

# The Comenian

MORAVIAN COLLEGE



STUDENT WEEKLY

Volume LXV

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Number 14

## Students To Be In Paris Two Weeks Of Tour Program

A tour through Western Europe followed by a seminar in Paris will be the schedule between June 16 and July 16 for twenty five students who will participate in the summer travel and study abroad program. The trip and seminar, sponsored by Moravian College, will include visiting seven foreign countries and studying contemporary European social problems.

Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France will be visited during the two week motorcoach tour. The excursion will go through many historical and picturesque areas and will allow the participants leisure time in several places for sightseeing.

The seminar consists of a series of lectures (in English) at the College European des Sciences Sociales et Economiques. In addition, field-study visits to such institutions as the Parliament, UNESCO, Experiment in International Living, NATO, and a Renault factory are planned. Three semester hours in Sociology will be granted for the seminar under the title "Social Problems of Modern Europe."

Professor Thaddeus Malinowski, trip director, will be able to provide invaluable information about European problems and customs. He has conducted trips for the University of Miami not only to Western Europe, but also behind the Iron Curtain.

The tour cost was previously estimated at \$520, but now it has been changed to \$600. This price change was caused when the Lehigh Valley Student Government Association plane seats were filled. The college had intended to go in conjunction with that tour, but now must charter its own plane. This price will include transportations in Europe, accommodations, all meals, sightseeing, lecture fees in Paris and the round-trip flight between New York and Amsterdam.

A tuition charge of \$65, including room and board at Moravian College for a two-day orientation period and transportation to New York, must also be paid.

The seminar will be limited to twenty five persons and the director. Moravian students will have preference in filling the quota, but other college students, faculty members and other interested people may go if space is available. Fifteen students have already expressed interest in the program.

April 15 will be the last day for application. For further information contact Professor Malinowski, Room 403, Comenius Hall.

## Photo Contest To Be Held Soon

Pi Delta Epsilon fraternity of Lehigh University is sponsoring its First Annual Photo Contest. Only full time college and high school students of Lehigh Valley are eligible. The entry fee is \$1.00 and each entrant is allowed a maximum of ten (10) entries.

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## Art Contest To Be Held During May

Alpha Phi Omega (APO) National Service Fraternity announces today that the annual art contest and exhibition will be held on May 10, 1963.

This contest is open to all Moravian College faculty members, members of the administration, and students. Entries must be in the hands of the college by April 22, 1963. There is no restriction in regard to subject matter, but there are a few important things to observe. There must be a label on the back of each painting giving the following information: your name and address, the title of the painting, and the price. The painting should be suitably framed and have screw eyes and wire affixed. The paintings should be delivered to the CUB desk Friday, April 19, 12:30 p.m. to 8 p.m., or Saturday, April 20, at 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The paintings must be picked up between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. either May 16 or 17, 1963. The prizes are as follows: First \$5.00, Second \$3.00, Third \$2.00.

## Stealing Is Still Prevalent Here

There is nothing lower than a thief! However, in keeping with the tradition of the apathetic Moravian College Student Body, it was no surprise to find a gift to that student body stolen.

The gift I speak of is an American College Dictionary purchased by the Moravian College Veterans' Association and placed in the Browsing Library of the College Union Building at the beginning of this semester. Although the dictionary was used for only a few weeks before its disappearance, it was appreciated and had received much use.

Damn it! The students of Moravian are fed up with those parasites of our campus: sticky-fingered students.

The Browsing Library is opened from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. Perhaps the missing dictionary could be returned to the Union Building where others can benefit from it.

Charles Canning '63  
President of the  
Moravian College  
Veterans' Association

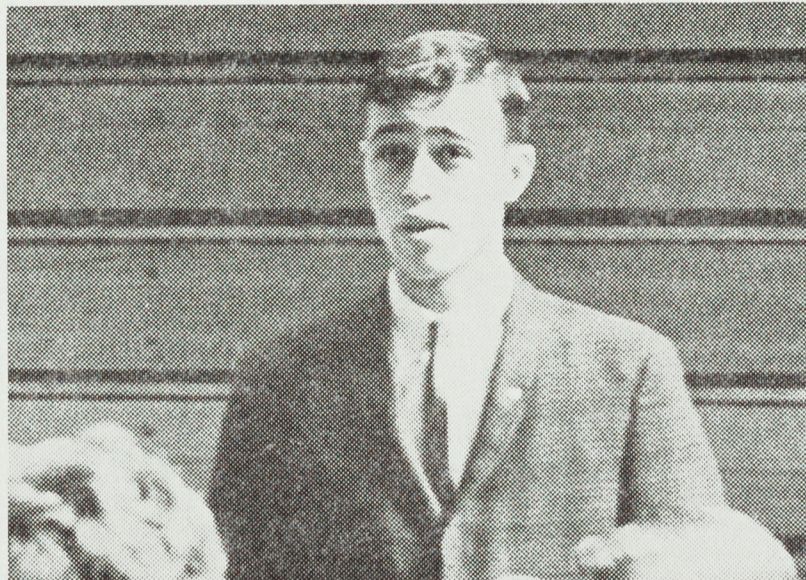
In his younger days a man dreams of possessing the heart of the woman he loves; later, the feeling that he possesses the heart of a woman may be enough to make him fall in love with her.—Marcel Proust

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

## Difficulties of Democracy Seen In Open Letter to Students

Fellow students,

At convocation on March 7, Jean Freidman and Chuck Canning presented the "principle of representation" for the new U.S.G. constitution. It is my purpose to criticize this principle and defend a proffered alternative.



Mark Sussman raising the voting issue for vote in last Thursday's Convo.

## Food Committee Studying Prospects For Better Food

As part of the program board of the College Union Building, the food committee acts as a mediator between the food administration and the students who consume the food. It is the committee's job to communicate any criticisms students may have of the food program. Both the committee and the food administration welcome any valid complaints, for their sole purpose is to please the students. Student members of this committee include Hope Cadwell, Kay Klammer, Ed Wilde, Jack Sabin, and Dean Davis.

Comments on such subjects as food choice, food preparation, amount of food, etc. are desired. In addition, student reactions to special dinners, their frequency and type, are also recommended. Student opinions are useless unless related to the proper representatives. The emphasis is on communication.

Suggestions the food committee has for the students are as follows: (1) eat all the food that you take. Left-over food is money wasted. You pay for the food so why not eat it? Why pay for something, then throw it away?

(2) bus your own tables. This includes the day students as well as the boarding students who eat regularly. Cluttered-up tables certainly subtract from the appearance of our union building. If some help is hired to do a job that takes only minimal effort on our part, their salary ultimately comes out of our pocket. It only takes a minute to return cups and plates to their proper place. Do your part to keep the Union looking neat and save money in the process.

These recommendations sound petty and unimportant, yet their significance has contributed to the \$50 increase in cost of room and board for the 1963-64 school year. Unless we adopt more efficient habits in the future, college costs will continue raising to compensate, in part, for our laxity.

## Duke To Play Tonite

The sound of OKIE DUKE AND THE DARTS is one of a cleverly blended presentation of popular music and RHYTHM & BLUES. The group has played professionally in the Eastern coastal and New England areas without a dissatisfied audience in the entire span of their musical endeavors. The group made its rounds in the Lehigh Valley area in the summer of 1960 and more recently toured New York State, New England, and the major metropolitan areas. The individuality of the group is exhibited in its ability to move from place to place without any necessary accommodation other than electricity.

The group boasts that they carry their own piano and organ (in a ten foot Scotty house trailer). This ULTIMATE in RHYTHM & BLUES is referred to as the ELECTROSONIC SOUND. This reflects the fact that the group exhibits electronic amplification bringing about unusual sound effects and the highly publicized

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The principle foreshadowed by them, according to my understanding, was essentially the same as it was before—that is, delegates elected by and representative of the various campus organizations—with the exception that class representation would be through class presidents.

The inherent difficulties of this undemocratic proposal are obvious.

First we have gained nothing. The chief difficulty of U.S.G. to date has been precisely this organizational representation. Representatives have appeared only to sure of their allocation. Expelled organizations had to be readmitted without penalty, in order that they receive their allocation and not become defunct, and to insure a quorum. Furthermore these organizations have tended to struggle for control of U.S.G., in the furtherance of their own ends, rather than the welfare of the student body.

Secondly, representation by organization is entirely unfair in view of the fact that U.S.G. purports to represent the interests of the whole student body. It was admitted from the rostrum by Miss Freidman that organizations as a whole represent only approximately fifty percent of the student body. It was objected from the floor that everyone is represented by a class representative if no one else. This means that one delegate represents 250 freshmen, while another of equal voting power represents ten cheerleaders. There are organizations whose rosters of membership register many more than the number actually participating. Also there are many people who are represented several times since they belong to several organizations.

Thirdly, representatives have rarely if ever communicated to their organizations the workings of U.S.G., nor brought ideas and problems in the the other communication.

Therefore, in the face of these inherent difficulties, I place before you the following proposal.

I must preface it by acknowledging that a similar program is in use at other schools, and was proposed to the Revisions Committee when it was first functioning. The plan was, however, lost in the shuffle of a new U.S.G. and a new Revisions Committee. The plan and my defense of it is this:

(1) That a period be set aside each week for the specific purpose of holding compulsory class meetings, at which time representatives of U.S.G. be allotted time to discuss the workings of

(Cont. on p. 3, col. 1)

## An Interview With Reverend H. A. Lewis: Part V In A Series By G. Bruce Boyer

It has been said that we are living in one of these periods which the historian calls a transition. In this "age of anxiety," the changes are coming fast and thick, and we are being assailed by new "isms" every day. The machine and the bomb have forced us to reinterpret and re-evaluate our fundamental beliefs, and surely the future of mankind does seem to hang in the balance. In this age of materialism, naturalism, and communism, religion has become the most controversial of topics; some think of it as an antiquated idea, while others believe faith alone will save man.

It is difficult to know where to start asking questions concerning "Religion in Today's Society," and it is even more difficult to know where to stop. Rather than editing the material, it was decided that this interview would be concluded in the next issue, due to its unusual length. I should like to thank Rev. H. A. Lewis for his cooperation.

### 1. What is the underlying concern or essence of religion?

Someone has defined religion as the worship of a higher power out of a sense of need. Paul Tillich says that religion is ultimate concern. These definitions fit better when applied to the term religion in the broad sense, in which all religions are included. I prefer to give answers from the Hebrew-Christian or simply Christian frame of reference since I stand in that tradition, and because it makes it possible to give answers that are less vague and seemingly evasive.

I see the underlying concerns of the Christian religion as centering on the life of man, in which quality and length are both of prime importance, and on the nature, activity, and revelation of God. I am enough of an existentialist to believe that man's life is a chief concern of his as well as a concern of God. Man's life should be both abundant and eternal to fulfill the aspirations he has for himself. God is righteous and loving God, he is active in history, and he is revealing himself to man in devotional ways. In the Christian religion, man seeks to understand God's revelation of himself, and he seeks to reproduce the righteous character of God in his own life. The eschatological concern of man leads him to believe the his life finds its fulfillment in a life that is eternal.

2. It has been said by some that religion is merely an escape from life. How do you answer this criticism?

The men and women I have known whom I would consider most Christian have not in any sense sought or been led to escape from life. The more truly devout a man is, the more he becomes involved with the issues and the activities of life, I believe. It is true there are devout people who gain solace from their religion, and find comfort and tranquility in religious faith and ritual. But for most devout people, this is not an opiate or a crutch that is sought. This solace or comfort comes as a by-product to those who have plunged themselves deeply into the work of alleviating human suffering, digging in to difficult academic disciplines, bettering all phases of community life, or many of countless

(Cont. on p. 4, col. 1)

## Black vs White

In view of the fact that there has been much criticism over the point of Stan's article last week, I feel it necessary to clear up a few misrepresentations.

In actual fact, Stan wrote that article as a presentation of his own point of view concerning the reason of Hitler's rise to power. It has become all too painfully clear that many people have two distinct categories into which they place the whole of the Nazi era. The first group feels that the entire German nation was taken advantage of by Hitler and his cronies. They say that the people were entirely blameless in Hitler's meteoric rise. It may be true that the people were in dire straits because of the depression, but it could never be true in the context of History that a ruler who rose to power from within the depths of the population could not exhibit its will. If this first group would earnestly study the history of the time and try to transcend their own bigoted minds, they would at once see the *Zeitgeist* of that period. It must always be kept uppermost in our minds the fact that the people were starving. They were very much in need of a leader. It must also be remembered that the Communist party was very strong at this time and it could have taken power if the Nazis had not. If you take this possibility into consideration: if it hadn't of been for the Nazis, we might now be faced with the problem of a communist Europe. How could we then shape our policies?

The second group contends that several forces played important parts in Hitler's rise. They include in this the *Zeitgeist*; the fact that the nation was economically unstable, that the people were starving, and that a great deal of political instability existed. The fact that this political upheaval existed made the opportunity for Hitler much greater. This group also feels that, because the external situation was so chaotic, Hitler had the opportunity to both come to power by leading the people, and to save his nation from Communism. These points are made very clear in Shirer's book *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* in Alan Bullock's book, *Hitler: a Study in Tyranny*, and in Wighton's book, *Heydrich: Hitler's Most Evil Henchman*. It is really very necessary to read all three in detail in order to see the picture clearly. It may also help to read Gortitz's book: *A History of the German General Staff*. In any case, one must take into consideration all the historical data dealing with the German people, from Tacitus to Bismarck to Adenauer. In the light of all of history we can readily see that the germanic people have changed very little. Their individual personalities are the same now as they were fifty years ago. They are still the most paradoxical people on the earth, for they have both contributed much to science and technology, while exhibiting really animal-like qualities in war. Their collective Being is comprised of two souls. Each German has two souls. He may be wonderously brilliant and creative. He may have an excellent faculty for developing and inventing friend-ishly complex machines. At the same time, he can be the most cruel and animal-like warrior on earth. His ferocity in war it matched by no

(Cont. on p. 4, col. 3)

I forget who it was that recommended men for their souls good to do each day two things they disliked... it is a precept that I have followed scrupulously; for every day I have got up and I have gone to bed.—William Somerset Maugham.

## A Letter to Urevik

Dear Stan Urevik:

May I ask you: Are you sure that you have studied history thoroughly enough so that your conclusions regarding Hitler and the German people rest on a well founded basis? Do you know, for instance, that the number of political prisoners who passed through or remained in German concentration camps during the Hitler era is estimated at half a million? That death sentences to Germans for political reasons probably numbered between three and twelve thousand? Do you know that there was a German resistance movement and that an attempt was made in 1944 to assassinate Hitler as a result of which thousands of the German elite were executed? If you want to build up a solid knowledge regarding fascism, its dangers and dire consequences read the honors thesis by Theodore Wilde *Theories of Active Resistance in National Socialistic Germany*. I have taken the above data from there. You find it in the main library.

And as to what you say in regard to journalistic freedom, let us remember: If a democracy shall flourish we do not only need a free press, but a responsible one.

Sincerely yours,

Jutta Leheis

## The Comenian

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Editor.....Reed Treible  
Photo Editor.....Tom Hauptert  
Columnists: Stan Urevik, Bruce Boyer, Mike Shoup, Nancy Olenwine, Nancy Christensen, Jon Marks, William Horwath, Joseph Charles, Norm Ziegler, Gerald Still, Phil Katowitz, Joy Johnston, John Kohl, Woody Grossman, Harriet Pierie, Linda Cook  
Sports Editor.....Ron Dyson  
Faculty Adv....Mr. Gerhardt Zeller

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This year marks the first anniversary of the operation of the student union building. Tuesday evening saw all the dorm students engaged in a sumptuous roast beef dinner. The dinner lasted from 5 to 7 p.m., and everyone there seemed well satisfied.

Our hats are also off to Mr. Lear, for his efficient and helpful operation during this past year. In next week's issue we will run the complete list of the prize winners from the sweepstakes held by the book store.

## An Open Letter To U. S. G.

by Stan J. Urevik

Wanted: An Honor System. When? As soon as possible. Why? Because it's long overdue. How can we get it? If you'll permit me, I'll give you some ideas.

We the students of Moravian will get what we deserve. And we think we deserve an Honor System. Mind you, it isn't because every other college around here has one. Nor is it because it looks good when mentioned in college catalogues. No. It's because the very existence of such a system elevates the student to his true and proper position. It places the robe of responsibility upon his shoulders. It makes him want to live up to the high degree of confidence his professors have placed in him. In effect, it prepares him for his role in our progressive society; that is, he becomes a responsible and conscientious individual.

How do I know this? Because I've worked under an Honor System. Not here, of course. But that's no matter. What does matter is my reaction to it; you see, I thought it was great. It was the first time I had ever taken a test in a relaxed atmosphere conducive to serious thought. There were no hawks hounding me. No one watched me with binoculars. No one checked my desk to see if it was wired. No one insulted my integrity—because no one wanted to.

But let me tell you how it worked. First, the prof handed out the test. Then he reminded us that the college functioned on an Honor System. When he left we began. In five minutes someone asked me for a pen. I loaned him a pencil. Another student got up and went for a drink (of water). A third became "shook" when he found he had run out of smokes. After 45 minutes had elapsed, the prof came in and asked if there were any questions. No questions were asked. He left. When the bell rang, he returned and collected the papers. Violations? None. To betray the confidence of a man we all placed in high esteem was a crime that none of us would ever be able to justify. He treated us like college students, and we acted like college students.

If an Honor System is that easy, why don't we have one here? I suspect, there are a number of reasons—none of which warrants our not having one. The work of the faculty would increase because Yogi Berra-type questions would have to be eliminated in favor of more mature ones—the kind that ask you what you think and not what the textbook thinks. Also, an orientation program would have to be set up whereby all students would be able to understand and appreciate the reasoning and purpose behind an Honor System.

Here's where you come in, U.S.G. It will be your job to work out the details for our Honor System, obtain the approval of the administration and faculty; and then present a referendum to the student body. The vote, I feel confident, will be unanimously in favor of your proposals.

I would like to make one suggestion. Do not include any "kid-stuff" clause stating, "I will, in all fairness to my conscious, rat on anyone I see looking suspicious, this includes my best friend. And I firmly believe that everyone suspected of cheating should be crucified, even though the nature of the test and extenuating circumstances compelled them to act irrationally." Signing something like that degrades the whole idea of honor and turns the concept into a sham. As long as you avoid things like this, there will not be any strong opposition to your proposals.

There is no doubt in my mind that the establishment of a "true" Honor System at Moravian College will entail a lot of concentrated effort on your part. Naturally, you will encounter many obstacles. But that's what you expected. You knew that when you ran for office. Your future effectiveness, and our stature as students, may well depend on whether you can push this through. And if ever the task seems insurmountable, remember the advice given by Jean Monnet, mastermind of the Common Market. When asked about the key to his success, he said, "Find out what has to be done, decide what you are going to do about it, and then do it."—The student body of Moravian College is confidently waiting for her newly chosen leaders to "do it."

## What Is a Conservative?

by David Bethune

In a country that is wallowing in a liberal limbo permeated with utopian myths it is not easy to be a Conservative. The individual that proclaims his conservatism must withstand a virtual onslaught from the liberal zealots. From their utopian shanties in the sky the liberal cliches burst forth like venom from a snake's fangs. The Conservative is assailed on all sides by the charges that his heart is callous, his spirit mean, his motives selfish and his thinking negative, that he is a friend of the authoritarians and a foe of humanity, progress and democracy. The only worthy comment about such liberal generalizations is that they can be compared to an arrow that is bound to miss the target because the bowman is blind.

But a Conservative does an injustice to his mission if he rejects these statements as the mournings of intellectually deficient dreamers bent on world reformation. The Conservative response must not be couched in the time worn phrases of a slandered reactionary and there must

be an attempt at a balancing of thought between the rigorous teachings of our conservative traditions and the happy promises of the American tradition. Clinton Rossiter, author of *Conservatism in America*, has written we must "be conservative in the largest sense and best sense of that much abused word: humbled but not crushed by the burdens of our missions, devoted to all great values, traditions, and institutions; eager to defend them against self-seekers and despoilers of the Right, fools and marauders of the Left, and opportunists and indifferents of every stripe. "The Conservative must temper the "radicalism" of the extreme Right by an emphasis on a new genuine conservatism. We

(Cont. on p. 4, col. 5)

# Kosman Leads Hoopmen In Calvo's Best Record; 16-5

by Chuck Berger

A review of the past season's basketball statistics shows a few new records in addition to the improved team balance. The cagers will have an array of experienced players returning for next year's campaign but will sorely miss seniors Dick Kosman and Tyke Mowrey.

While Kosman was named to the All-American small college honorable mention list, it was Mowrey who supplied the defensive stability and joined Denny Robison in forming a fearsome half-court press.

The 6-2 Kosman and the diminutive Mowrey played in all 21 of Moravian's games. Dick had a 26.8 seasonal average, and a 22.3 career average. Tyke had a 5.4 average, but his most valuable assets cannot be measured on paper. Both will bow out of Moravian's future plans.

Four other Greyhound standouts played in all 21 games. Backcourt strategist and playmaker Denny Robison finished behind Kosman in scoring with 231 points. Bob Zerfass, a Bethlehem product, was third with 216 points.

Rebound leader Ray Pfeiffer followed these three with 213 points. Pfeiffer, of Southern Lehigh, hauled down 267 rebounds, while Zerfass had 239, and Kosman, 197. Ray was undoubtedly the most underrated player, while Zerfass was the most improved.

Bach next year will be Ed Wolfsohn (5.6 average) along with Bob Mushrush, Paul Riccardi, and promising freshmen Bill Cvammen, Cy Krajci, and Jim Murtaugh.

Mo Mo had 1603 points to 1355 for the opponents. The cagers shot a respectable 42%, and out-rebounded their competition 1102 to 970 . . . a factor in itself considering almost constant height disadvantage.

Coach Rocco Calvo concluded his sixth winning campaign in as many years as coach, and brought his record to 79 victories and 46 defeats.

# Bedics and Linaberry End Careers; Both Wrestlers Praise Their Coach

by Tony Iasiello

Moravian wrestling fans next season will greatly miss in action two seniors, co-captain Dick Bedics and heavyweight Dave Linaberry.

Dick and Dave have been wrestling since their freshman year. Linaberry, although not spectacular, over his four years of varsity competition was always in their fighting. Bedics a strong competitor in MAC ranks compiled a 27-3-3 dual varsity over all, placing fourth in the MAC in his freshman year at 147. Bedics will always be remembered by his strong desire to win. This season Bedics seemed to be at his peak when he ran into some bad luck. It seems he received a head concussion in football and wrestling always aggravating it. After an exclusive examination the doctor felt it would endanger Dick's health to continue wrestling, thus Dick's collegiate wrestling career ended.



Dave Linaberry



Dick Bedics

**LINABERRY AND BEDICS**, both from Bethlehem, wrestled together in high school. Bedics in his senior year was District 11 Wrestling Champion. In junior high Bedics won the 138 pound City Wrestling Championship.

Bedics feels the highlight of his wrestling career was last season when he decisioned Bob Ziegler of Wilkes 6-0 to enable Moravian to defeat Wilkes 14-12 in the losers gym, making it the first time in nine years Wilkes lost on their home mats and making it the first Moravian victory over Wilkes.

Linaberry feels the highlight of his wrestling career was this year when he decisioned Jim Styler of P.M.C. 7-5 to enable Moravian to defeat P.M.C. 17-13. In that match Dave showed much desire putting out a hundred percent effort to enable his team to win.

**WHEN ASKED IF THEY HAD** anything to say concerning wrestling, both boys praised their coach. Linaberry stated, "Coach Paul Kuklantz is the finest coach I ever had and I learned much more than the sport of wrestling." Bedics stated, "Coach Kuklantz is a very good coach but I feel in order to keep up with other M.A.C. teams which give wrestling scholarships, Moravian will have to likewise. Otherwise, Coach Kuklantz will have a harder time producing the calibre team expected of Moravian."

Linaberry, a psychology major, plans to work for the Public Health Department, while Bedics, an elementary education major, plans to teach and get into coaching.

In behalf of the Comenian I'd like to wish Dave and Dick the best of luck and the best of health in the future.

## Donkey Basketball

by Gerry Still

Alpha Phi Omega National Service Fraternity and the Veterans Association are co-sponsoring a Donkey Basketball Game on Wednesday, March 27, at 8:00 p.m. in Johnston Hall. Admission fee is \$1.00 for adults, \$.50 for students, and children under twelve years are admitted free if accompanied by their parents.

Selected members of the student body will play against selected faculty members. Tickets will be available from any member of the Vets or APO. They will also be sold in the College Union Building from March 18 to March 27.

# COMENIAN SPORTS

## Sideline Slants

with Norman Ziegler

Random Thoughts. . . The Flying Dutchman from Hofstra lost to West Chester last November in the Cement Bowl. Last Saturday night they lost to Philadelphia Textile basketball team. What do these both teams have in common? They are both nick named the Rams. It seems that the men from Hofstra are afraid of a Ram. . . Steve Nienson sophomore basketball star from Hofstra scored 765 points this season to break the single season record at Hofstra. Look for many things from this boy in the next three years. Also look for many things from Hofstra the next couple years because they will only lose one man on their team by graduation this year. . . Bill Witaconis, Scranton University basketball star, made the Little All-American Basketball Team. . . Receiving honorable mentioning were Butch Kosman, Steve Nienson and Tommy Piersall. . . To all Moravian co-eds, that big net at the far end of the gym is not a hair net for a giant, it is a baseball batting cage. . . The OGO's sneaked past the TKE's to win the bowling league. . . Muhlenberg is trying to get into the Southern Division of the M.A.C. Basketball League. It seems they might be afraid of the competition in the Northern Division for this would be the most logical division for them. Afraid of the Hounds, Mules?

III of the proposed new constitution be changed to include the Vice-Presidents of classes rather than the Presidents. This would add responsibility and honor to a notoriously useless position which boasts a Vice-President and would not add to responsibility of the President.

The authors of the old constitution seem to have felt that the main responsibility of the U. S. G. was to represent the fifty percent enrolled in organizations. Perhaps it was good in theory, but it did not and cannot work. Therefore, let us not make the same mistake again. Surely, the function of student government is to deal with the fundamental problems of the students it represents such as parking, the grading system, etc. as well as the organizations. To do this effectively, it is absolutely necessary that the whole student body give the weight of its sanction, the means for which this plan tries to provide.

Yours,  
Joseph Burns

To have striven, to have made an effort, to have been true to certain ideals—this alone is worth the struggle.  
—Sir William Osler

### 1962-63 BASKETBALL STATISTICS

Name	Games	F. G.	Fouls	Rbnds	Pts.	Ave.
Dick Kosman	21	234	94	197	562	26.8
Denny Robison	21	98	35	50	231	11.0
Bob Zerfass	21	91	34	239	216	10.6
Pay Pfeiffer	21	89	35	267	213	10.1
Dwight Mowrey	21	46	19	52	111	5.4
Ed Wolfsohn	21	44	29	63	117	5.6
Bill Cvammen	15	22	4	56	48	3.2
Bob Mushrush	17	14	4	12	32	1.9
Paul Riccardi	14	11	7	52	29	2.1
Jim Murtaugh	11	12	4	10	28	2.5
Cy Krajci	12	7	2	18	16	1.3

## Open Letter . . .

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

U.S.G. and to receive any suggestions as to legislation. It was proposed several years ago that the fourth period of Monday, Wednesday, Friday be set aside for the designation of Convocation, organization meetings, and class meetings.

This would not be the hardship that many would complain of it being. There are as many if not more people on campus for third and fifth periods on these days as there are on Tuesday-Thursday. Nor would these class meetings necessarily last a whole period. They could and should be alternated to insure each class room to hold the entire membership. In any case they must be compulsory to be effective.

Certainly the idea has benefit. It would insure effective communication between U.S.G. and the student body and give a very broad-based mandate for U.S.G. action. It would insure that other functions do not interfere with class participation as has been the case when the classes have met on Tuesday. And finally, strengthening class participation would have the effect of deemphasizing the factionalism which has heretofore characterized the whole school, and make possible

more class functions—a source of social life and student participation which has remained weak through the years.

(2) That a list of candidates be prepared by the executive of U. S. G. and the heads of permanent committees, and submitted to the various classes for approval or revision as deemed necessary. In the case of Freshmen, the list should be prepared by the U. S. G. executive and the officers of the Freshmen Class. Until such time as these officers could be elected, the Orientation Committee could appoint intrim representatives.

(3) That from the above process a slate of five candidates be selected and determined by numerical rank in a class-wide vote to be two representatives and one alternate. The case of a tie should be determined by the U. S. G. executive.

This is the so called principle of internal regeneration which would tremendously aid the selection of capable and competent students who have already proved themselves by participation in the U. S. G. and class functions, and would certainly be an improvement over the popularity contests of the past which have not always brought the best into student government.

(4) That Section 2 of Article

## Club Car

by Nancy Christensen and Linda Cook

### Grotto

Seven delegates from Moravian represented the Moravian College Grotto at the Middle Atlantic Regional Convention of Inter-Collegiate Outing Clubs Association. The Convention was held on the 9th and 10th of March at Pine Grove Furnace State Park near Chambersburg, Pa.

Weekend plans included such activities as folksinging, a day's hiking on the Appalachian Trail, and a caving trip to Piper Cave.

Other colleges participating in the Convention were: Lehigh, Swarthmore, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Wilson, and Penn State.

On March 24, the Grotto will take a trip to the caves of Bucks County while Spring Vacation promises a week of hiking on the Appalachian Trail and over parts of southern Virginia and northern Tennessee. Ten members plan to take part in this outing.

In the past, the Grotto, which has about 25 members, has concentrated only on caving and related activities. However, due to expanded interest in other outdoor activities, the group is attempting to vary its schedule to include not only caving but also hiking, camping, and mountain climbing.

President Ken Holtje, cordially extends an invitation to any interested students to join the organization. The next Grotto meeting will be held on March 20.

### Interview . . .

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other worthwhile endeavors. The Hebrew-Christian God does not call men to himself in order that they might escape from the world. Rather, he sets his servants in the forefront of the battle, and supplies the strength which they need to wage it.

#### 3. Why is a "sense of sin" of religious importance?

The great saints have all been men and women who had a deep consciousness of their own guilt. From St. Paul who wrote "I am come to preach to sinners among whom I am chief," to Augustine who wrote, "my heart was utterly darkened and whatever I beheld was death" to St. Thomas who begged, "be merciful to me a poor and needy creature," all have professed guilt before God.

This seems to me to demonstrate that a man cannot begin to have the quality of his life improved until he has come under the conviction of his own sins. The denial of the self-righteousness of man opens the way for the righteousness of God to enter a life.

Further, a man cannot stand in proper relationship to God until he has in some measure seen the complete and abject poverty of his own deprived life. Proper humility is not possible until we have relected upon our complete inadequacy in the light of his omnipotence and complete righteousness.

#### 4. What do you consider to be the most common root of religious disbelief?

It depends somewhat on where you are. In benighted sections of Africa or Asia, disbelief exists simply because people have never been taught to believe. Most primitive peoples have religions of a sort, but it is obvious that Christianity could not expect to be established where it has not been taught.

In the most affluent social circles as exemplified by the country club set, disbelief is most frequently brought about by a preoccupation with material concerns. To me, materialism presents more challenge to Christianity than any other world view. Americans don't dislike God—they simply prefer dollars or conveniences or status symbols.

In the academic community a great threat to belief has always been intellectual pride. Many persons involved in academic life come to feel that it just isn't intellectually respectable to go around believing in God. Fortunately, there is a decrease in this trend in the present. Perhaps some of the doubt about whether God really understands nuclear physics, higher mathematics, and advanced philosophy has come about because teachers of religion and churches have often been guilty of sloppy scholarship, continued use of archaic and outmoded symbols and language, and in general "behind the times" in attitude. This is gradually being corrected we hope, and there are now many faculty and students who are among the best scholars, who are also among the best and most vocal Christians.

#### 5. How do you explain Evil. What is Sin?

I'm not sure what you mean when say "explain evil," but let us first clarify the distinction between Sin and evil. Astute Christians limit the use of the word SIN to those states, acts and situation in which the whole staff is involved, and involved especially was WILL. Sin is not always committed by deliberate intention. There are signs of blindness and insensitiveness, sins of omission as well as sins of commission—but sin is always CULPA, implying what we call CULPABILITY, or worthiness of blame.

The term EVIL is a broader term. It may also include the damage done by man's misdirected will, but it also includes an area of pain, death, ugliness and frustration, which are beyond the reach of man's mastery and clear responsibility.

### APO

Alpha Phi Omega has undertaken a fire safety project for Comenius Hall. A committee has been formed to investigate the lack of fire safety equipment and safety precautions to be found in the building.

The service fraternity plans to purchase certain necessary safety equipment such as lighting facilities, exit signs, and sprinkling systems.

### Junior Class

The Junior Class has voted to participate in a program designed to financially aid under privileged Nicaraguan students. The class will sponsor a child in the first grade, the fourth grade, the fifth grade, and a senior in high school.

Also of interest are the junior class nominations for the Laurel Blossom Queen Contest to be held on June 11. Peggy Jurman, Sharon Yaeck, Kathy Leison, and Greta Zeigler will represent their fellow class members.

Some forms of evil are the fruits of cupable neglect. Some people even argue that good takes it meaning only from its relation to evil. Good is recognized as it contrasts to evil, just as beauty is best seen when it contrasts to ugliness. Evil sometimes provides occasion for endurance, and thus functions in disciplinary way.

If by explain evil you mean "where did it come from and why is it here?" our answers cannot be very specific. No one knows exactly how or why evil originated. Many are confused by the thought that a good God might have created evil. Theologians often answer this by pointing out that the evil in the world is of God's ORDINANCE, but not necessarily of his WILL. God must permit evil, else it could not exist but it seems obvious also that in his ultimate plan, evil will eventually be overcome and destroyed. In the meantime, the man afflicted by God continues to cry "Why does God do this to me?" Alexander Miller would answer to this: "To be afflicted by evil is not to be afflicted by God, but to be appointed to fight the Holy War on a crucial part of the front."

### Black & White . . .

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one. In early history, the Huns ravaged all of Europe. The same breed later fought to unify Germany, save Germany's honor in World War I and to conquer and subjugate all mankind. In all of these instances, we all tend to reduce the question to black versus white. We're the good guys, and the Germans are the bad guys. We feel just as strongly as do the Germans that any means to victory over our enemy is just and right. Our hatred of them makes them all the more vitriolic in their hatred of us. What we all tend to forget in wartime is the fact that war should be fought for a purpose. By merely saying that we were to fight Naziism, and by implication saying that all means to victory were just and moral, we set our nation up to be right. The collective will of our people was more wrong morally speaking, than was the will of the German people. We fought to kill a people, an idea.

The Germans fought to finally unify all mankind. We objected to the fact that our precious freedoms would be lost. We couldn't really live right under Nazi rule. But we fail to see what we said then no longer applies, and that we fought a war in vain. If it wasn't in vain, I ask you, wouldn't it be rather ironic if DeGaulle would achieve a political and economic union of Europe by peaceful means, when we so strenuously objected to the same thing being done by Herr Hitler by force? It may then be said that we only differed on the means, not on the fact that it may be morally wrong to unify Europe. If we say it isn't wrong to unify Europe, then we're saying that both Hitler and DeGaulle will be judged as right in the eyes of history. If we say we differ on the means by which men have striven to unify Europe, and still do, then we're basing our reason for fighting World War II on very thin ice. If we were so ready to fight to save the world from Naziism why aren't we so ready to fight to save the world from Communism? If the Germans haven't changed, maybe we have. Maybe we aren't so morally strong. The fact is that our leadership has been challenged by Russia. We aren't so sure now that our leadership is morally right. In the past it was our feeling that "might" made right. Now that the might is divided, we don't have the monopoly on the right.

In the final analysis, Nietzsche was right when he spoke about the German people:

"The Germans are always so badly deceived because they try to find a deceiver. If only they have a heady wine for the senses, they will put up with bad bread. Intoxication means more to them than nourishment; that is the hook they will always bite on. A popular leader must hold up before them to prospect of conquests and splendor; then he will be believed. They always obey, and will do more than obey provided they can get intoxicated in the process."

And just think, he wrote this before the time of Hitler.

R.T.

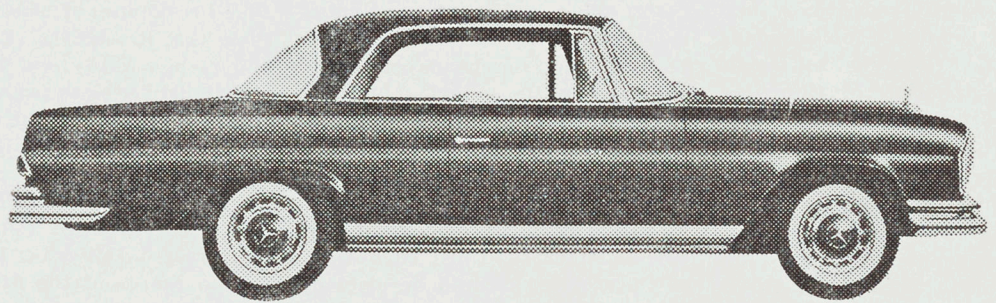
### Conservation . . .

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must be as opposed to the demagogue of the Right as we are to distasteful and dangerous radicals of the Left.

A new conservatism must be concerned, as most American conservatives have not, with ethical, social and cultural values. We must avoid an all-consuming desire for lower taxes, preservation of private property and the excuses of extreme individualism but we must always defend the importance of stability over change, experience as opposed to experiments, constitutionalism as opposed to democracy, liberty over equality, fear of majority rule, admiration for the aristocratic spirit, and devotion to the rights of property. In essence, it must not be forgotten that the Conservative regards liberty as something to be preserved and defended, whereas the liberal sees it as something to be increased and enlarged. The Conservatives believe that the United States and Great Britain have about as much liberty as can ever be acquired; that the liberty we now enjoy cannot be increased but must be redistributed among ourselves. Persistent efforts at transformation and reformation will result in bringing our whole system, social and political, down in ruin. The Conservative will always oppose collectivism, the welfare state and unlimited government and will always emphasize individualism, the welfare society and limited government.

For the Conservative realizes that we are the moulders of the twentieth century and that we have this house, and no other. The storm that rages around us, in the winter of our discontent, will not allow us the luxury of building dream castles; the age of the utopians is long gone by. The Conservative must now become our guide, whether he wishes to or not, and regardless of the will of the face in the crowd. He must take his philosophy and make it live again because if we are unequal to our tasks, the clock will strike, and Faustus will be damned.



## BY ITSELF

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