

The Comenian

MORAVIAN COLLEGE



STUDENT WEEKLY

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Number 13

Constitution Revision Is In Its Final Stages

by Charles Canning
Chairman U.S.G. Revisions Committee

The final step in drafting the new Student Body Constitution was taken last week in meetings of the Revisions Committee, United Student Government officers, chairmen of the U.S.G. student-faculty committees, Dean Heller and Dean Johnson.

A new Constitution will be presented to the Student Body at Convocation on March 7. It is our hope, that after two years, we will be able to present a document that will better fit our changing and expanding college community.

We are trying to anticipate as many student objections as we can and provide a Constitution which will guarantee maximum satisfaction. For example, the problem of representation has always been a difficult problem to cope with. Although representation by interest groups is not true representation, it is the system we are accustomed to and one we cannot just erase. However, these same interest groups are the cause of much displeasure in USG due to lack of a quorum.

It would be easy for the new Constitution to simply give representation through delegates-at-large, but this would not be fair to those clubs which are faithful at attendance and interested in USG and the college welfare.

Our answer is to continue representation to organizations until they forfeit their charter and, instead of readmitting them as originally, allow them representation through a group of similar purpose. This would lighten the burden of those organizations which find it hard to attend USG meetings or who only attend because it is a requirement for allocations. This is basically the system followed by the Inter-fraternity Council, Inter-sorority Council and the Modern Language Club.

Other essential topics discussed by the group included an expanded function of the Executive Body; the purpose, responsibility and communications of committee functions; the role of the National Student Association Coordinator to the student government and campus; and the newly proposed Judicial Body.

The USG Constitution Revisions Committee was formed on March 21, 1961 to revise the present USG or formulate an entirely new student government. Since that time the committee has held interviews with President Haupt, with several members of the administration and with leaders on campus. The committee has reviewed student constitutions from approximately fifty colleges, corresponded with NSA, held weekly meetings, discussed a proposed structure of government at convocation last February, and sampled student opinion on several occasions.

The past four USG presidents have stressed a need for a Con-

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Finnegan Fellowship Awards Announced

The members of the 1963 BOARD OF JUDGES for the Annual Award competition of the JAMES A. FINNEGAN FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION were announced today in Harrisburg by Genevieve Blatt, Foundation Secretary. They include: James R. Doran, Editor of the Harrisburg Patriot - News; Dr. William J. Keefe, Chairman of the Department of Political Science of Chatham College; Rebecca F. Gross, Editor and Vice President of The Lock Haven Express; Constance

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Dr. Ermanno Rostan To Address Seminary

Dr. Ermanno Rostan, moderator of the Waldensian Church in Italy, one of the oldest of Christian Church groups, will speak on the Moravian College campus today.

The distinguished theologian, who received the honorary doctor of divinity degree from Moravian Theological Seminary in May 1961, is a representative of the only Protestant group older by nearly 300 years than the Moravians.

Dr. Rostan will speak and show slides describing the work of the Waldensian Church at a seminar for students and faculty of the Theological Seminary at 9:50 a.m. in the lounge of Seminary Hall on the North Campus.

At 3 p.m. he will address both seminary and college faculty and students in the Bethlehem-Salem Room of the College Union Building. His subject will be "The Vatican Ecumenical Council." A reception will follow in the Union Building Lounge.

Existence of the Waldensians began with the life and work of Peter Waldo about 1170 in the Piedmont Alps of Southern France and Northern Italy. Moravian origin began in 1457 and their own ministry established ten years later.

For many years after formal organization, there had been close association and much in common between the two Protestant groups in Bohemia and Moravia.

Dr. Rostan has earned a theological degree from Waldensian Seminary, Rome, and a law degree from the University of Turin. In addition, he has done graduate study at New College, University of Edinburgh.

Ministers of the Lehigh Valley and others are invited to attend both sessions.

"The nation that has the
schools has the future."—

Bismarck.

French's Visit Confirms Our Interest In Africa

by Joanne Bobek

Peter French, a recent graduate of Moravian College, met with a group of interested students on Thursday, February 14, to discuss in more detail his African experiences and the impressions he received from his travels.

Mr. French spent two and one-half months in the summer of 1962, traveling and working in Kenya, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika as a participant in the Crossroads Africa Program. The Crossroaders' work includes: building schools, solving sanitation problems, making friendships and acquainting the people with the American way of life. Agricultural aid is significant since the Africans depend chiefly on farming as a means of livelihood.

Since he is a political scientist, Mr. French especially includes the political characteristics of the African areas in his observations. He noted that the people in Kenya are the most politically-conscious. Though they are far from our form of democratic organization, they are trying to make democracy work on the lowest levels. Political teachings have many religious overtones, showing a similarity to the early American democracy in its effort to integrate religious and political life. Leaders in all South African governments seem to desire self-government and democracy. However, as yet, they are not completely willing to sacrifice their personal power in the society.

Though similar in function to the Peace Corps, the Crossroads Africa Program is not government-sponsored. It is co-ordinated with the African Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Applicants to the program must be in perfect physical shape and must submit twelve personal references. From every six applicants one is selected who spends a three-week training period in Washington, D.C. Here he learns about the climate, culture, and religion of the African countries and is chosen for the job.

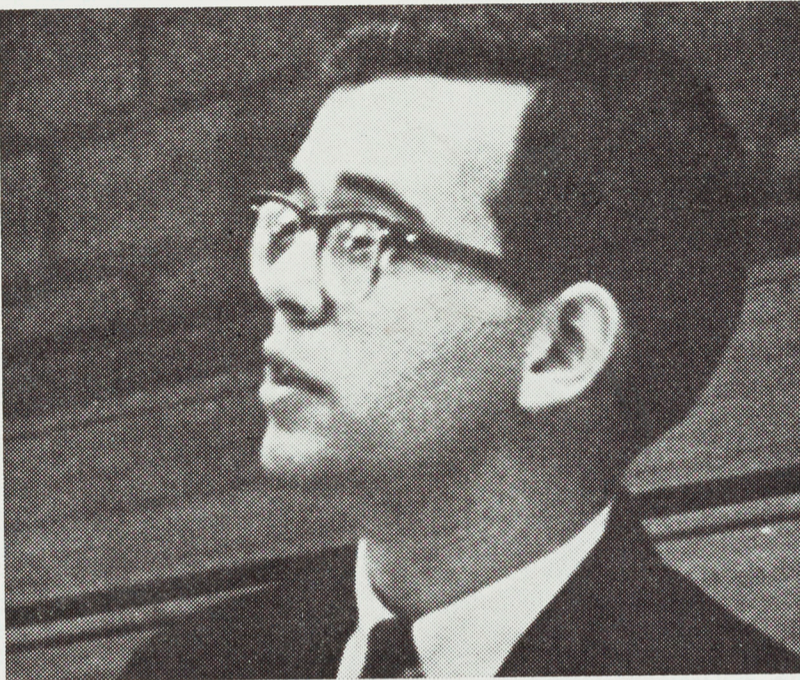
Gold, Fizdale Will Present Program

Duo-pianists—Arthur Gold and Robert Fizdale—will present the next in a series of Bethlehem Community Concert Association-Moravian College Concert Committee programs at 8:30 p.m. Saturday, March 2, in Johnston Hall on the Moravian College campus.

The concert will be the third this season, following the Feb. 5 performance by the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the appearance last Oct. 6 by baritone Frank Guarnera.

Gold and Fizdale joined forces as duo-pianists while students at the Juilliard Music School in New York. For more than 10 years they have filled a heavy schedule of engagements throughout North America and have appeared with such orchestras as the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati symphonies and

(Cont. on p. 4, col. 2)



Karloff Is At Best In Poe's Work, "The Raven"

by Jeffrey G. Zeiner

What greater ingredients for a spine-tingling thriller could there be than a plot from Poe and a cast of Hollywood's greatest hair raisers'?

This is the formula for American International's latest horror release, "The Raven." It stars the unsurpassed minds of horror: Vincent Price, Peter Lorre, and Boris Karloff.

The film is advertised as the breath taking, terror movie of this decade; and filmed in, what else, glorious panavision and pathicolor. However, the only horror in the film is the awakening of the American public to the cheap terror movies that have come out of Hollywood in the past. "The Raven" is perhaps one of the most creative pieces of satire on the recent screen. It has all the characters, plot, setting, and spectacles, of the great horror films of our times. But every character is portrayed for the full sacrificial effect.

Peter Lorre is, by far, the most valuable of ingredients. He displays great comical talent as the magician transformed to raven. This act of black magic is performed by Boris Karloff, who wants the raven to lure a fellow sorcerer to his home that he might steal his gift of magic by gesture. Vincent Price is convincing as the gesture magician but aided every step by Peter Lorre's riotous portrayal of Dr. Bedlo and the raven. Once at the home of Mr. Karloff, which is satirically set in a dingy castle full of creepy characters and various sorts of arabesque devices, there is a great duel between the two black minds. Price is placed on one side of a room and Karloff on the other. A duel of gesture begins, walls fall, fires

break out, floors open up, statues come to life, etc., etc. This is all quite ridiculous to the audience by now because they realize the whole film has been a farce. These spectacle catastrophes bring nothing but belly laughs from the viewers; and it is at this point that the "Raven" reaches its satirical high point, for the audience is howling at what it used to scream at. Thus, we see a movie with all the components of extreme horror sprinkled with a few light characters, and the element of terror becomes a hilarious comedy.

Poe's poem is creatively incorporated into the movie. The beginning is spotted with a few lines of quote from Price, and, naturally, Lorre's transformation rap-tap-tapping at the chamber door. With an appropriate ending in which he permanently shuts the raven's beak, Price comments, "Quoth the raven, 'nevermore.'"

Another intricate part of the film satire was the intervention of the supposed dead Lenore, who shows up at Karloff's castle. It seems she mysteriously left Price to live with Karloff, since he was believed to be the most powerful magician and held the head seat in a type of sorcerer's union. But like all women of whom she was a symbol, Lenore begged for Price to take her back after the tables had turned. In the typical ending for such characters, she was left

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The Intellectual In America: A Problem Not Resolved

by G. Bruce Boyer

In an interview at the University of Pennsylvania last month, Archibald MacLeish was questioned on the intellectual in America. "In Europe it is a term of honor. In America it's often a dirty word, describing a man who can't bridge thought and action. In France, they've got Andre Malraux, who fought in three wars and is an intellectual, and they made him minister of culture. Here we don't have a Malraux, and if we had, he'd probably be investigated by some committee. Maybe it's a fault of American intellectuals. Maybe they stay too close to their dictionaries. What's an intellectual? I don't quite know." So says Mr. MacLeish.

I don't know if I could define an intellectual either, but I do believe that there is some sort of conspiracy against the intellectual in our society today. I recently saw a movie on television in which the eldest son of a family turns out to be a communist spy. The father says, in effect, that he was always afraid something like this would happen because while his other two boys were doing the things that other clean-cut American kids do, this boy (the spy) was always reading books. Analyzing this situation, we can only come to the conclusion that the eldest son's problem was that he was a thinker; and everyone knows that a little learning is a dangerous thing. We are still willing to join in this age-old stupidity that we don't need intellectuals. A recent survey seems to indicate that even among the Jewish population (in this country), who are traditionally known for their reverence of knowledge, the intellectual is not held in high esteem. The question then is, why do we scorn the intellectual today?

I believe this problem of the intellectual in America must be viewed in some degree as a historical phenomenon. As Van Cleve Morris points out, "Throughout history a distinction has been drawn between so-called 'men of action' and 'men of thought.' Presumably the same distinction can be drawn between 'societies of action' and 'societies of thought.' America certainly belongs to the former category. We pride ourselves on being men of action; we get things done." In the developmental stages of our countries history we definitely needed men of action. Anyone would certainly have a perverse sense of values if he chose to sit down and endlessly meditate while there were Indians to fight, land to be cleared, crops to be grown, and shelters to be built. One ethical principle that is usually accepted is that, in the absence of a lower value, choose the lower value. Borden P. Bowne uses this example: If a man is starving, and he is offered the choice between a Bible and loaf of bread, which one should he take? The point is, that while no one would question our emphasis on the men of action in our countries past history, we have never gotten away from this train of reference. The rise of industrialism only perpetuated this ideal of "the self-made man," and this phrase did not refer to intellectuals; it has only recently included that group.

The great American paradox today is that, while we apparently respect learning, we still idolize the man of action at the expense of the intellectual. Before someone accuses me of creating an antithesis, let me say that we always need men of action, but let's remember something—History is the study of ideas as well as actions; all the outstanding individuals throughout history, whether it be a Caesar, an Alexander, a Napoleon, or a Lincoln, were men of ideas too. Let's not forget that, lest we turn into a nation of machines, for machines produce actions too.

I would not be presumptuous enough to think that I have completely encompassed either the problem or the solution; there are always interrelating causes producing interrelating effects. The complex movement generally referred to as "conformity" must of course be taken into consideration, but that is another facet of a much larger problem.

Angry Young Men Don't Belong Here

by Kai DePuy

The days of the "Angry Young Men" and their followers seem to have subsided if not altogether died, in both England and the United States, because their audiences finally were tired of hearing themselves berated and under-rated. At Moravian however, we have allowed our own Angry Young Men (and women) to convince us that we are as a group lazy, emotionless, lethargic, poor students, terrible organizers, and unthinking slobs, and one cannot help feel after listening to this for years that the Admissions Committee must have had a wonderful time finding over 800 dregs of humanity and placing them all in this institution.

Who is this Angry Young Man? He is a hard man to pinpoint because unlike his British and American national counterpart, he is more likely to be verbal than literary. This is advantageous for him because his degrading remarks may be made without the fear that someone will discover, after a more thorough consideration, any fallacies in his criticism. He is the student who has nothing better to do than to criticize, with disdain, fellow students who don't share his interests or to criticize his college because it does not cater to his every whim.

He is the student who finds the college of his choice guilty of poor academic standards, poisonous meals, ridiculous bookstore prices, uneducated professors, and a student body which is, generally speaking, far, far below him.

He is almost invariably one of two types, the joiner or the abstainer. If he is a joiner, he is so because he feels with his superior intelligence, amazing personality, and his amazing ideas on one hundred ways we can "change" (chance is his favorite word) this degenerate institution into a collegiate utopia. If he is an abstainer, he tells you he cannot

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Letter to the Editor

In response to Stan Urevik's article "For Men Only" which appeared in the last issue of the *Comenian*, I should like to make a few comments and retaliations. I wonder if Mr. Urevik realizes that the Victorian era has long ceased to exist and with good reason. Apparently not. He is obviously aware of the presence of the "flowers, sophisticates, Betty Coeds, anti-men brigade, and conquerors," as he chooses to call us, but quite lacking in a true perspective of female capabilities which also exist. He implies that the men of Moravian, out of the goodness of their hearts, are solely responsible for our presence, totally disregarding any administration which might have possibly had the foresight to realize our potential value to the campus. In the face of such strong objection to "female infiltration" of campus functions and implied failures therein, should we not consider as one example the touchy subject of student government, whose present head happens to be a female? Was Miss Friedman not chosen and elected by a majority which felt her to be capable of her office? As a leader how can she be expected to lead with little or no support from her constituents who (frequently number less than a quorum)? A minute of serious thought will reveal that the finger, in this instance and several others, is pointing in the wrong direction. In conclusion, may I state that the female aspiration is not dominance but mere equality which we rightly deserve. If domination occurs it is probably the result of male weakness. And, Mr. Urevik and advocates, do you really want feminism to cease its existence? If so, and your hope is ever realized, I do not envy the dull existence you will lead.

Sandra Creitz

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Friday, February 22, 1963

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The Political Activities Club is sponsoring the "Great Decisions '63" series. Fact kits for the areas which will be discussed are published by the Foreign Policy Association and are available to all students who wish to take part in the discussions. Dave Bethune is the chairman of this function.

Independence? That's middle class blasphemy. We are all dependent on one another, every soul of us on earth.—George Bernard Shaw

Growth Of The Greyhound

by Stan J. Urevik

The books tell us that greyhounds are tall slender dogs with narrow pointed noses and silk gray coats of short hair. They are exceedingly graceful in form and in movement. They are trained for racing and can exceed speeds of 35 miles an hour. And they usually follow their prey by sight.

I guess we're all greyhounds of one sort or another. And for the most part, we live up to our image pretty well. But we weren't always this way. We weren't always keen-eyed and ready to seek out and snap the neck of any varmint idea in the guise of a coyote. We didn't always know how to judge character. We didn't always know which master was kind and which one as cruel. But we learned. We began to learn a long time ago when we first came to this campus.

Little innocent fun-loving greyhound pups we were that Sunny September day when we found ourselves lost in the vastness of our new home. Tails wagging, little balls of grey fur sought after any master who would supply the food of learning. Oh, how we wanted to learn. But in all the excitement of our new life, some 'hound pups had failed to notice that the masters they had chosen wore high black boots, or that dangling from their belts were rusty chains to which were attached strange snapping devices. These devices were small and had the appearance of saw-toothed jaws connected by a stainless steel spring. They would swing with each step of the master.

As the sun began to set, ten 'hound pups followed their black-booted master farther and farther away from campus until they no longer knew where they were. Then they stopped. Their master poured some water in a dish and said, "I have given you your knowledge. You are on your own. I have done my job." With these words he left. The pups were thirsty and they drank quickly from what they thought was the dish of knowledge. When they had finished, they all huddled into a circle and fell asleep.

A cold bitter wind from out of the night awoke the pups, and they now realized that they were ill-equipped to brave such hardships. They had to get back. They began to run in the direction that the black-booted man had gone. All of them ran and fell down and got up and ran again. They ran until they noticed a small yellow glow far in the distance. They had found their way home. Strides were increased as joy filled their tiny hearts. They pushed on harder and harder.

The distance left to cover was short when the first metallic snap was heard clamping down on the fur covered paw of a 'hound pup. Now they knew what he carried from his belt: Traps. Everywhere, the black-booted man had cunningly set his traps. But the pups kept pressing home, and they did not stop when they repeatedly heard the snaps and the yelping whines. They ran straight and hard until the three that were left found themselves at the base of the tallest widest door they had ever seen. Tired and tattered, they scratched at the base of that door until they couldn't scratch any more. Then there was silence.

Finally, the huge door opened. When it did, a warm light poured out on the three shivering pups as they huddled together scared and exhausted. A hand reached down and picked all three up and placed them inside a spacious room that was filled with hundreds of greyhounds and masters all sitting around a gigantic fireplace that housed the true flames of knowledge.

Everyone watched the newcomers who wagged their tails and ran in circles. The other 'hound pups did not know what they meant when the three kept yelping about the traps outside and their last companions.

This might have gone on all night if one of the masters, who was bigger than a gaint, had not picked up the three 'hound pups and in a gentle voice said, "Have no fear. No black-booted trap-setters are allowed beyond that door." And with those words, the three pups snuggled up and went to sleep. They had learned their first lesson of life.

Next week: "And they usually follow their prey by sight."

"DeGaulle's Market"

by John Kohl

One of the strongest threats to the security of the United States is our loss of prestige abroad. This has been more than evident in recent weeks when the issue of the Common Market has been by DeGaulle's refusal to allow the British to enter "his" Market. The major issue at stake was DeGaulle's accusation that the English are merely the standard-bearers of "Yankee" intervention in the affairs of Europe. Once more Americans are open to the plea of "Yankees, go home."

The apparent culmination of the Common Market issue appears to be an attempt on the part of the French to regain their former position of power by controlling the smaller countries of Europe. The problem which confronts the United States is this: If DeGaulle should succeed in this "new climb to power," where will we be economically, politically, and most importantly, militarily, so far as our influence in Europe is concerned?

"DeGaulle's Market" seems to contain the understones of anti-American sentiment, and unless something is done while America still has SOME prestige left, we may well find ourselves behind a "military eight-ball." Even now we are beginning to feel the possible beginning of pressure from Adenauer and DeGaulle in regard to our military commitments, and vast troop build-up in Europe. In the near future, it is entirely possible that our military might in Europe may be forced to dwindle to near nothing.

Faced with the possibility of being "shut-out" of Europe, what paths lie open to Americans to assure our continued military might in committed areas? It appears that the only thing some of our allies understand, is the sign of the "American dollar." Europeans may not be fond of Americans (although we hate to admit it), but they are fond of our money. Economic pressure on our "so-called" allies seems

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Cagers' Play-off Chances Dim As Team Bows On Foul Line

by Chuck Berger

After an extended road trip, the Moravian cagers returned home on the short end of a mild losing streak. Traveling to Hofstra and Upsala, the Greyhounds were dealt their fourth and fifth losses of the year. The Hounds have only a slim chance of entering the playoffs.

THE HOFSTRA GAME WAS EXPECTED TO BE A REAL HASSLE FOR COACH CALVO'S squad. The Flying Dutchmen have been a nationally ranked college team for the past few seasons, but were pressed by the smaller Greyhound squad before emerging with a 94-81 victory. The game was marked by 39 personal fouls against the Hounds. All five starters departed via the foul route after trailing by only four points with six minutes to play.

The Hounds were sunk by four Flying Birds. Two were Hofstra stars, Steve Nisenson and Jim Boatwright, who connected for 63 points. The other two birds were track stars in black and white striped shirts who ran interference for Hofstra.

Moravian's attack was well balanced with three men hitting double figures. Dick Kosman led with 18 points, followed by Denny Robison and Ray Pfeiffer, who added 17 and 16 respectively.

THE SECOND DEFEAT OF the week was suffered at East Orange, N.J., where an underdog Upsala team caught the Hounds in a cold spell and upended the cagers in overtime by an 81-73 score.

The regulation game ended at 65 all, and Upsala continued the onslaught by scoring 6 straight markers in the overtime period. Mo Mo pulled even at 71 only to have Upsala outscore Moravian 10 to 2 for the victory. Eight of these points came on the foul line, a real nemesis for the Hounds all season. In all 5 of Mo Mo's losses the team outscored the opponents in field goals only to lose on fouls.

Dick Kosman "broke" his own record by hitting for 22 points. Denny Robison and Bob Zerfass added 18 and 16 respectively. Moravian hit a phenomenal 64% of their shots in the first half but turned cold at the buzzer.

THE ALBRIGHT GAME WAS anticipated to be an evenly matched battle between the Lions and the Hounds. Well, Monday's game proved otherwise, as our cagers rolled to a convincing 77-55 victory. The real thorn in Albright's side proved to be Moravian 50% shooting average compared to their own 32%.

Tom Pearsall, the "Leo" of the Lions, was stalked all night by Robison and Mowrey and failed to ignite his team into any scoring threat.

Mo Mo outthusted their taller opponents (Aren't they all?) and broke the game wide open in the first half.

Dick Kosman hit for 31 points and with three games to go he needs 90 points to set a new single season scoring record.

Raven . . .

(Cont. from p. 1, col. 4)
stranded among the crumbling walls with her world collapsing around her.

"The Raven" was undoubtedly a clever piece of satire, but perhaps somewhat too obvious. There was no question what the producers were trying to put across. It was delivered at such a level that it insulted the public's intelligence.

COMENIAN SPORTS

Sideline Slants

with Norman Ziegler

Random Thoughts . . . The Middle Atlantic Conference Playoff will be held March 2, 3 at the Muhlenberg Field House. Drexel and Haverford will represent the Southern Division. The Northern Division will be represented by either Susquehanna, Hofstra, or Elizabethtown. Look for the two Northern entries to face each other in the final game of the play-off. . . Tommy Pearsall, Albright's all time point holder. His picture appeared in the February 18 issue of Sports Illustrated in the section titled "Faces in the Crowd." . . . The basketball scandle has hit the Moravian campus. The Raiders offered the Vets a bribe if they would beat the OGO's. The form of the bribe? A glass container with a round base, long neck and filled with some sort of liquid with hidden power.

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Middle Atlantic Conference

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Northern College	Division		Pct.
	W.	L.	
Scranton	5	0	1.000
MORAVIAN	8	1	.889
Susquehanna	7	1	.875
Elizabethtown	6	2	.750
Albright	5	2	.700
Hofstra	3	1	.750
Wagner	3	3	.500
Juniata	3	4	.429
Upsala	2	4	.333
Lycoming	2	6	.250
Wilkes	0	8	.000
*Stevens	1	2	.333

Southern College	Division		Pct.
	W.	L.	
Drexel	7	2	.778
Haverford	4	2	.667
F. & M.	5	3	.625
West Maryland	5	3	.625
PMC	4	4	.500
Dickinson	3	4	.429
Lebanon Valley	3	4	.429
Johns Hopkins	2	4	.333
Swarthmore	2	6	.250
Ursinus	1	7	.125
Washington	0	7	.000
*West Chester	0	0	.000


*Ineligible for title. Insufficient conference games.

USG . . .

(Cont. from p. 1, col. 1)

stitution which will meet the needs of our changing college life. Our old Constitution was adopted when the Women's Campus and North Campus first merged. Since that time we have grown physically and mentally. We are no longer two colleges, our enrollment has increased, our activities have increased, and we have a Union Building whose activities also effect the operation of USG and must be considered.

This new Constitution is now in its final form. It is not an arbitrarily drawn composition, but a document which has been given serious attention in all respects. It is not just a revisions of the student government, although this has been the area of greatest emphasis, but a reflection of every aspect of student life on campus.



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Club Car

Blackfriars

The campus drama club has announced the election of two new officers for the spring semester. Robin VeLuce will occupy the office of treasurer and Bruce Weaver will serve as U.S.G. alternate.

In preparation for their spring production, the Blackfriars recently viewed a movie dealing with play production techniques, entitled "On Stage Tonight."

PAC

Candidates' Night will be held on March 1, at 7:30 in Prosser Auditorium with Charles Canning acting as moderator. Candidates for general election for U.S.G. will participate in a debate and informal discussion with the audience.

Immediately following the program, coffee will be served in the C.U.B. dining room.

Phi Mu Epsilon

Phi Mu Epsilon Sorority is planning to sponsor the support of an Oriental orphan, an arrangement made possible through the Industrial Missions of China in New York.

Under the program, an unfortunate child, through sponsorship, is placed in one of the orphan homes in Hong Kong where he can receive proper care.

The sorority will receive a picture and complete case history of the child which it is to sponsor and will also be able to correspond with him.

* * * *

For the first time, Moravian is planning to offer to its students summer study abroad. In the planning stages now, is a one-month trip to Europe where students will have the opportunity of participating in a seminar on European social problems plus touring parts of the continent.

The group, under the direction of Mr. Thaddeus Malinowski, professor of sociology, plans to fly to Amsterdam on the same flight as other European-bound groups from the Lehigh Valley area. From there, the students will take two weeks to sightsee in such countries as Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. On arrival in Paris, the last two weeks are to be spent at the College European des Sciences Sociales et Economiques participating in the seminar on social problems.

Cost of the entire trip, which would be from June 16 to July 15, 1963, would be approximately \$520. This includes \$230 for round-trip trans-Atlantic trans-Atlantic transportation and \$290 for all land expenses in Europe. (Room, board, and tuition are included in this figure.)

Angry Young Men . . .

(Cont. from p. 2, col. 1)

possibly be bothered to join any organization because his contemporaries are imbeciles and could never understand or carry out his amazingly bright ideas.

Because he is sure that we will never "change," he is oblivious to our progress, and even to our basic human worth, and because he is usually the loudest voice in the crowd we have allowed him to convince us that we are grossly incompetent human beings.

Child Psychology tells us that even the youngest child has a need to be told when he has done something right or good, and we never outgrow this need. Let us wake up and realize that we are, no matter how slowly, moving forward, that we are basically persons of some worth, that we are in a period of positive change and that we will continue to be so. Let us put our Angry Young Men in their place, listen to him when he does have valid criticism and reject him when he does not. Let us look at ourselves for a change, and correct our faults while moving ahead, knowing we have some worth.

Our Angry Young Men have served their purposes; they have made us aware of our faults, and we can thank them for that; but let us point out to them that although our mascot is a greyhound, we are not "going to the dogs."

Mr. Malinowski, who has previously conducted five European tours in connection with the University of Miami, has asked that all interested persons contact him in the near future for further information and for confirmation of reservations. He also has stated that he has available information about other seminars, study trips, work camps, and employment possibilities to be found all over the world.

Sophomores held a class meeting on Tuesday, February 19, to discuss plans for a Junior Class Weekend in 1964.

The week-end will feature a big name vocal group on the Moravian campus, and will be sponsored by the Junior Class.

Among the suggested possibilities are: Ray Charles, Limelighters, Brothers Four, Cannonball, Adderley, Chubby Checker, Fats Domino, Johnny Mathis, Platters. These groups will be contacted, though additional suggestions are welcome.

The class meeting also included the election of an alternate USG representative, Bill Kerman.

Gold and Fizdale . . .

(Cont. from p. 1, col. 5)

the New York Philharmonic.

On radio and television they have been seen on the "Tonight" show, NBC-TV's "Recital Hall" and the Telephone Hour. They have also gained popularity in Europe and now spend part of each year there. Their tours have included appearances with the orchestras of Paris, Rome, Brussels, The Hague, Berlin and Madrid.

They made their European debut in 1949 with the Orchestre Nationale in Paris. Since then they have played at major music festivals in England, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Greece.

The only duo-piano team on Columbia Records' roster, The pair has recorded works by Stravinsky, Debussy, Barber, Weber, Bowles and Milhaud.

Arthur Gold, the elder by one year, was born in Toronto, Canada, of Russian parents. At the age of 3 he was accompanying his sister, a gifted soprano, playing completely by ear. When he was 6 he began intensive piano study and later worked under Josef and Rosina Levinne.

Fizdale, a native of Chicago and of Russian descent, comes from a musical family which once boasted a flutist in the Czar's private orchestra. A child prodigy, he started his piano studies at the age of 6. Among his teachers were eminent musicians such as Ernest Hutcheson.

For Want of a Soldier

by William Horwath

God and the soldier
All men adore
In time of trouble—
And no more;
For when the war is over,
And all things righted,
God is neglected—
The soldier slighted.

This poem was read to my platoon by our platoon sergeant the first time we hit Fayetteville, North Carolina as bustling young paratroopers. We had just graduated from jump school, and most of us felt that society was beholden to us for the job that we were doing. We foolishly felt ourselves to be the protectors of American freedom and democracy. That was when I was still a young soldier, unscathed by the influences of an ignorant American public.

It didn't take me and my friends very long to change our attitudes concerning our purpose in life. There is nothing more frustrating for a soldier than to be home on leave and to discover that practically everyone is ignorant of the job that he is doing and of the defense organization of the United States.

Initially, I felt that every jump I made was helping to preserve the American way of life. By facing death I was helping to fight communism. Most of my friends felt this way also. It took about six months for us to change our tunes. We faced reality—each plunge into the icy prop blast meant only dollars in our pockets. We simply wanted to put in our time and get out before we either got injured jumping or found ourselves caught up in a useless war. What caused this abrupt about face? The answer is basic and simple.

The intelligent man realizes the futility of war. He does not want to become the victim of mere circumstance. The American soldier today knows that if he wins a war, his efforts will be of no avail. The conquered foe shall be forgiven and ten years hence will again be a world power capable of initiating more atrocities. We need only turn to the history of Germany for the proof of the pudding. World War I was merely a testing grounds for World War II.

Finally, there is the problem of modern warfare. The foot soldier now is placed in the most precarious situation in history. He is groping around in a maze of guided missiles and nuclear weapons to find a place for himself. He is apprehensive of his present role and almost frightened of his future. He is told that he is the best equipped soldier in the world, yet he knows every mottly little nation in South East Asia is armed with generally the same individual weapons as he. He sees pictures of Laotian infantrymen, for example, dressed in exactly the same battle gear that he wears.

In short, he has lost his individuality, which is the core of a man. He is swiftly losing his pride, which is the heart of a soldier. Whether we accept this fact or not, it is essentially true—the heart of the soldier is the soul of the nation.

DeGaulle's Market . . .

(Cont. from p. 2, col. 4)

to be best way of convincing them to see things OUR way, rather than DeGaulle's way. It is either this, or else face the possibility of losing all of our military strength in Europe. Militarily, our bases pose an ever present "thorn-in-the-flesh" for Mr. K, and an ever-present reminder of American determination. They stand as a warning that Americans are unwilling to yield to ANYONE'S dictates . . . and we can only hope DeGaulle gets the same message!

Fellowship . . .

(Cont. from p. 1, col. 2)

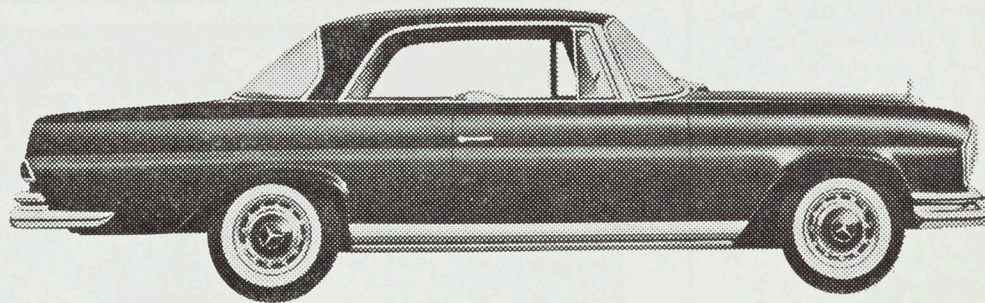
H. Dallas, Philadelphia Investment Counselor and former member of the Philadelphia City Council, and John C. Calpin, Editorial Page Editor of the Philadelphia Evening and Sunday Bulletin.

This annual competition for Pennsylvania college students, who are interested in the possibility of governmental or political careers, will close on Friday, March 1, 1963, and the Awards will be announced at ceremonies in the State Capitol on Tuesday, March 26, 1963. It is open to any out-of-state student attending a Pennsylvania college or university. Awards consist of six-week, full-time, paid internships in a political or governmental office chosen by the Award winners, to be served during the summer of 1963.

The James A. Finnegan Fellowship was established in 1959 to encourage qualified college students to consider career in politics and government. It was set up in honor of the late James A. Finnegan, who was Secretary of the Commonwealth at the time of his death on March 26, 1958, and who had previously served as President of the Philadelphia City Council and as National Campaign Chairman for Adlai Stevenson.

The first Award was made in 1960 to Bernard Kury of Sunbury, then a Senior at Princeton University in the Honors Program of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. In 1961, the Award winner was Lois Anne Addison of Philadelphia, then a Senior at Wilson College. In 1962, when two Awards were made, the first Award winner was Eleanor Snouck Hurgonje of The Netherlands, then a Senior at Bryn Mahr college, and the Second Award winner was George P. Leshanski of Scranton, then a Junior at the University of Scranton.

Applications for 1963 Awards have been available since the first of the year through the Foundation Headquarters in Harrisburg or through any Pennsylvania college or university.



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