, with the assistance of house mothers. I well remember one year when only four girls returned from one school year to re-enroll in the fall semester. That house mother did not return that fall, either! We had one house mother who was rather indecisive in her approach to most problems. As a result she would come to our house, usually at the time of our noon meal, to discuss her "problems." We came to the point where we almost dreaded the noon hour, and one of our daughters would cry most of the time the house mother was at our home. Most of the house mothers were of a different calibre, but Lela was greatly involved in the work with our single girls during most of my presidency.

Lela also taught, usually in the English and Missions Departments. She did not teach on a regular basis, but was available when needed.

For years Lela served as Bookkeeper at the college. While income and expenditures were done by others, it was Lela who had the responsibility of balancing the books and preparing financial reports for the college and Board of Trustees. In the early days this work was done without the benefit of adding machines. She would usually do this work late at night, and I remember many, many times when she would work until two or three o'clock in the morning. Too, I remember helping prepare an annual report where I gave some assistance; on this occasion we were out of balance by ten cents, and finally located the error at three o'clock in the morning. Lela continued with these financial responsibilities until Mr. Virgil M. Gillum joined our staff as Comptroller in the 1960s.

Both Lela and I were involved in various community activities. These included work with the local church in several capacities; and especially with the Younger Grayson Woman's Club and Grayson Rotary Club. We were both called on to speak for local events, as well as for the college, at many Christian activities (camps, retreats, etc.). Over the years Lela spoke for several women's groups and retreats in several states. During the early 1970s Lela's eyesight deteriorated to 20 over 200, which rates as being legally blind. Her problem was Macula Degeneration. At this point it was necessary for her to memorize all of her materials, as she could not see any notes.

In all of our work I feel both of us detested discipline

problems more than any of our other duties. Much of our work was a joy, especially when we could observe students making progress as they made their way to the point where they were ready for Christian work in positions of leadership. Too, it was a sad experience to see students of leadership come with many talents, and then to have them literally throw these talents away by lack of study, misuse, and even a change of direction of their lives.

Later Years

We enjoyed traveling. In our early married life it was very interesting to go, with our children, to places of historical importance or just fine scenery. We attended many conventions, including the North American Christian Convention in Long Beach in 1954. Martha was just eight months old. We were in both Canada and Mexico, along with many shorter journeys within the states. All of us were in Hawaii, where Sylvia lived for many months. Lela and I attended the World Convention in Adelaide, Australia, in 1970. We represented KCC at the NACC in Anaheim. I was privileged to visit Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1965. Lela made a visit to Greece in the late 1970s.

From 1957 until the late 1970s Lela's mother, Mrs. G. W. Stone, lived in our home most of the time. She did stay at her own home at night until her husband, Mr. G. W. Stone, passed away in the early 1960s, but with us in the day time. After Mr. Stone's death she was with us night and day for many years. She was a semi-invalid all of this time, and needed care every day. For most of the time she was Lela's responsibility.

It was in March, 1979 that Lela fell, almost in front of our house, and broke her hip. This required two operations. It was at this time that Mrs. Stone began living part-time with her daughter, Ruth (Mrs. Lester E. Pifer), Lela's sister. It was while Lela was in the hospital, at a later date, that the time came to place Mrs. Stone in a nursing home, and this was done in Flatwoods, KY. Mrs. Stone died just a few weeks after Lela's passing in 1981. One of Lela's regrets toward the end of her life was that she was not able to help care for her mother.

In the spring of 1980 Lela went into the Lexington Clinic for tests, the result being a report stating she had cancer of the cecum. This required another operation. She was able to visit Sylvia and family in Rapid City, SD that summer. Then, in January, 1981, it was discovered that cancer had spread to her liver. She received the customary treatment of chemotherapy, which almost killed her, and required two months in the hospital. She returned home in time for Easter, 1981. During the summer months we made two visits to

her doctor in Lexington. On each visit we could see her condition worsening. As we realized her time on this earth was growing short, all of our girls came to be with me and with her. Martha was with us each day; Nan came on a regular basis during the entire year; Sylvia arrived on Monday evening before Lela died on Thursday. We were pleased that Lela had a full day of consciousness with Sylvia and her new daughter, Katie, whom Lela had never seen, on Tuesday. Then, just after midnight, early Wednesday morning, Lela lapsed into a coma from which she never roused. Sylvia spent some of Wednesday night quoting scripture to her, and we felt she was awake enough to know this was occurring. The end came on Thursday, about 12:35 p. m., with all of us gathered about her bedside. After her passing our girls left the room and Lela and I had a few moments together, practically all of which I spent in prayer, thanking God for the years we had enjoyed together.

Thursday was the first day of a college mini-vacation, so most of the students were out of town.

It was necessary for Ray Griffith and their children to drive in from Canton, Ohio; and for Brian Giese and their two boys to come from Rapid City, South Dakota. Brian could not arrive until Saturday, so the memorial services were set for Sunday afternoon. Lela had requested that the KCC ensemble "Destiny" sing "It Is Well With My Soul" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic" at these services. However, as the date of her passing was the beginning day of the mini-vacation, practically all of the students in "Destiny" were at their homes. We had a beautiful memorial service, conducted in the KCC Chapel, with burial in the Grayson Memorial Park, just across the street from the campus, and in the "circle," an area reserved for college personnel.

Another memorial service, primarily for students, faculty and staff, was conducted on Tuesday, and "Destiny" did sing the two songs suggested by Lela. I cannot remember ever hearing these presented any better!

Loss of Sight

I can verify that the loss of one's sight is a rather traumatic experience. Lela was definitely affected by it, although she seemed to accept her condition with deep regret. One statement she made at the loss of her sight was that she would not be able to help others as much as before! I might observe that which I feel to be a fact: even with loss of sight she continued to do more for others than most people!

Her vision was rated at 20/200, which is legally blind. However, she did retain a measure of periphery vision, and

this was helped with special glasses fitted for her by Dr. Cook, Mena, Arkansas.

Continued Activity

On the first Ladies' Day at KCC after Lela lost her sight she was asked to be on the program to perform one task: read the scripture! There were so many things on a program she could have done, but this one she could not do! However, she worked and worked memorizing the assigned scripture and, when the time came, placed the Bible in front of her (probably at the wrong place) and quoted the entire passage. At about the same time she was asked to be the Secretary and Treasurer of the Grayson Younger's Woman's Club, which she declined. Too, it was necessary for her to cease being the John C. Pemberton Forwarding Agent, which I took over and have continued until this time (1982).

From time to time there were many who seemed to be rather unfeeling toward Lela's situation with her loss of sight. The family knew of these situations, though they were carefully hidden from the general public. It may be that all of us, at times, are unfeeling toward the difficulties of other people.

Martha's Tricycle

When Martha was small it was her custom to ride her tricycle to my office when it was time for me to go home in the afternoon. I could stand on the back and ride with her.

Lela Kept Busy

Lela kept busy, even toward the end of her life. As an example, she would sew ornaments for a Christmas tree, and even worked on a quilt, mostly by feeling her way along in the work. She also helped us string beans and husk corn during the summer of 1981. She made baby toys that summer for the grandson she would never see, son of our youngest daughter, Martha.

Home from Mexico

On a return flight from Mexico the pilot of the plane at Houston, TX announced himself as "Pilot del Castro," and I immediately thought of the sky-jackings to Cuba. After his announcement the P. A. system began playing the old hymn "Amazing Grace."

Storing of Clothes

During off season both Lela and I would store either summer or winter clothes on the top floor of the President's Home as long as we lived there (until 1953). Students lived in two rooms, while we used the others. It was not unusual for Lela to see a girl on campus wearing her clothes.

Christian Homes

Lela served, for many years, on the board of Christian Homes of Kentucky. This was one of her most enjoyable off-campus areas of service.

Nieces and Nephews

It is interesting to note that all of our nieces and nephews have attended Kentucky Christian College, and that all of them are engaged in some type of Christian work.

Assumed Names

When our oldest daughter, Nan, enrolled in college she introduced herself at one of the meetings as "Nan Smith." The purpose was to have the other students at ease with her before they found out she was the daughter of the president. Our second daughter did the same: "Sylvia Smith." And, when Martha entered college some of the students began using her middle name as a last name. She became "Martha Rose." Some even added that she was related to Pete Rose of the Cincinnati Reds!

No Surprises

Sylvia and Martha returned to our home from the public schools one day to find the basketball trainer pounding on the back of Rod Cameron on our dining room floor. Rod must have had muscle spasms at the time. It was kind of a surprise to have such happen, but they took one look and went about their own business. They learned early in life that nothing that happened at our house was to be of any surprise to them!

Christmas Stocking Stuffing

One year I went to a local variety store which was owned by Ernie Womack, an elder at the Church in Grayson. I informed him on entering that I wanted to pick up a lot of "stocking stuffing" items, and would pay for them when I left the store. He approved the arrangement. So I went through the store picking up various items, placing them in my pockets. A lady observed me, and reported to Mr. Womack that a thief was at work in his store! He told her who I was and that arrangements had been made. I reported this to our students in chapel, along with the remark that my influence, if I ever would have the opportunity, with that lady would surely be zero, and that what we do does affect our relationships with others.

Stared At Us

Toward the end of her life we could notice, at times, that Lela's eyes would become fixed on one member of the family. It was almost as though she wanted so much to help

take care of that person, but could not because of physical disability.

Lela's Last Hours. Besides family there were three ladies who came to our house many, many times during Lela's last few hours of life to help as they could, and one of them stayed up all night with us. They were Mrs. Edith Strother, Mrs. Sada Waggoner, and Mrs. Elva Young.

The New Library

Lela wanted to see the new KCC library very much, so in late August, 1981, just before the opening of school, we took her to the building where she made a tour by wheel chair (which was loaned to us by Mr. Fred Anglin of near Grayson. Incidentally, Mr. Anglin died shortly after Lela's death). Lela thought the library was a tremendous addition to the college, and enjoyed this short visit, which I believe was her last trip out of the house! One area of the library was provided in her memory by the Grayson Younger Woman's Club.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

KEEPING MY JOB

At least four times during my term as president (or just before beginning as president in 1937) I was faced with situations which I felt were designs on my "job."

The first of these came shortly after my father's death, and before the Board of Trustees elected me as president on August 7, 1937. Though no "pressure" was felt by me, due to the fact that I was not fully aware of all the details, nor aware that I was being considered as the second president, I later learned that one of our graduates, and a man very close to the college, had made the statement that he "had to return to Grayson" with the avowed purpose, as he stated it, "to take care of the school." It was rather obvious that his interests were in the direction of "taking over" as soon as possible, in the office of the presidency. The decision of the Board of Trustees on August 7, 1937 must have provided him with disappointment.

I am not absolutely certain as to the next incident. If there was an underlying motive with designs on my position as president I was not aware of it at the time. Yet, looking back, I rather believe the following situation was designed to "ease" me out. What happened is this: several months after becoming president the suggestion was made that arrangements be made for me to obtain a doctor's degree, a Ph. D. in history. We even went so far as to have a meeting on the matter, at which time members of our Board of Trustees, along with some alumni, were present. Looking back, I remember one of the alumni as being much more outspoken and insistent than any of the others, urging that some method be designed whereby I could go to a graduate school for this degree. The time element would have been at least three years. This could have stretched to four years, due to my deficiency in the French language, which was a probable requirement for the degree. I have often wondered if this alumnus had designs on my job as president. I have no evidence either way.

The third, fourth and fifth situations dealt with three men who just "couldn't remain at the college under 'present

conditions'." It did not take much depth of perception for me to realize that I was the "present conditions," and that each of them would be more than pleased to be my replacement. These three situations seemed to come with the decades: the fifties, the sixties and the seventies.

In each case there were obvious similarities:

1. There was a growing coolness between my office and their offices at the college. Though my office opened into the hall and was almost always open, the three came to my office less and less for any reason. Incidentally, all three had different titles and responsibilities in their work at the college.

2. This point does not apply to all three, but there were times, in advance of meetings of the Board of Trustees (which all three had the privilege of attending), when I would inquire if they had matters to be presented to the Board. At least two would usually let me know as to what they planned to discuss, if anything at all, and, during the meeting I would be completely surprised with items which they presented which we had never agreed upon in advance, or ever discussed. Personally, I feel no one should "surprise" the president of a college with matters which have not been discussed among those of the administration, and on which there is no agreement as to policy.

3. Decisions being made on important matters without the knowledge or consent of the president. I refer to procedural matters within the institution. An example would be a definite change in policy would be made, and announced, without the knowledge of the president. Some of this was done, and the president (meaning me) was expected to accept the changes without question. Such actions, where definite and distinct changes in long-established policy were announced should never, in my opinion, be made without the foreknowledge of the president. After all, should anything go awry, it is the president who, as chief administrator, must accept the responsibility!

4. Another situation would be where efforts would be made to "drum up" support of the Board of Trustees, as well as influential alumni, either through personal invitation or telephone calls, or both. At least one of the above persons used this policy extensively. This person was usually subtle in his approach, building one action upon another until he actually gained full "control" of the college when I was away from Grayson. The prime example of this situation was when the Executive Committee authorized one of the three to be "chief administrative officer" in my absence, and "to share responsibilities" with me "where appropriate and helpful." After this was adopted I was almost afraid to leave town in fear of what I would find on my return! As a matter of fact, I left town as little as possible during

the next several months. Being "chief administrative officer" in my absence could have opened the door to a multitude of problems. I am grateful that we lived over the situation with only slight problems, the main one coming when he actually made his "pitch" for my job, and lost.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

SURVEY OF SALARY

In an earlier chapter I have noted my being chosen as President of Christian Normal Institute on August 7, 1937.

As to salary, I had begun teaching with CNI in September, 1935, basically in history and government in the high school department, and American History in the college department. My college class met in one of the small rooms on the second floor, front, of the Administration Building, which was no larger than many of the offices in Lusby Center. Fully packed, one of these rooms would have held no more than eight to ten students. I taught during the mornings, and then worked at the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL, one of the county newspapers, in the afternoon. My father established my teaching salary at \$31.50 per month during the school year, a period of nine months, and this was my salary when I became president of CNI. One of the actions of the Board of Trustees, on that August 7, 1937, besides electing me as president, was to take the following action as to salary: "Motion made by Lewis Horton and second by Buchtel that matter of salary of the President and Vice President be referred to committee on administration and faculty for action." The motion carried. This committee was composed of J. W. Jones, Jesse K. Lewis, W. R. Walker, Samuel F. Bowman and E. J. Meacham (Chairman of the Board).

This committee never reported, and the salary remained at \$31.50, during the school year, until November 4, 1943, when the Board acted independent of any committee. When World War II began in 1941 one young man in Grayson attempted to "kid" me about my possibilities of being drafted. I told him it would be the first time a college president had ever been drafted into the armed services and received an increase in salary!

The Board minutes for November 4, 1943 read, in part, as follows: "Motion was made by J. J. Whitehouse and seconded by Jones that it be the order of the Board of Trustees that J. Lowell Lusby be paid a salary of \$75.00 each month for his services. The motion passed unanimously."

Another revision was made May 26, 1949, as follows: "Mo-

tion was made by John Mostoller that President Lusby's salary be established at the rate of \$150.00 per month on a twelve-month basis. The motion was seconded by Lewis Horton and it carried with a unanimous vote."

Two years later, on May 17, 1951, this action was voted by the Board: "Motion by Mr. Jones that Pres. Lusby's salary be increased to \$200.00 per month, effective May 1, 1951. The motion was seconded by Mr. Horton and carried."

Then, after three and one-half years, the Board made the following arrangement: "After discussing the salary of Pres. Lusby, it was felt that he should have an increase. Mr. Stebbins moved that we increase Pres. Lusby's salary to \$250.00 a month. The motion was seconded by Mr. Messenger and carried."

Four years later, on May 15, 1958: "Motion by Mr. Stebbins, second by Young, that Pres. Lusby's salary be set at \$5,000.00 per year, effective Sept. 1, 1958. Motion carried."

Five years later, on May 16, 1963: "A motion was made by W. T. Stebbins and seconded by Palmer Young, that the salary of Pres. Lusby be set at \$525.00 per month for the following year, June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1964. Motion carried."

No further action was taken until May 9, 1968, when the Executive Committee of the Board (Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, with the President) made this decision: "The Committee then received a proposal from the Vice President and Comptroller of the College concerning the President's salary. They recommended an increase to \$8,000 per year, and as soon as possible the Executive Committee is to meet and consider a retirement program for all faculty and other college personnel."

As noted in the previous paragraph, the Executive Committee had the responsibility for salaries, which action was voted by the Board in May, 1968. My feeling on this point is that this is the proper arrangement at Kentucky Christian College. I see no need to parade the salaries of faculty, staff and administration to the general public. Hence I choose to close this commentary at this point. Needless to say, in years following 1968 the Executive Committee has acted responsibly in setting the salaries of college administrators and faculty. Staff salaries have been in the hands of the administration, primarily the Director of Finance. From practical experience, along with observation of procedures at other colleges, I believe our arrangement is totally satisfactory, and I would like to see these methods continued in the future.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

KCC AND THE COMMUNITY

Over the years many people have asked me: "Does the community support you?" In asking they did not mean me, personally; they meant the college.

As an individual, I have had very few problems with the community. After all, Grayson is my home town, and I have spent practically all my life here.

With my father it was another matter. I have already reported how he was "burned in effigy" over an educational disagreement in 1918. After his death I found a petition in his papers, dated in the early 1920s, and signed by many individuals of the community, making many demands of him. I did not keep this document. It would be of interest to me today, and could have been included here. But I destroyed it, and do not remember the contents. It must have been over either education or printing, as he was president of CNI and editor of the EAST KENTUCKY JOURNAL.

On another occasion one of the denominational ministers was said to have remarked that he was going "to run Mr. Lusby out of town." It did not happen! As a matter of fact we were rather amused when Mr. Lusby, with a chuckle, would tell about his watching this particular minister as he loaded up his belongings to move to another ministry!

As stated earlier, my personal relations with the community have, for the most part, been very pleasant. There have been only a few times when I felt opposition, and that was directed at the college and not me, personally. For example, during World War II some of the young men of the community would drive by the campus and call out "draft-dodger" as they drove along. Later, when some of these folk became Christians, they regretted their former actions. Too, in the earlier days there were difficulties during the Halloween season. We often organized to protect ourselves in case of an "attack." I remember obtaining police protection for the campus when my father had his first heart attack, which was in late October. On one occasion, after I was president, some local fellows pushed an old car on our campus with the intent of pushing it into a fish pond which, at

the time, was located at the campus entrance. Our campus personnel opposed them, and the old car was left on our campus, but not in the fish pond. We then pushed the car off campus and on toward Olive Hill on U. S. 60.

Ever since the early days we have organized to guard the campus on Halloween, but have experienced no serious difficulties. We never bother the real "trick-or-treaters."

Over the years there have been some of the community who have complained, sometimes in "Letters to the Editor" in area newspapers, over the fact that the college does not pay city, county and state taxes on our property. These complaints have not bothered me, as they have been statements of people largely ignorant of the law, as well as the history of our nation. All school property, when used for school purposes, is exempt from assessments for taxes, according to the law.

One Chief of Police went out of his way, on a Commencement Day, to ticket every car which was parked with at least one wheel on the surface of College Street, where parents were loading students possessions preparatory to going home. We felt, at the time, that this Chief of Police could have been a little more understanding under the circumstances. On another occasion this same Chief of Police came on our campus, to our private parking lot, to place tickets on cars which did not display Grayson city stickers. One of the first cars he ticketed was a college visitor from the state of Washington! This, too, was an aggravation, we felt, done largely through ignorance. A call from our attorney was sufficient to stop these proceedings.

There was a little tension between the college and the local church when we instituted our Campus Church in the early 1970s. Ever since our founding our students had been encouraged to attend church, and particularly the First Church of Christ in Grayson. Then, in 1972-1973 our enrollment increased to the point where space at the church was at a premium. The problem was solved, at least temporarily, by asking our students to sit in the balcony. Two things happened: some students began using this as an excuse to either skip church or attend elsewhere; or, second, for some of the members to use the students as an excuse to stay home on Sunday mornings and evenings.

A permanent answer to the problem was to have our own services, hence the plan to have Campus Church, with our own Campus Minister. Basically, this was my own solution to the problem, and no one else should receive any blame whatsoever. I made one big mistake: I neglected to inform the local church of my thinking, and information of the plan was heard from someone other than myself. Reflecting on the situation and the problem, I should have told the Church Board of these plans first. There were some hard feelings,

most of which were directed toward one of our folk who, in reality, had very little if anything to do with the original plans. The fact that the decision for a Campus Church was correct is evidenced by the fact that attendance at the First Church of Christ is now (1982) exceeding the average when the students were attending enmasse.

Another incident involved the hauling of dirt to fill the area where the chapel is located, on the right side of the main entrance highway to the campus. We engaged trucks to haul this dirt, and they came off our property on the west side of old U. S. 60, a road which had been closed due to the construction of Interstate 64. After following old U.S. 60 for about one quarter mile, we were turning onto College Street, and then reaching the chapel site over our own parking lot. After following this pattern for a short time the Mayor and Chief of Police appeared on the scene with orders to quit using College Street and follow other routes to the chapel site, or to put up \$8,000.00 cash bond to repair the damage to College Street. I felt at the time, and still do, that the Mayor of the city was influenced in some manner by others into his part in this incident. I could be incorrect in this assessment, as he did become quite angry at the time. My opinion is that the then Chief of Police was the main influence, as he had been involved in other incidents, such as coming to the parking lot to issue city sticker tickets. Whatever the forces behind the incident, on the part of the city, we did change our route, using old U. S. 60 to Main Street, then down Main Street (new U.S. 60) to State Routes 1 and 7, to our main entrance, and over our drive to the chapel site. In so doing our driveway, which did not have the "base" of College Street, was damaged to the point where it had to be resurfaced. Later experiences proved, beyond any shadow of a doubt, that there would have been no damage done to College Street. Under another Mayor and another Chief of Police we hauled dirt to fill for the library over the identical same route, eastward on College Street, with absolutely no damage to the street.

One of the more serious occasions insofar as the city was concerned, came from a train wreck upstream from the intake for the Grayson water supply. This occurred on Monday, January 30, 1978. A large quantity of a chemical was spilled into the river, and this caused a complete shutdown of all pumping that same morning. Grayson was soon without water.

Arrangements were made, by the city, to obtain water in tankers manned by the National Guard. Citizens were advised, by radio, that they could go to certain locations and obtain water, but that everyone should bring their own containers. Of course, our Maintenance Department kept a close watch on our furnaces so there would be no problem there. Too, we soon instituted the hauling of water from a nearby stream,

using a borrowed tank, for sanitary purposes, with periodic deliveries to all dorms and the Multi-purpose Building. The Spring Grove Dairy in Morehead, at no cost to the college, began providing our cafeteria with drinking water, hauling in fresh supplies each day. The Ashland YMCA made it possible for our students to have shower facilities, and the college bus made periodic trips to Ashland for this purpose. During the week our cafeteria was inspected by Dr. Franz of the Health Department. We began using paper and plastic supplies early in the week. On his first inspection Dr. Franz reported: "It would appear that KCC is on top of the situation." On Thursday he came again, this time reporting: "This is the cleanest-neatest cafeteria I have ever inspected, and I have seen many." He advised us to "hold on" until the next Monday, as he felt something would "break" by then.

Our primary problems came in four areas:

First, when two of our girls went to the National Guard tanker in town to obtain some water they were treated rather rudely by the men at the tanker; they were local people, not National Guardsmen. We immediately concluded that the water in the tanker was definitely not for KCC people! As a result of that conclusion President L. Palmer Young called Governor Julian Carroll's office and talked with Mr. Dorman. The Disaster Emergency Center called early Wednesday morning to determine our needs. Briefly stated, KCC was a community of more than 600 people, left largely on our own devices for water supplies. Pres. Young received a return call a short time later to the effect that a National Guard tanker with water was being made available for KCC, and this was done. This solved a needed drinking and water supply for both single and married students, as well as for faculty and staff members.

Second, two fellows appeared on our campus one evening and ordered us to prop all of our doors open. The temperature outside was very cold. Too, all of our outside doors are equipped with "panic" hardware, so there was really no reason for such action. We refused to prop our doors open, and stated it would take a court order for us to comply with such a request. Though these two fellows either stated or inferred they were acting for the fire department, I am fully persuaded they acted on their own. We felt the Fire Chief, Larry Collier, who is a former KCC student, would have contacted us directly on any matter of this nature, and would not have sent two fellows with such a request. Pres. Young and Vice President McKenzie handled this situation, I felt, in a very fine way.

Third, one of the Councilmen called Pres. Young and ordered us to close the school! The reason: we were using Grayson water! As a matter of fact, Grayson did not have any water, only that being hauled in by the National Guard.

KCC had the same water source, but it most definitely did not come through city action. We had taken care of ourselves in direct contact with State officials!

Fourth, someone in the city, and I never did find out who it was, though I have some definite suspicions, telephoned the State Fire Marshall in Frankfort to the effect that we had closed three dorms and had moved all of our students into two dorms. The State Fire Marshall sent three inspectors to our campus and confronted Pres. Young with this charge. Pres. Young correctly informed these men that the charge was false; that we had not made any housing adjustments due to the emergency; that they were welcome to visit any and all five dormitories to find out the falseness of this charge for themselves. The inspectors accepted the truthfulness of Pres. Young's statement and did not go to the dorms, saying his word was sufficient.

Even without these incidents, that week after January 30, 1978 would have been difficult. However, problem after problem was solved as it arose. The help of the Spring Grove Dairy, the Ashland YMCA, the availability of a tanker to haul water from a nearby stream for sanitary purposes (and we also melted snow for this purpose), along with the contacts with individuals who really had no authority to issue orders, were all solved, we felt most appropriately, as they arose.

By the end of the week many students had left the campus for their homes, but we did not close, with classes being taught as scheduled.

As Dr. Franz indicated, something did "break," and by Sunday evening water was once again flowing through our water pipes. The city officials had worked almost around the clock during the week, making all kinds of contacts with other government sources, as well as tapping other sources of water with temporary lines. Everything, at least water-wise, was back to normal by the next Monday morning, seven days after the train wreck.

Pres. Young reported the entire incident to the Board of Trustees, mailing his report on February 15.

This section would not be complete without acknowledging the fact that there have been incidents between KCC students and town fellows. These have not been too serious, though there have been some confrontations. And I do not blame the town folk for initiating all of the incidents. Not all of our students over the years have been "angels" in this regard, and have been perfectly capable of bringing on "incidents."

One of the more serious was the time when some fellows came to the Grayson Memorial Park, a cemetery just across the road from Jones Hall, a men's dormitory. Mrs. Loran Dace, whose husband was Dean of Men and away at the time,

called me that a fight was "in the making" at the cemetery. I left immediately for the scene, and she called the police, who arrived in just a few minutes. It seems the town fellows had called one of our fellows from the dorm with the intent of "beating him up." I broke up the affair, but appreciated the police arriving just when they did, as that put the "clincher" on a dangerous situation. I did not know it at the time but I later learned that our student was a former participant in Golden Gloves, and probably well able to take care of himself. I also learned that there were two other fellows in the trunk of the "town" car, ready to join the melee in case their favorite was beaten. It was one of our more "tense" situations, of which there have been very few over the years.

All community contacts have not been as those described to this point. There have been numerous people, as well as businesses, who have supported the college through contributions and through influence over these many years. They have contributed, at times rather generously, to our building programs. This is particularly true with the membership of the Christian Church, including the First Church of Christ, the Eastside Church of Christ, the Oak Grove Church of Christ, as well as other churches in the county. Members of denominational congregations, though not as vitally interested in the college, have not really been antagonistic, at least in recent years. Many of them make regular contributions to the college.

All in all, everything has gone quite well, although, just now, I may have forgotten some matters. I could very easily have gotten along without the few "tensions" we have had over the years.

Local Favors. I reaffirm that many of the people and businesses of the community have long supported the work of the college. Not only has this support been in the form of financial contributions, but also in supplies and services. We have received gifts of supplies at Christmas-time from one of the groceries; another grocery has loaned us the use of a large truck from time to time; we were provided with water during the water shortage by Spring Grove Dairy; these favors have come from many people, as well as many business concerns within the community.

Rotary in Cafeteria. For many months the Grayson Rotary Club held their weekly meetings at the KCC cafeteria. This seemed to be a necessary arrangement at the time. As of 1982 this club is meeting at a Grayson restaurant. Other organizations have used our facilities from time to time.

Student Substitute. One of our older students did some substitute work at the Presbyterian Church over a period of three weeks during the 1940s. He would have probably been there for a longer period of time, but the church burned after his third week.

Fire Fighting. During the early days of the college and to this present time (1982) many of our students assisted the volunteer fire department of the community in fighting fires. At least one of our students, Pablo Pacheco, Jr., served as Fire Chief.

Easter Service. The minister of the local First Church of Christ in the early 1940s arranged for the college to move a piano from our auditorium for an Easter Sunrise service for the community. These services were conducted just across the street from our campus in a cemetery.

Community Projects. KCC personnel have been active in the support of many community projects, such as the Grayson Swimming Pool and Carter County Clinic projects. As a matter of fact, the college has lent support to all projects which would be for the betterment of the community.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

A NEW PRESIDENT

During 1974 I made several suggestions and a recommendation concerning the appointment of the third president of the college. These were presented, first of all, to the Executive Committee, and then to the Board of Trustees. A portion of my report to them follows:

"I am fully aware of the possibilities of a vacancy, and I remind you that two Bible Colleges (Lincoln and Iowa) have already experienced vacancies, by death, during 1974. As much as I travel, mostly in behalf of the College, by car and by plane, it is entirely possible that I might have a fatal accident, or be incapacitated by very serious illness. It is our (Lela and myself) desire that this College have no difficulties in a transition period, whether I continue on until retirement, or am forced to leave the position either by accident or by illness. With this in mind I would also like to remind you of some conditions of the past, some perhaps unknown to you, but all of which were of serious concern to us.

.....

"It would seem to me that some settlement of a successor, who would become the third President of Kentucky Christian College, should be made now, and for good reason. Such a person could work at the College for a period of time, actually learning matters which should be known by him before a pre-determined date of transition, and alleviate any activity on the part of people who might feel they should have been named to the position following my own retirement or being released from the position by accident or illness. In my thinking, executive continuity is very important.

"You should remember that I am now serving a three-year term which began in May, 1974, and this term will be concluded in 1977. At the time of the meeting of the Board of Trustees in May, 1977, I will have served as President of Kentucky Christian College (and Christian Normal Institute) since August 7, 1937, a period of thirty-nine years and approximately nine months.

"I have given much consideration to points which might be

considered by the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees, and have itemized them as follows:

"1. The President of KCC must accept the Biblical concepts upon which the college was founded, as stated in the Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, By-Laws, and deed to the property. These documents have some basic statements as to faith and belief. Though they are not creedal, per se, they are fundamental propositions which the President of Kentucky Christian College must accept.

"2. The President of KCC should be well-received by the local community. Grayson is a small community of approximately 3,000 residents. The President of the College is known, in this community, not only among the church people (meaning Christian Churches and Churches of Christ), but also in the business community, the educational community (meaning the elementary and secondary schools), and also among the denominational congregations.

"The early days of this institution were marked with periodic controversy between the school and the town folk (some of them). Much of this was of a personal nature, and ceased with the death of first President J. W. Lusby. Many town folk, in those early days, seemed to look with disdain upon the struggling Christian Normal Institute. This attitude has now changed, and some actually wonder and perhaps even fear this "monster" of the educational world, located on the northern city limits of their town.

"Relations with the community during the past few years, including the Church, the business world, education and denominations, have been good, though there have been some unavoidable problems, mostly of a minor nature. The President of the College needs to be a person who will be readily accepted in the local area, and in the four classifications as stated above. Especially is this true with the local Church, where the attitude of the Church helps to determine the feelings of the community.

"3. The President of KCC must be acceptable to local Christian Churches and Churches of Christ, not only in the local area but also in the State and throughout the nation. I realize that a president can become well-known locally, State-wide, and even country-wide, even though he may not be well-known at the time he assumes the position. However, if the president is already favorably well-known in the above-mentioned areas he will by-pass a lot of traveling as he does make himself favorably well-known. It would be important, in this respect, to have as President a man who is already known among the congregations, with especial emphasis on Kentucky (where much support and students originate), and also in Ohio (for the same reason). It is important for the President to have an entree into the Kentucky and Ohio congregations, not only with KCC alumni, but also with other

folk (the graduates of other schools). It would be an advantage to already be well-known in these two States.

"4. The President of KCC should have some knowledge of public relations, especially as it relates to the promotion of a Bible College. Points which seem to be important would be the ability to speak, to make personal contacts with prospects (including congregational leaders, prospective students, and will prospects), to write letters, and articles for publication (when the need arises), and to raise funds for the College through the various publics of the College.

"5. The President of KCC should either be (1) a good business man; (2) have an understanding of business principles and procedures, or (3) be willing to delegate this vital phase of the college to someone who can adequately control and monitor the financial program of the college. It is vital that all financial activities of the college be conducted with sound business principles. Included in this would be all phases of the college business operation: student accounts, purchasing, payments of accounts, investments, the use of various buildings, cafeteria, loan funds, salaries of faculty and staff, etc. It would be important that the President be a person who has already demonstrated success in this area, either in his relations with a local congregation or elsewhere. He should be willing to rely heavily upon the advice of the Director of Finance, yet remain personally aware of the entire business operation. The College must avoid, through good finances and a good financial program, the need of so-called "wolf" letters.

"6. The President of KCC needs some knowledge of the academic program of a Bible College. This might well be an area where the President of the college would need to learn the basics, such as academics and the faculty, academics and students, relations with other Bible Colleges, relations with other colleges and universities, and academic records.

"7. The President of KCC should be a person with compassion and concern, especially for the students, exercising discipline where discipline is needed, yet with a deep concern for the preparation of young men and young women for Christian work. To be explicit, there are times when discipline must be used, yet times when counseling might do the job. It is helpful if the President can determine which is essential and must be used. There needs to be compassion for the needs of the faculty, for the needs of the congregations, and for alumni. There needs to be a deep concern for the preaching and teaching of the Gospel throughout the world. Though it is not absolutely necessary that the President have experience in a pastoral ministry, such might be termed the "spiritual" leadership of the college, not only in areas of his own personal life, but in his family, and

with a strength of character which must be respected, even by those who would disagree with him.

"8. The President of KCC should be a person who would be well-received by the alumni of Kentucky Christian College. There would be some advantages, among alumni, in having an active alumnus as the President of the college. This is not to infer that a non-alumnus could not do the job, that a non-alumnus would not be satisfactory, or that such is required by our legal documents. However, there just might be an advantage, among college clientele, for a President to be able to state that 'I graduated there,' or 'I received my degree from KCC.'

"These are eight points which I have considered, and which I feel need to be brought to the attention of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Trustees as a decision is made today.

I feel that it would be to the best interests of Kentucky Christian College to actually name a person who will succeed me as President of Kentucky Christian College, using as a possible date the succession for the third President either the meeting of the Board of Trustees in May, 1977, or, if the Board should see fit, at the conclusion of my fortieth year as President, on August 7, 1977. (I began teaching part-time at the College in September, 1935, so this would include forty-two years of service with the College).

"After considerable deliberation on the above, it is my personal feeling and conclusion that Dr. L. Palmer Young . . . should be named by the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees as 'President-elect,' it being understood that he will succeed to the Presidency of Kentucky Christian College upon my retirement or disability, and on a date to be agreed upon by the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees.

"I recommend that Dr. Young, as President-elect, be charged with the primary obligation of fund raising, but with the knowledge that he is at the same time becoming acquainted with the affairs of the college preparatory to succeeding to the Presidency. In making this recommendation it should be observed that Dr. Young would have the following points to his credit as 'President-elect':

"* Success in four located ministries, with the Old Orchard congregation in Ashland, Ky.; with Kingsport, Tenn.; with South Louisville in Louisville, Ky.; and with Garden-side in Lexington, Ky. Every congregation has been led in building programs, expanded budgets, and great growth.

"* That he is fundamental in the faith, and in his preaching.

"* That he has held a revival at the First Church of Christ in Grayson, and is well liked and received by the folk of this congregation.

** That he has held student ministries in the area, as well as having preached at many other area congregations in revivals and in special occasions.

** That he is favorably well-known throughout the State of Kentucky, and also outside of this State, not only through revivals, but also as a member of the Committee of the North American Christian Convention, and also as a past-president of the North American Christian Convention.

** That he has been a supporter of Kentucky Christian College throughout the years, and has served for many years on the Board of Trustees.

** That the congregations where he has served have supported the college financially.

** That he presents himself well in the pulpit and before the public, and in his personal contacts with people.

** That he is a graduate of Kentucky Christian College, Class of 1943, and has served as President of the KCC Alumni Association.

** That the congregations where he has served have all grown with good increases in attendance, in their financial base, and with building programs.

** That he has a fine Christian home, his wife also being a graduate of KCC, and has three children, all of whom are active in the work of the Church.

** That he has served on the Faculty and Curriculum Committee of the college, this providing a good base for a fuller understanding of the academic structure.

** That he has the compassion and concern for the cause of Christ which I feel is very essential in leading young men and young women as they prepare themselves for Christian ministries, and to provide the spiritual leadership and strength of character so important in this area of college life.

"I reaffirm that it is my firm conviction that Dr. L. Palmer Young should be given favorable reception . . . as 'President-elect' of Kentucky Christian College.

"As for myself, in 1977 I will be aged 62, and will have spent 42 years with the College, including two years before assuming the Presidency on the passing of my father, J. W. Lusby. Naturally, I would like to remain with the College in some position, either with or without a title. My main areas of competency might be the following: teaching in the History department (my Major is American History, and my Minor is European history); promotion of the College among congregations, usually on weekends, as health permits; preparing publicity materials, such as THE VOICE; student recruitment, especially by mail; or any other areas of assignment which the new President or Board would care to give. Dr. Young has suggested that he would like for me to be named Chancellor, teach in the History department, edit the

VOICE, and assist him in other ways after he actually becomes the President. We would have no problem whatsoever in working together.

"I respectfully submit this recommendation to the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees, and ask a favorable motion and action today. Then we can move forward in promoting Kentucky Christian College for the cause of Christ and in an easy, orderly, sensible transition from the second to the third President, with executive continuity assured. We cannot afford a prolonged campaign resembling a primary election, in choosing a successor. In my opinion we must not have a campaign between various ones, who would like to be President of KCC (and I am sure there would be many who would like to have the position). Dr. Young did not seek the office. I made first mention of the position to him, on a brief visit in Lexington, where the possibility was first presented. He was rather speechless for a while, but finally stated that if it was my will, and the will of the Trustees, that he would give every ounce of his strength, even to be willing to die, working for the school! This is all we can ask. He has agreed to work in contacting every congregation in our four or five State area, and has some fantastic plans to accomplish this assignment.

"In summary, I am asking that you pass a motion, today, to elect Dr. Lewis Palmer Young, currently of Lexington, Ky. as President-elect of Kentucky Christian College, to become the President of the College upon my death, or disability, or retirement, or on August 7, 1977, at which time I will complete exactly forty years of service as President of the College. I am hoping, praying, and sincerely believe that it is best for the College to take this action today, as a delay will cause rumors, confusion, arouse jealousy, false ideas, and hurt the college among supporting congregations and individuals.

"After you approve the motion, which I sincerely hope you will do, I ask that you pledge yourselves to not mention the subject until the following sequence of events:

"First, for Dr. Young to resign his ministry at Garden-side this coming Sunday morning.

"Then he will be introduced to the student body, formally, on Tuesday morning at the Chapel services.

"Press releases will be given at that time. Then, of course, you could, and should, start spreading the information, after 11:00 a. m., Tuesday, November 19.

"Please continue to pray that this decision is also in harmony with the will of God; pray for me, and also for Dr. Young, as we move forward in doing that which should be accomplished in promoting the cause of the Lord through the efforts of Kentucky Christian College."

During the meeting of the Executive Committee, and then

later at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Young was provided opportunity to respond and clarify any points with the Committee and with the Board. And, to make a long story short, the recommendation of Dr. L. Palmer Young as President-elect, and to succeed me on August 7, 1977, was approved by the Board of Trustees on November 14, 1974. The formal announcement of this action was made later that same month, with publicity of the fact coming in KCC publications, local papers and church papers.

Dr. and Mrs. Young moved to our campus and we worked together in complete harmony during the intervening months leading up to his actual assumption of the presidency on August 7, 1977.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

A GRAND FINALE

My term as President of Kentucky Christian College came to a close on August 7, 1977, forty years to the day after assuming the presidency of then Christian Normal Institute in 1937. A "40 YEARS" brochure was prepared and published in commemoration of the event.

At the close of the 1976-1977 school year I was honored, with Lela, at a very special Alumni Banquet, attended by several hundred persons, at the gymnasium in Lusby Center. CHRISTIAN STANDARD, using a headline reading "KCC Honors J. Lowell Lusby" printed the following report of this event:

"Grayson, Ky.--Commencement week activities at Kentucky Christian College here included a testimonial dinner honoring Dr. and Mrs. J. Lowell Lusby for their forty years of leadership of the college on Aug. 7, to be succeeded by Dr. L. Palmer Young.

"The KCC Alumni Association hosted the dinner attended by five hundred persons on May 5 in the college gymnasium, which was transformed into a large banquet hall. Honored guests included the 1977 Graduating Class, members of the Lusby family, KCC trustees and family, representatives from Christian colleges, publishers, benevolent homes and local community leadership.

"Charles A. Perry, from Wentzville, Mo., and KCC alumni president, served as master of ceremonies. During the evening several persons delivered brief tributes to the Lusbys: the Lusby daughters; Jack W. Strother, of Grayson; Jack M. Bliffen, of Mid-South Christian College; and Ard Hoven, of Columbus, Ind. Hugh F. Sensibaugh, of Cincinnati, Ohio and chairman of KCC trustees, delivered the principal tribute.

"Special presentations made to Dr. and Mrs. Lusby included a book of letters from friends, presented by alumni treasurer David Ellis, of Mount Olivet, KY.; the Lusby Tribute Book, compiled by the Alumni Association and formally presented by Miss Alice Morgan, KCC registrar; oil portraits of J. W. Lusby and J. Lowell Lusby, first and second presidents of KCC, presented by Lester E. Pifer, alumni coordinator; and finally, an Oldsmobile 88 automobile, presented by

Dr. James E. Quisenberry in behalf of 'alumni and friends everywhere.' Gifts were purchased with the 'Lusby Appreciation Fund,' which amounted to more than \$6,700 by the time of the tribute dinner.

"Howard B. Hill of Lexington, Ky., officially welcomed the 1977 KCC graduates to the Alumni Association. Ottis Platt, also of Lexington, was devotional leader.

"Dr. Lusby was honored further at the commencement service on the following day when Edwin V. Hayden, KCC trustee and editor of CHRISTIAN STANDARD, read a proclamation declaring that the main administration/multipurpose building would be known from that time as 'Lusby Center,' in tribute to Dr. Lusby and his family who shared in the founding and life of Kentucky Christian College.

"A special moment of joy came when Hugh F. Sensibaugh presented Dr. Lusby with a huge wooden rocking chair, bearing an inscribed plaque to indicate that the gift was from the Board of Trustees."

Another article noting the occasion was written by George Wolford, a Grayson native, and published in the Ashland Daily Independent.

Our daughters prepared, and presented, the following remarks at this notable event in our lives:

"Dear Mother and Daddy,

"As your daughters, we began thinking over the past years as we have known them while you have been President of Kentucky Christian College. Of course, you have been so for 40 years and we know you would not have had it any other way. We consider it a great heritage to be a part of the college. Our Grandfather Lusby established the school, giving up much in doing so, and you carried on his work at his death. Daddy, I know you always said you could not have done it without Mother, and so, in this way, she will be retiring, too, on August 7.

"Oh, yes, there are times we have wondered what it would have been like to have grown up in a more normal situation. Yet, we are forever grateful for the good experiences which have come our way because of your position. We have met and become close to so many 'special' people; missionaries from many lands always coming by to visit, rest, spend time with us; special speakers on campus coming to our home to visit; special dinners, parties, teas held in our home. Many weekends you were out of town for speaking engagements, and we missed you, but we always looked forward to the trips when we could go with you. The list could go on and on.

"But there are other more important aspects of this life for which we are grateful. This is the influence you had on us as we grew up. We know you had many problems which came along with the school during those 40 years. One of the many problems which came your way as President of K.C.C. was

when there were just no funds available for you to be paid. You made sure the professors were paid, many times giving up your own salary. We know those were hard years. We can remember that every time the fire siren would ring you would run outside and look at the campus buildings to make sure they were not on fire, and some of those times you found out that it was one of them. These are just examples of the love and concern you have for Kentucky Christian College. This love and concern is our heritage.

"Yes, there have been some disappointing and sad times. Perhaps students don't even realize the concern you have had for each one of them. But we do! We know of your dedication to them, to the school, to God, and even though you were away from home so much because of it, we would have had it no other way.

"Our home is something else for which we are thankful through those years. In many ways, it was a home of confusion - the phone ringing constantly, someone at the door, company for the night, Daddy going to one meeting, Mother going to another meeting, and perhaps our going somewhere else. We often wondered (and still do) how you kept up with it all. Yet, our home was always open to students, anyone, just needing a place to come and someone to talk to. You always took the time to sit down and listen to the problems of others, which sometimes seemed so small, but which were so great to them. Through it all, we learned how important we can be to other people when we just listen. Also, through these years we learned from you the importance of a sense of humor in the home. We cannot remember a harsh word spoken in our home. Instead, we learned from your example to look for the humor in a situation and to laugh about it rather than building up the worst. Perhaps this sounds unimportant, but what a difference laughter makes in a home!

"The question was once asked what we thought was the most important quality our parents had taught us. In our case, this is a very difficult question. But, one thing kept coming to my mind - respect. I grew up feeling that even when I was only a small child, you still accepted me for what I was - my thoughts, my feelings, my opinions. And, in turn, I respected you as my parents. You trusted us enough to include us in the problems and activities of the school, both good and bad. You also respected each and every college student. This was even more difficult. The attitudes of all college students are not always good, yet you accepted them for what they were and what they felt. We learned respect from your example.

"Yes, we have a great heritage in K.C.C., and even though we are not directly a part of it now, we will continue to always watch over it and pray for its continuing success. But, we have an even greater heritage in you - our parents.

Yes, you have taught us through word and example the important aspects of life. There are so many young people today who don't want to be known as the children of someone, but who want to be known for themselves and themselves alone. All Christian parents want to be proud of their children, but, in turn, they should endeavor to be the kind of parents of which their children can be proud. Our situation as we grew up was unusual. Yet, all parents, no matter what their occupation or place in life, should strive to raise their children in this type of Christian atmosphere, being a good example to them, as you have been to us.

"Yes, we are proud of Kentucky Christian College; we are proud of you; and we are proud to be your children. Thank you for all you have meant to us!"

Needless to say, Lela and I enjoyed this "grand finale" very much; we enjoyed reading the letters and cards; we enjoyed the new automobile; too, we enjoyed the rocking chair!

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

CHARGE TO DR. L. PALMER YOUNG

Dr. L. Palmer Young succeeded me as President of Kentucky Christian College on August 7, 1977. In reality, he began taking over many of the functions of the office before that date, as his was the responsibility for the up-coming school year, 1977-1978.

The inaugural services for the third President were scheduled for September 22, 1977, and were conducted from the gymnasium in Lusby Center on the college campus. Dr. Ard Hoven of Columbus, Indiana delivered the Inaugural Address. Others appearing on the program included Mrs. Dixie Hargrove (organist); Robert P. Young (invocation); Richard Hargrove (director of the Concert Choir); James L. Young (Scripture reading and prayer); Chairman of the Board Hugh F. Sensibaugh (service of commitment); Charles E. Perry (representing alumni); Marshall Leggett (representing the Board of Trustees); Donald A. Nash (representing the faculty); Roger Dillon (representing the student body); and W. V. Ramsey (benediction).

It was a very impressive service, and it was my privilege to present the following "Charge" to President Young:

"There is one key word which might be used to describe the presidency of Kentucky Christian College. That all important word is 'RESPONSIBILITY.'

"It should be noted that responsibility, at Kentucky Christian, has at least seven facets.

"FIRST, there is responsibility to self. It is not wrong to take good care of the physical well-being of one's own self, and this should be done.

"SECOND, there is a definite responsibility to family. All too often those in high educational responsibilities are tempted to neglect those who are members of the family. Yet the family remains the basis of American society, and is also vital with those who would do the Lord's work.

"THIRD, there is a realistic responsibility to the Board of Trustees, those men of Christian faith who, under the legal guidance of the Articles of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws, give concerned direction to the affairs

of Kentucky Christian College. It is necessary, as well as important, to work with them as we move ahead in accomplishing the purpose for which this institution came into existence.

"FOURTH, there is the important responsibility to the students, not only of this, but also of school years in the future. They come here, essentially, to learn to serve their Lord more effectively, and it is vital to this and future generations that they know the Word of God, that they live the Word of God, and that they preach and teach the Word of God.

"FIFTH, there is responsibility to the faculty and staff, men and women who have chosen to serve the Lord at this place. It is important to work together in accomplishing the task which is laid before us in areas of Christian service.

"SIXTH, there is responsibility to the constituency of the College, including congregations, alumni, and individuals--men and women of God who constantly look to Kentucky Christian College for leadership faithful to the Word of God. They trust in us to provide men and women of high Christian character, and we dare not betray this trust!

"And, SEVENTH, and certainly not least, there is the responsibility to our Lord, our Saviour, and our Master. Above all else, we must remain faithful to Him and to His Church. We must know His will, and we must do His will!

"Dr. Young, it is my hope and my prayer that you will exhibit faithfulness in all seven of these points, and that, together, we can move forward in service to the risen Christ here at Kentucky Christian College."

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

LOOKING BACK

And so my forty years as President of Kentucky Christian College (and earlier Christian Normal Institute) came to an end on August 7, 1977. I continued with the college, using the term designated by the Board of Trustees, "Chancellor." Dr. L. Palmer Young became the third President on August 7, 1977, having really commenced his work much earlier as he planned for the 1977-1978 school year. Too, I continued teaching history courses, working for a time as Academic Dean, and also in the area of Alumni Relations.

Looking back over forty years it is not difficult to remember many people who were especially helpful to me and my work at the college. Included would be family members, many faculty, staff, trustees, and especially men and women, as well as congregations, who gave their assistance in finances and in prayer, as we progressed from year to year.

Of course, first and foremost would be Lela. I have a chapter about our life together. We were very close in the work of the college, as well as with our family. My sentiments on this have been stated previously.

Too, I have mentioned our trustee and fine friend, John W. Jones. His encouragement and advice in those early years were of tremendous help to Lela and me as we encountered many difficult times, adverse circumstances and comments. Every Bible College president needs a real friend on the Board of Trustees, and we knew Mr. Jones would be entirely sympathetic and helpful in all matters which related to us and to the college. His passing in the early 1950s left a tremendous void among our circle of friends. I have always regretted that I was away from home when he died and did not attend his memorial services.

Many of the other trustees have been especially helpful over the years. I must name Brother J. O. Snodgrass as one who was extremely helpful in our early years. I have commented on his work in earlier chapters. His successor as Chairman of the Board of Trustees was Hugh F. Sensibaugh, who continued in the position during the remainder of my presidency. Hugh, too, proved to be a great friend of ours,

and also a great friend of the college. I do not remember his ever missing a meeting of the board. He was always available when we needed him, providing counsel and encouragement over the years.

Of course there were others among the trustees who were very close to us and who also helped, either in their counsel and/or friendship with Lela and myself. Those very close to us, as a family, included the following: Virgil M. Gillum, J. F. Messenger, Enos Dowling, Alva Sizemore, Jack W. Strother, Lawrence W. Bain, Roy S. Ratliff, Edwin Hayden, David J. Williams, Wendell Roberts, F. F. Griffith and O. M. Miller.

Sanford Kemper and G. W. Stone (Lela's father) were very helpful in my early days as they supervised maintenance and the college farm, as well as the Grayson Memorial Park. The "Park" was a cemetery just across the road from the college and is supervised by the college. Mr. Kemper was with my father when he died, and remained with the college for several months thereafter. Mr. and Mrs. Stone moved to Grayson in the early 1940s, living first of all on the J. W. Lusby Memorial Farm south of town. Later they moved to town and lived just across the road from the campus. Mr. Stone helped supervise the work program, including the campus and farm. For years he and I had the responsibility of firing four campus furnaces during the holiday seasons, particularly over Christmas and New Years.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Burgess were at the college when I became president, and Mr. Burgess remained with the college until his death. He served as Bursar and professor of mathematics and psychology. I am sure the students of the time will never forget his "My, my, class, class," or his expressions of extreme optimism. Too, he was a good target for some of the "jokesters," but seemed to take each situation with good grace. No one ever doubted his sincerity or devotion to his job or to his Lord.

Another long-time and much appreciated faculty and staff member was Miss Alice Morgan. Over a long period of years Alice served as Registrar, as well as in the classroom, where she was proficient in teaching history, literature and science. Her knowledge of the academic work of the college was as great as anyone on the staff or faculty during my time as president. In my early years she was of tremendous help in the work of the College business office.

Another outstanding professor during my time as president was Donald A. Nash, who taught New Testament and Greek. Donald is well respected as a scholar and author. He published his own Greek text, as well as other books and articles. Much of his writing was published in CHRISTIAN STANDARD and THE VOICE.

Thomas A. Dale became a faculty member during the 1930s

and continued his duties in the classroom during my entire administration. He taught many subjects, with concentrations in speech and Bible. His sincerity in working with the college was never in question, and many students will remember him and his teaching with tremendous affection.

Other faculty and staff who were particularly close to Lela and me were the following: Lloyd and Hazel Schupbach, Mrs. W. T. Fisher, Dan and June Johnson, Jack and Jean Bliffen, W. A. Fite, Loran and Cokie Dace, Fay Frances Lewis, Lawrence and Mickey Van Curen, LaVern Karns, Thomas and Ruth Gemeinhart, Ruth Beekman, Dick Damron, John and Ronald Eggleton, Ruby Maggard, Bob and Edna Warfel. There were many others, some of whom did not stay with us too long. It would be impossible to list the alumni and/or former students, many of whom are well remembered.

Toward the closing years of my time as president two men were particularly active in campus development. First of all, in this area, was Lester E. Pifer, who joined us at the beginning of our plans for a new multi-purpose building. He helped in fund raising for this building, as well as other buildings on the campus.

Then, in the late 1960s, James C. McKenzie came to the college as Director of Finance. He also served, in the years to come, as Director of Development and Executive Vice President. It was with his financial guidance and "know-how" that Kentucky Christian College advanced so rapidly during the 1970s and on into the 1980s. I had been with the college since 1937, but it was not until Mr. McKenzie joined us that we really "took off" in buildings and student body growth. And this was done without a change of goals, that being to prepare young men and young women for various kinds of Christian service! I, for one, appreciated Mr. McKenzie's leadership. He was able to give leadership and do all those things I knew were possible but did not have the time, or the energy, or the "know-how," to accomplish.

And then, last of all, there was the coming of Pres. and Mrs. L. Palmer Young to our campus. It was my privilege to work with Dr. Young before he became president, and also after he became the third president. Lela and I appreciated the friendship of the Youngs, and were very pleased to see continued progress at the college during his administration.

Looking back, I have many people to thank and to appreciate. Lela and I were very pleased to see the progress of our last few years, and for the efforts of all those folk who worked with us to keep things going until the time of rapid development arrived.

To all those good folk who helped: our thanks!

