

The Comenian

MORAVIAN COLLEGE  STUDENT WEEKLY

Volume LXV

Bethlehem, Pa., Friday, March 22, 1963

Number 15

Dietrich's Amendment Is Step In Right Direction

Dear Student;

On Tuesday, November 13th Mr. Robert Dietrich, representative of the Moravian College Veteran's Association, proposed to the United Student Government an amendment to the student body constitution which would provide for better government through a more representative body. The proposal calls for 16 representatives including the officers. These representatives would be:

- 4 elected officers
- 4 delegates at large
- 4 class presidents
- 1 representative from I.F.
- 1 representative from I.S.
- 1 representative from the professional or vocational clubs
- 1 representative from the service and remaining organizations
- 1 administration representative (no vote).

Our proposal, however, needs the signatures of a majority of the Student Body in order to be placed before the students in a general election. It must furthermore be given $\frac{2}{3}$ of the entire students support to be ratified. We need your cooperation and support for we feel this is a better system and should be placed before the Student Body so that it may be democratically voted on.

We believe this to be a better system because:

- (a) The members (delegates) at large will be the most capable, interested, and dynamic students on campus.
- (b) The class presidents will be the most responsible of the class, and classes are the most representative groups, they will know the class problems, and will be in direct contact with the class.
- (c) The elected officers will remain responsible, retain high prestige, and be interested all-around students.
- (d) Elected representatives from the major interest categories will be responsible, interested, and will be the best choice from all the organizations in the groups.

We feel that organizations fall into three fundamental categories: professional clubs, social clubs, and service clubs. The organizations will still be allowed to attend USG meetings, can speak when recognized, but will not have a voice per se. The quorum will be assured due to the more streamlined, responsible and efficient system. I.F. and I.S. have been under this type of system for years. Also it is hoped that the delegates will utilize the USG Room in the CUB and establish office hours at a set time each week.

Our Student government seriously needs a change in structure because: (a) there is little com-

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

Coed Capers Tonite Prosser Auditorium

Tonight at 7:30 P.M. in Prosser Auditorium, the I-F and I-S councils will present, "Coed Capers."

The show will be of a talent contest nature in which prizes will be given to the best performers. Judges will consist of the members of the I-F council.

Three of the nine acts in the show will be presented by the sorority sisters of AEPi. The first of their entries will be a duet sung by Andi Aufder Heyde and Ruth Karol. The second, a musical comedy with a cast of twenty. Their third act will be a pantomime consisting of ten girls.

The three fraternities on campus will all be represented in the show. TKE will be represented by a quartet led by Phil Warnke and by a presentation of "Hamlet" by John Dratch. S.P.O.'s act will consist of folk-singing by Karl Weber, Curt Erwin and Tim Maresden. O. G. O. will enter a quartet led by Don Vogel.

One of the special entries will be a German Song Fest presented by Mr. Froelick and his German class.

The mystery act of the evening will be a skit presented by Miss Chris Whytock and Dean Halcyon Sartwell. What will this act be? You'll have to come to the show and see.

Students Guests at Hindemith Recital

Juilliard School of Music in New York City was the setting in which a number of Moravian College students witnessed two stage productions by the well-known contemporary composer Paul Hindemith. Twenty-two members of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Schantz's music classes had the rare opportunity to see performances of the opera *The Long Christmas Dinner* and the modern dance *The Demon* with music conducted by the composer himself. The two stage works were presented on Thursday evening, March 14 with students of the Juilliard school composing the entire performing cast.

The occasion which was memorable was also quite important because it provided the opportunity for the first performance in America of Hindemith's most recent work *The Long Christmas Dinner*. The opera whose libretto was adapted from Thornton Wilder's play of the same name was composed in 1961 and first performed in Mannheim, Germany,

(Cont. on p. 2, col. 3)

Faculty Promotions Announced By Dean Heller For Fall Semester

J. Richard Jones, chairman of the Moravian College History Department, will become Senior Professor of History beginning in September of 1963. Daniel R. Gilbert, currently acting chairman of the department, will assume the chairmanship.

The announcement was one of several made by President Raymond S. Hauptert concerning the status of Moravian College faculty members for the coming academic year.

Robert T. Burcaw, assistant professor of English, has been advanced to the position of associate professor in the English Department. Frederick W. McConnell, Jr., moves from assistant to associate professor in the Philosophy Department, and Young-iob Chung, instructor to assistant professor in the Economics Department.

Hwo Yol Jung, acting chairman of Political Science, has been named chairman of the department.

Dr. Jones joined the Moravian College faculty in 1946 as professor and chairman of the History Department. His undergraduate work was done at Whitworth College, College of Puget Sound and the University of Idaho. He received his M.A. degree from the University of Idaho in 1929, and his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1940. He also attended the University of London.

He previously taught at the University of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island University. A member of the American Historical Association, he has had works published on "Anglo-French Trade Under Elizabeth" and "Some Aspects of English Mercantile Activity Under Elizabeth." He has been instrumental in the establishment this year of the Moravian Chapter of Phi Alpha Theta, national history honor society.

Dr. Gilbert came to Moravian College in 1953 as an assistant professor in history. He was named a full professor in 1962. He also played a part in the forming of the Moravian chapter of the history honor society.

Dr. Gilbert received his bachelor's degree from Middlebury College in 1948 and his M.A. degree and doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1949 and '52. He was granted a leave of absence from Moravian College in 1957 to become Visiting Assistant Professor of American Studies at Amherst College in Massachusetts.

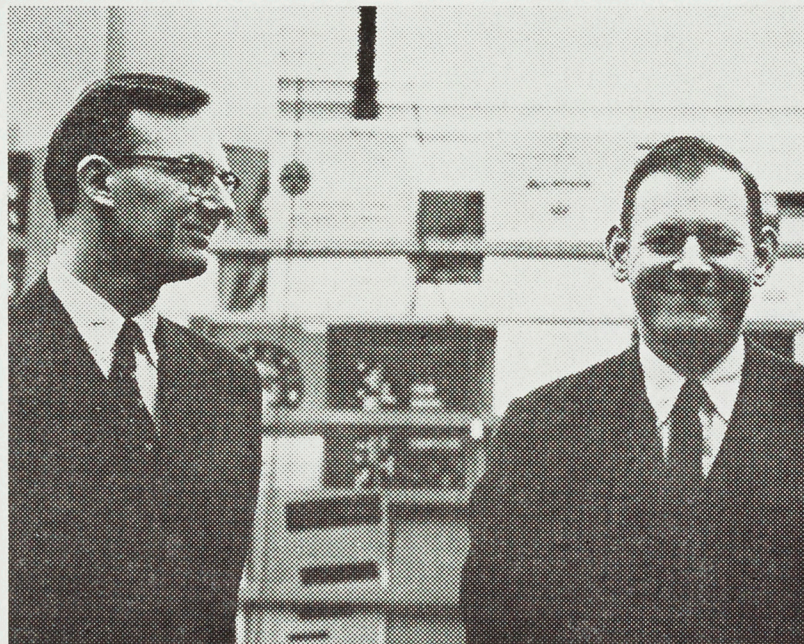
He is associated with the Moravian Historical Society and the American Historical Association.

Mr. Burcaw has been with the English Department since 1956. He had taught at the University of Maryland and later at Albright College as instructor of English and Director of Drama.

He was graduated from Moravian with a B.A. degree in 1951 and received his M.A. in 1956 from the University of Pennsylvania, where he is currently completing requirements for the Ph.D. degree.

Dr. McConnell has been at Moravian College since 1960. He re-

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



Dr. Hick, Christian Theologian, and Dr. Paul Kurtz, humanist, were participants in last week's debates.

Convocation Stirs Interest In Philosophy On Campus

"Humanism Versus Christianity" was the topic at convocation on Thursday, March 14, featuring speakers Dr. Paul W. Kurtz, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Union College, and Dr. John H. Hick, Stuart Professor Christian Philosophy at Princeton Theological Seminary.

Dr. Kurtz, humanist, feels that we have freedom of inquiry, especially in college. To suppress inquiry indicates self-deceit and a stifling of free thought. Theology cannot support the claim that God exists. The Humanist here presents the ideal view of life, with its joys, pleasures, harmony, justice, and freedom. He mentioned the theories of Nietzsche that God no longer exists, and that we are in complete control of our own individual differences. This also correlates with the idea that man has the ability to control his own life. "We alone are responsible for what we do" says Sartre.

Dr. Hick, Christian Theologian countered these points with the statement that God loves Man, and that there is a principle involved here in that many people differ on this point on the basis of the acknowledged fact that people experience life religiously, in opposition to others who lack this experiential factor of religious ref-

erence. Today, this statement is challenged, on the basis of the fact that much evil exists apart from the realm of religious explanation. It should only be asked that religion should serve a purpose, not that it should merely justify its existence.

It must be noted that the essential differences in both men's theories were never clearly defined. They went on only to clearly and coherently define their own individual philosophies. The differences were seen in the discussions in the evening, in which approximately fifty students participated. It must be noted that, in many instances, there was created a very definite desire for higher philosophical thought on the part of many students and professors, and I personally wish to thank both men for their excellent defense of their positions, and their creation of the interest in Philosophy here at Moravian.

R.T.

Navy Team to Visit Next Thursday

Students seeking air careers with a future will have the chance to talk to a Navy Air Information team, on Thursday, 28 March in the College Union Building. The team, composed of Lt. Brian Smith & Petty Officer Gary Schultz, are from the U.S. Naval Air Station at Willow Grove, Pa.

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

The Editor, on behalf of the entire Staff of the *Comenian*, wishes to thank President Hauptert and his Family for the warm hospitality that was cordially extended in a recent visit to their home.

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

An Interview with Reverend H. A. Lewis

Part VI in series by G. B. Boyer

This week the interview with Rev. H. A. Lewis is concluded. I should like to thank Mr. Lewis once again for his cooperation.

6. What are the issues in conflict between science and religion?

There need be no real conflict between science and religion when both are properly understood. I wish all of our readers could hear the discussions on this subject by the faculty at our monthly Faculty Christian Fellowship meetings this year. I will cite one of the major conclusions reached by that group. The group feels that science and religion are distinct and separate disciplines. Each has its own criteria for judging truth. Each has its own methods and approaches, and while there is often a common truth expressed by both, it is best that in some areas they remain apart from one another.

I will just cite one major issue around which many questions revolve. The question is who or what controls the universe and for what reason? Most theologians would say that God made and controls the universe and that it moves toward His eternal purposes. Many scientists on the other hand lean toward a determinist philosophy, usually naturalistic determinism which says that the universe is controlled by the forces of nature. According to this philosophy, there are no real purpose to the universe, and God is not really necessary. At present, there seems to be a decline in this trend toward naturalistic determinism among scientists.

7. Does it make a difference what kind of God one believes in? If you recall my statement that a religious person should seek to reprove (Cont. on p. 4, col. 1)

On Black vs White

In view of the fact that there has been a great deal of criticism concerning my article last week, I feel it is necessary to develop a further clarification of a few main points.

In my article, it was pointed out that we sought to kill Naziism. It was also mentioned that the Germans finally fought to unify all mankind. What was implied in meaning, pointed to the fact that we lowered our highly idealistic values to the level of the Germans' political thought. After the war began there existed a one to one ratio of ideas and purposes. The Nazis fought to enslave the greater part of the world, and hence, unify all men. It must be remembered that this unification was to suit **their** ends only; not the ends of all men. America, in this same context, fought to deny the Nazis this victory. By saying both that America fought the Nazis only to erradicate them and not to create a lasting order in the world, and that we cast our high moral principle of freedom and individual dignity to the wind, as did the Nazis, then it should follow that we were as morally wrong as they were. We should have tried earnestly to both create a strong United Nations, and create a far more reaching purpose for fighting the war.

Most of the civilians and the military leaders thought only to end the war as soon as possible. On the whole, we kept no moral principle in our war-making plans. This was brought out at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We bombed civilian populations because the Germans did it too. It may be said that there was a decidedly strong demoralizing factor created on the part of the German people by our bombing, but the facts that our bombing incapacitated only 27% of the war industries and that it, by extension, played no really decisive role in shortening the war, shows that the cost in both the number of men and aircraft we sacrificed and the number of civilians we killed is very hard, indeed, to justify.

In no case was there any hint on my part of a justification of the Nazi policies intended. The main factor with which I found fault was the fact that we imposed our force, in the name of moral right, on the Germans and the world. By analogy, we did this in our 1924 immigration laws, when we in fact disregarded and flagrantly violated one of the most important basic assumptions of our society. Those 1924 immigration laws clearly stated that people from Hungary, Italy, Syria, and Russia (to name only a very few) were in fact inferior people—inferior to people from England, Norway, Germany, and Sweden. This points up the fact that what we stand for is perhaps too ideal, and when we imposed justice on the Germans in the form of the Nuremberg trials, it seemed very ironic that such an about-face could take place. First, we chastised the people whom we thought to be wrong, and, in the name of justice, failed utterly to realize the proper moral implications of the trials. In my judgement, both the fact that we failed to see a strong purpose for fighting the war, and that we saw no clearly defined moral principles involved in the Nuremberg trials, made our fighting the war contradictory. On one hand we professed to have beaten the enemy, won the war, and become leaders in the world situation. It seemed doubly ironic that the communists were expanding and we didn't unite in our opposition to this; and that our leadership vanished into thin air as soon as Japan quit. This is to say that our leadership was not a dynamic political one; only a military one. In this one tragic sense, we were in the presence of indecision upon our realization of victory. It may be rightfully said that we were not faced with a problem of this magnitude before, but this is no justification for the fact that we failed to exercise our leadership in this area. If you disagree, how do you account for the fact that there existed then a clearly defined central core of officers, who were recognized authorities in this field? By looking back, we see Eisenhower elected President! If you disagree with the fact that we failed to exercise leadership, and counter with the argument that we were instrumental in forming the United Nations; then I shall in answer to this say that you haven't learned from the very costly lessons of history. And let me use the words of one of our most famous American Philosophers, Santayana, when I say that those people who fail to learn from history, are doomed to relive it.

R.T.

"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."
—Voltaire

Hindemith . . .

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

on Dec. 17, 1961. The Juilliard performance was the first anywhere of the work in its original English text.

The opportunity to see Hindemith conduct his works is one which should be well-remembered since his appearances in the United States are becoming increasingly rare. However, the composer, now 68 years of age, has still maintained an active life in Germany, his nativelyland. The Moravianites, by waiting at the stage door, even had the good fortune to get a close look at the man although he avoided any personal contacts with the crowds.

The first production of the evening was **The Demon** which was well-received by the audience. This modern dance presentation of the activities of Lucifer and his cohorts was under the direction of Jose Limon. Limon's choreographic treatment of the score was a free fantasy, emerging directly from the spirit and quality of the music. A member of the Juilliard Dance Department, he also danced the title role of the work. Students of dance at the school were excellent in their interpretation of the music's mood.

The Long Christmas Dinner was a production which captured the attention and interest of everyone. The opera is unusual in that it consists of only one act although the action spans ninety years. The story is centered upon a Christmas dinner in which the guests quietly and imperceptibly replace one another: the same names, the same habits, the same feelings, are handed down from generation to generation, but with the inevitable changes brought by the lapse of time.

An interesting feature found in the stage scenery was the presence of two doors at either side of the stage denoting birth and death. As guests died they left through the door of death and as new members were born they appeared through the door of birth.

Hindemith's music is of high quality and very much in the German tradition with emphasis on form and melodic lines. His harmonies are dissonant to ears unaccustomed to twentieth century music, but very pleasant because of the melodic lines intertwining them.

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Friday, March 22, 1963

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Hang the Grade Rat Race!

by Stan J. Urevik

I was trying to find someone who would agree with me. That's what I was doing down in the stack section of the library annex, grubbing around. I had almost given up hope, when my eyes spied a magazine with an Indian sounding name called "the teke-o. Now don't tell anyone this, but I've always had a hidden desire to be a Teak-o. But not being of noble birth, I knew that such a desire could never be fulfilled. That didn't matter now. I was alone. I decided to chance it. I grabbed a pile of magazines and feverishly began to scan the pages. As I completed one, I went to another. Finally I found it. **The teke-o** had done it in their May '62 issue. They had honestly stolen an article right from the "responsible" pages of **BUSINESS WEEK** (Feb. 24, 1962). They had reprinted it in full because they thought it was good "food for thought." They had found someone who agreed with me. This really made me happy. I would now like to thank the teke-o and maybe make you happy. That's why, if you'll let me, I'll give you a quick run-down on what I found. (Please note: All bold-face brackets, and space saving short-cuts are mine).

The article, titled: "GOOD SCHOLARS ALWAYS BEST? NOT SO, SAY SURVEYS," expresses what all of us know, but none of us can prove. It is essentially a study of one of those areas that you just don't study. It begins by saying:

"A REVOLUTIONARY theory is quietly taking shape. It may explode time honored standards used by companies to hire the cream of the college graduating crop. It digs deep at our basic scholastic system."

"The new theory is supported by studies made independently over several years that all show statistically that the class standing of a student has no correlation with his work performance in later years." (Note: I will report on only one of the three studies).

(The) "studies show there is no correlation between which college a student attended and his subsequent job performance . . . (These studies) tend to show that our educational system, based as it is on scholastic achievement, may be eliminating some of the nations best talent, particularly in the creative, scientific, and engineering fields.

"Admittedly, this new theory is controversial (Why else would it be printed in the *Comenian*?) and it is expected to evoke a sharp debate in the academic community."

One of the studies, in point, was made by the Hughes Aircraft Co. research and development laboratory. They compared the scholastic standing of 99 engineers with job performance as reflected in salary level. (You would naturally expect a straight "A" student to be making more money than a stereotyped "C" student).

"However, the report states point-blank:

"For the engineers as a group, there was no correlation whatsoever."

"Quite obviously, the Hughes study shattered time-honored yardsticks applied by academic institutions and company hiring policies. Just as obviously the report was not accepted without sharp criticism by universities. Arguments ranged from criticism of using salaries as a gauge of a person's capability to criticism of too little sampling."

By now, you've probably asked, why no correlation?

"One theory is that grades represent a student's ability to absorb knowledge and give back to the professors, in testing, the standard knowledge that has been taught. Creative students, however, often break with stock answers and pour out their own individual thinking on matters. Although they are basically correct, this often results in lower marks (Like F, G, Z), particularly when assistants grade papers (or regulars, for that matter) and are looking for certain accepted answers."

"Backers of this line of thinking also argue that our whole educational system is excessively tied to grade performance. As a result, they feel that some of the finest creative talent is being screened out of our colleges and lost to the nation at a time when we are frantically scrambling to increase our scientific and engineering manpower pool in the technological race with the Russians." (And don't forget the Common Market).

The article ends with the following words: "The studies, so far, are not conclusive. But interest is growing in this debate; there are some indications that Congress may look into the matter sometime soon."

I'll say. Someone should look around. Our status-seeking society is set up so that it has now become virtually impossible for a Hemingway, Frost, or Faulkner to emerge by his own efforts. See how far you get without a degree. Here's the American tragedy. The ranks of the "diploma elite" are rapidly becoming filled with the products of our educational mills. Only those who have traded their creative impulse for the conformist's security will get their fare square in our society. These are the ones who found out how to swim with the system—downstream. These are the ones who will soon have the country in their grasp. These are the ones who will demand of others the same kind of blind obedience to the system that they showed. These are the ones who will give our foreign critics a field day by helping to accomplish what they wanted when they said: "The United States is the only nation in history that has risen so high and fallen so low in so short a time."

Of course, we all know this last statement isn't true. It's just the wishful thinking of our foreign friends. But it could come true, and it will, if we don't catch ourselves. Because of this, I say we must regain our individuality so we can end this nonsensical notion. I say, we must find out what we are doing, before we can decide where we are going. And I say, the first thing we must do before we can get started is to cut CREATIVITY from the gallows and hang the grade rat race!

In the interest of adequately meeting the needs and wishes of the campus, may I suggest to all students to place their criticisms of our editorial policies in box 180 of the book store.

R.T.

Sideline Slants

with Norman Ziegler

Random Thoughts . . . Look for the OGO's to make the Inner Fraternity finals . . . Pete Rush won his fight on Monday night at the Northampton Community Center. He represented the Catasauqua Athletic Association . . . Last Saturday night the Harlem Globetrotters played before a capacity crowd at Liberty High. The 3,800 fans were thrilled at the antics of Meadlowlark Lemon and Tex Harrison . . . Last Sunday Mr. Basketball, Bob Cousy, played his last league game for the Boston Celtics. After the league play-offs are over Bob will hang up his suit and in the spring will begin his new job as coach of the Boston College basketball team.

Mr. Cousy will without any doubt be a great asset to college basketball . . . The Frosh boys of Rauhassler are planning to enter the Intramural Softball League. A word to the fraternities, this will not be a push over team. They are out to win . . . This writer has a touch of Spring fever thus this ends these good for nothing thoughts for this week.

Candide Pragmatical

by William Horwath

In *Candid*, by the French author and philosopher, Voltaire, we are aware of a young man's searching for order in the universe. On the one hand he is confronted with the philosophy of Leibnitz who concluded that this is the best of all possible worlds-quoting from Alexander Pope in his *Essay on Man*: "Whatever is, is right." This we shall call the thesis in accordance with the rules set down by Hegel.

The opposing view, or antithesis, is held by *Candide's* friend, Martin, who states that the world is corrupt, but there is still hope.

In the conclusion of *Candide* Voltaire seems to offer a solution, or synthesis, of the two. He pictures *Candide* as making the universe a better place to life in by returning to his farm and spending the rest of his life in its cultivation. In plain words the Frenchman seems to be saying: "Concern yourself with your own back yard, and the world will take care of itself." Perhaps, this can best be illustrated by a diagram.

THESIS ANTITHESIS SYNTHESIS

"Whatever is, is Right" . . . The world is corrupt = "Whatever is, is!"

That Voltaire personally did not hold this view is not important to this article, but the understanding of the problem that he set down is all-important. Many students ploughing through a college World Literature course fail to see its value. It is not within my power to elucidate on intrinsic values of certain fields of education, but in the language of the 20th century I shall attack the skeptical student at his pragmatic roots.

The problems of *Candide* are applicable to the city of Allentown. The major issues of the world cannot be controlled by the farmers of the Lehigh Valley. Yet, it is imperative to a healthy community that its citizens feel as though they are doing something for their country. This attitude was attained rather uniquely last year in the Queen City.

In the middle of Allentown's shopping district there is a huge, dilapidated Soldier's and Sailor's Monument which has been causing traffic jams ever since Hertz began putting people in the driver's seat. The issue was stated: "Shall we move the monument to a public park where it can be duly appreciated, or shall it remain as the concrete abortion around which the shopping district was built?"

Arguments by the city fathers, both pro and con, smattered the newspapers for one year. It was one of the most bitter struggles ever fought to maintain the system of democracy in America laid down in 1776. The climax was reached in a true Athenian fashion last November at the polls: "The monument shall stand!"

This spring envisions another spectre sweeping the face of our nation. The mayor of Allentown wants to replace the traditional "hanging gardens" street lights, which have always made that illustrious city one of the world's main attractions, with new, modern vapor lights. Workers of the Lehigh Valley unite!!

This summer promises to produce in this area arguments which may make the Lincoln-Douglas Debates sound like women's gossip over the proverbial back fence.

Is it not then good, drawing from the examples that I have outlined, that we have such picayune issues to plague the common man with? Is it not then healthy for him to cultivate his own back yard, and in so doing, keep his mind active? Can we not then learn from *Candide*? Dear student—can you not see the value of World Literature?

Beck Oratorical Contest To Be Held March 28

Convocation on Thursday, March 28 will feature five Moravian students who will speak on timely topics in the annual Beck Oratorical Contest. President Raymond S. Hauptert will preside.

Senior Richard Bedics will speak on "Training for Life." Barbara Finn, junior, will present "Fearing the Russians." Sophomores include: Jon Marks, "The Problem of Taste in the Arts;" Anpara Martin, "European Economic Community;" and Michael Young, "Improving Convocations."

Judges for the contest are Professor Thoburn Barker, Lehigh University; and Mr. Robert Lukens, Bethlehem Steel.

First prize is a \$25 award; second prize is \$15; third prize is \$10.

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Baseball Team Opens at Home April 1; Hopes to Equal Last Year's Record

by Frank S. Kovacs, Jr.

Last season the Moravian Greyhounds baseball team was undefeated champion of the Middle Atlantic Conference Northern Division. As Coach Harvey Gillespie, assistant mentor Gus Garscar, and the team begin the new season, the big question facing them is: "Can Moravian do it again?"

THE "LOSS AND GAIN" MARGIN AT MORAVIAN COLLEGE THIS YEAR WILL BE A

Houndettes First Winning Year Since '59

Miss Whytock and her team of 12 ended the current basketball season last Tuesday when they romped Centenary 37-29. Thus, ending with a 6-3 record and the first winning season since 1959. Although the Houndettes got off to a bad start by losing two in a row against Muhlenberg and Elizabethtown, they did not lose their team spirit and fight and won six out of the remaining seven.

Freshman, Mary (Mert) Graeff led the scoring with 113 points

followed by Sharon Yaeckt, a junior, with 91 and Sue Watt, a sophomore, with 59 points. This scoring would not have been possible without the excellent defensive plays of guards Joan Raidline, a senior, and Marcia Mueller, a sophomore. Other members of the team are Betty Finn, Myra Heimbrook, Suzi Jurman, Karen Leonard, Gail Skeen, Sandy Smoyer, and Carolyn Varga. Only losing two seniors Joan Raidline and Suzi Jurman, the team is looking forward to another successful season next year.

key factor for the defending Northern Division M.A.C. champs.

Coach Gillespie has a nucleus of 12 lettermen returning, but must fill two important pitching gaps resulting from the graduation of ace hurlers Brian Hill and Jim Gano.

THE 'HOUNDS WILL STILL have hitting strength through the return of lettermen Don Vogel, of Bath, Pa., (last year's Most Valuable Player and a .452 hitter) as well as veterans Marty Garcia, Andy Semmel, Ted Meixell, Paul Riccardi, Andy Straka, and Arlie Nagle. The latter three are former standouts with the West Lawnt Legion team, along with Leining-er.

The new expanded strike zone, from the shoulders to the tops of the knees, will be featured in the M.A.C. this year. Mound duties at Moravian will be held by five let-termen: Pottstown's Jan Fritz (3-0 in '62), Bethlehem's Vince Seaman (2-0), Bob Zerfass (3-0), and Mike Kashner, and Quaker-town's Terry Musselman (2-0), all right handers. Adding to the 'Hounds pitching strength will be freshman Jim Murtaugh, former standout at Catasauqua High School, and Charles Neff from Bethlehem.

Some of the outstanding pitching feats of last year included a 3 hitter by Jan Fritz against St. Joe's and a 6-0 one hit shutout by Terry Musselman against Muhlenberg.

OTHER NEWCOMERS TO THE Moravian Greyhounds include: Dean Davis, junior catcher, from Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin; Kevin Truex, sophomore, infielder, New Monmouth, N.J.; Jim McMonagle, infielder - outfielder, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Phil Warnke, senior 1st baseman from Bethlehem.

The Greyhounds appear very confident as they prepare to face their first rival of the long season. The 'Hounds face Drew, Monday, April 1, at 4 P.M., Steel Field. I'm sure I speak for the rest of the student body in extending to Coach Gillespie and the team the best of luck in the 1963 season, may it be a very successful one.

Moravian Greyhounds Baseball 1963

Apr. 1—Drew	.....H	4—F. & M.	.....H
6—Lafayette	.....H	17—Swarthmore	.....A
18—Wilkes	.....H	20—Muhlenberg	.....A
23—Temple	.....A	25—Upsala	.....H
*27—Albright	.....H	(2 games)	
30—Scranton	.....A	May 2—Dickinson	.....H
4—Muhlenberg	.....H	6—P. M. C.	.....H
8—Lebanon Valley	.....A	9—Wagner	.....A
11—Wilkes	.....A	13—Elizabethtown	.....A
14—Scranton	.....H	16—Ursinus	.....A

* First game at 1:00 P.M. Saturdays 2:30 P.M. Other days 4:30 P.M.

"Tiny" Zeiner Awarded Columbia Pix Scholarship

Jeff "Tiny" Zeiner, a sophomore here at Moravian, is the recipient of a scholarship to Gateway Playhouse in Bellport, L.I., for the summer of 1963. Gateway is a talent farm for Columbia Motion Pictures which also provided Jeff's scholarship. The talent

search program at Gateway was set up by Columbia's Joyce Selznik, of the famed Selznik family of producers. One of the most recent new discoveries at Gateway was James Darren, now starring in *Diamond Head*.

Jeff went to New York the weekend of March 9 to meet producer David Sheldon. During this interview, Jeff was awarded the scholarship. He had received an appointment to the school last summer, but was unable to accept it at that time.

At Gateway Jeff will attend classes in motion picture making during the day. The classes headed by Rod Whitaker of Northwestern University will include acting directing, playwriting and many other related subjects. Jeff's evenings will be spent apprenticing and acting for the Equity Stock Theater. *Come Blow Your Horn, A Thousand Clowns, and Mary, Mary* are three comedies slated to be produced there this summer.

National Affiliation Granted New History Club Chapter

On Thursday, March 7th, one of the highlights of the spring semester occurred with the establishment of a National History Honor Fraternity, Phi Alpha Theta, upon the Moravian campus. This society, ranking second only to Phi Beta Kappa, requires a

student to have at least four semesters of history with a 3.1 accumulative average, and a 3.0 average in two-thirds of all his other courses. Donald B. Hoffman, National Secretary-Treasurer, presided over the induction of the Moravian chapter, which is designated as the Theta Omega chapter.

The ceremonies commenced with a secret initiation administered by the national representatives from Lehigh, Muhlenberg, East Stroudsburg, and Moravian Colleges. Upon the completion of this, the newly initiated members were presented with their diplomas, followed by a dinner which was highlighted with speeches by President Hauptert, Dr. Gilbert and the Theta Omega president,

Don Eichenhofer.

Of the 18 members to be inducted the following 12 were students: Donald Eichenhofer president, Emily Price vice-president, Janice Whitfield secretary-treasurer, Janet Gleva U.S.G. representative, Mark Sussman Historian, Majorie Wallace, John Yarema, Susan Burger, Betty Hicks, Roseann Bricker, Ronald DePaolo, and Marjorie Dalley. Also installed were five faculty members: Dr. Raymond Hauptert, Dr. James Heller, Dr. J. Richard Jones, Dr. Mary C. Kennedy, Mr. David Dheil, and Mr. Henry Citron. The Moravian chapter is the 216th chapter to be inducted into Phi Alpha Theta.

Faculty Promotions . . .

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

ceived his B.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Boston University where he was graduated cum laude and was awarded the Oxnan Liebman scholarship.

Mr. Chung, a native of Korea, has been at Moravian College since 1961. A member of the

American Economic Association, he was formerly on the staff of the Korean delegation to the United Nations and was a lecturer at both the City College of New York and New York State University.

He earned his B.S. degree from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1952, and his M.A. from Columbia University.

Club Car

by Nancy Christensen and Linda Cook

Anniversary Party Prizes

In connection with the first anniversary of Moravian's Student Union Building, a drawing was held in which 16 prizes were awarded to the members of the college community.

First prize, a blazer, donated by the Tally-Ho Classics Co. was

won by Kirk Conn. Dick Kosman collected the second prize, a twenty-five dollar Government Bond. Third prize, a white-hooded jacket donated by Champion Knitwear Co. was won by Virginia Hassler. Also donated by Champion Knitwear Co., fourth prize, a tan jacket was awarded to Ray Joseph. Fifth prize winner, Richard Tesar was given a set of Coca-Cola glasses donated by the Coca Cola Co. The sixth prize, a sweat shirt donated by Champion Knitwear was won by Doris Woosnam. Tanger Powder donated by the P. W. Sales Co. was awarded to seventh prize winner, Ed Tadyewski. Greta Zeigler, eighth prize winner, was awarded an after-shave lotion kit donated by P. W. Sales Co. Dean Sartwell collected the ninth prize, a pack of playing cards donated by the Hallmark Card Co. Tenth prize, a nightgown donated by Champion Knitwear was collected by Mary Ritsiols. Winners of the eleventh and twelfth prizes, Homer Farley and Perry Miller, were both awarded candy from the Long Candy Co. A hooded sweat shirt donated by

Champion Knitwear was awarded to the winner of the Thirteenth prize, Dallas Fogel. Betsy Milltr, the fourteenth prize winner, collected an Esterbrook desk set from the Esterbrook Co. Allan Bergmar won fifteenth prize, a charm bracelet donated by Joslen's Ring Co. The final prize, cuff links donated by the Joslen's Ring Co. was awarded to F. Daraysdi.

The sophomore class was the sponsor of a highly successful dance last Friday night. Members of every class were present at the well-attended dance held in the dining area of the CUB.

Featured for the evening were Oakie Duke and the Darts who entertained from 7:00 to 12:00 p.m. without a break. The combo, playing a mixture of rock-and-roll and jazz, made the evening a lively one.

Future plans of the sophomore class include plans for bringing a well-known entertainer to campus. Names such as Ray Charles, Fats Domino, Peter, Paul and Mary, and John Mathis have been considered.

Interview . . .

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

duce the character of God in his own life. it becomes obvious that the kind of God he believe in takes on great importance. To believe in a God who is capricious or malevolent would not lead the men who imitated him to be exactly benign and merciful. On the other hand, faith in a God who is just and righteous and filled with loving-kindness will lead his imitators to become men of integrity, obedience and love.

8. What reason can be given for God's creation of the world?

The fact that God created the world is evident by the design of His creation. The most skilled work of man does not equal the beauty, order and harmony of the natural organism. The world is constructed according to a distinct plan; the same laws prevail everywhere. Therefore the world must owe its origins to an all-wise creator. As to why he created the world, we will say first that God did not need the world to have an object of his love, for the divine Trinity was sufficient unto himself. We must conclude that he created the world for his own glory in the manifestation of his divine excellence. Such manifestations of his perfection, however as the God of love, implies the happiness of his creatures. Therefore, the happiness of his creatures becomes a second motive for creation.

9. What is the purpose and function of prayer?

The primary purpose of prayer is the communing of an individual with God. Prayer is a man's approach to God and the expression of his adoration, confession and supplication to the object of his worship. There can be no personal appropriation of divine grace and life except through prayer. Therefore, in prayer we are seeking, not so much to bend God to our wills, but to understand his will and realign ourselves with it. It is true that we might bring only discord into the world if all our prayers were answered, and we would govern the world rather than God. But the praying man does have SOME power to turn the event, and he does not always turn it, but often. It was said that Mary Queen of Scots feared the prayers of John Knox more than all the armies of Europe. Luther struck the hammer blows of the reformation by prayer. As one historian says, "In His prayer closet, the reformation was born."

It must also be said that prayer brings men into contact and communion with a Purpose which is above events and humanity. It enthrones this Ultimate Purpose not merely by postulate but in comradeship of primal Goodness. Finally, prayer cancels our homelessness. Man without prayer feels that he has no home, no reality to which he fully belongs. As Augustine puts it, "Our hearts are restless till they rest in thee." Or as George Buttrick states it, "Behind our restlessness there is a fear we dare not face—the fear that there is no Home and that we are only driven fugitives of time and dust: the fear will vex us until we find God!"

10. Do you think religion will play a more or less dominant role in the future than it has in the past?

This depends a great deal on what individuals as well as religious institutions do about living and propagating their religion.

There is little doubt that the post-war boom of church attendance and membership accessions is over, and statistics are levelling off. There is also evidence that there is a new seriousness developing among church members, a desire to study and understand their faith, and to apply it to the burning social issues of the day as well as to their personal lives. This is a healthy sign.

Peter Berger in his "Noise of the Solemn Assemblies" sees a rather rough road ahead for the established church. It has become too much

a part of culture rather than a voice apart. He concludes that we dare not abandon the church and established religion, but IN ADDITION we must find NEW FORMS to express our religion. The Main Line coffee house in Philadelphia, the week-end "academies" now being held so frequently in West Germany are two examples. Dr. Robert Spike, who spoke on our campus earlier this year is giving his life to finding and using these new forms in his denomination.

The caliber of leadership will also be a large determining factor in the advance or decline of religion. Trained and dedicated ministers of the top level of ability are much needed in every denomination. It is our hope that at Moravian and other colleges there will be increasing numbers of young men who come to college with their vocational goals somewhat undecided who will see the challenge that lies in the ministry, in teaching in church colleges, and other leadership positions in the church.

With the right kind of dedication and leadership, I feel that religion will definitely be of increasing importance and use in the world of tomorrow.

Dietrich's Amendment . . .

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

munications with the organizations and student body under the present system.

- (b) The USG is not assured of a quorum under the present system
- (c) The present representatives are not important offices in clubs.
- (d) Many organizations have representatives only because it is a requirement under the present system to get funds.
- (e) Our present system only represents interest groups (pressure group).
- (f) Many students are in many organizations, thereby being represented by many representatives while others are not in any clubs.
- (g) Many representatives are told how to vote by only a small minority of the club membership.

The proposed amendment will:

- (a) Provide better communications through responsible student representatives who will hold office hours, contact the constituent organizations, and poll public opinion.
- (b) Assure USG of a quorum due to the greater responsibility each representative holds, his interest and ability.
- (c) Each representative will be in a position of great prestige and responsibility which will increase the prestige of USG.
- (d) Allow the individual organization the freedom of attending USG only when they wish to since the quorum will be assured by the responsible representative they helped select.
- (e) Better represent the entire student body.
- (f) Interested students can contact the representatives through USG office or mail box thus giving a broader, more objective basis for forming opinion.
- (g) Aid USG in determining the students opinion on government and aid in future revisions of the constitution.

We feel the organization does not lose its power under this proposal since they can still attend USG and voice an opinion when called on. Further there would be cooperation and responsibility to the student body.

The representatives would be elected in several ways. The officers would be elected as they have been at a general election. The delegates at large would follow the same procedure as the officers. The class presidents will also be elected as they have been

in the past. The organization representatives would follow a similar pattern.

- A. I.F. and I.S. would elect their representative as they have in the past.
- B. The campus organizations would fall into one of two categories; professional or service (in general). Many organizations are well defined already as to which of these two categories they would fall into. This leaves only a few to choose which group best suits their goals.
 - (a) The organization chooses which group it is best suited to be represented by.
 - (b) Each organization is allowed to submit one candidate.
 - (c) The organization registers their active members.
 - (d) Duplicate names are eliminated from the list thus giving each student in each category only one vote. This can be done by checking the names off on a student roster as the organizations register.
 - (e) A list of candidates in each category would be sent to the organizations in each category.
 - (f) Either general election balloting within each group could be used to elect the representative.

This system would not guarantee the largest organization the candidate but rather the best candidate since many students are members of several organizations and could only vote once in each category, not once for each organization they are in. In this manner the member of an organization isn't just voting to give his organization a voice but to elect the most responsible candidate.

These representatives would not have to meet an attendance requirement since under this system they would have a great responsibility to attend each meeting. This responsibility and opinion from the clubs they represent or the position of trust they hold in the student body would make

their position as great as that of the elected officers. Let's face it! If we must place a negative attitude on attendance then we are selling our whole student body short. For if this system would fail in finding responsible representatives it could only be because we wouldn't have any responsible students and in that case should not have a student government.

We do not claim to have a perfect system here, but we do feel it is a better one than we presently have. We are asking you, as a responsible student, for your help in forming an objective viewpoint toward our student government. We believe this amendment should at least be given the chance of being presented to the student body so they may have the final say as to how they should be governed. As an organization member or as an independent student please support this petition so that it may be placed before the student body. This is your chance to take an interest in your student government and allow democratic procedure to make the final choice.

There is a great demand for a change in our governmental structure, but no one can agree on any one system. Give this one a chance.

If you do not understand our USG its problems and shortcomings, or if you do not know the facts, or if you are undecided as to what should be done, we urge you to talk these things over with your friends or USG representatives. Or look up as many facts as you can.

Attached to this letter is a petition to have the proposed amendment placed before the student body for their approval. We ask you to sign the petition and get as many of your friends to do likewise. These may be returned to mail box 177 in the CUB.

Navy Air . . .

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

Navy Air offers two attractive programs for college men. As a Navy Air pilot or an Aviation Officer you'll receive excellent starting pay with executive status, plus many other Navy advantages.

The Navy Pilot Training program is for men between 18 and 25 years of age who have completed two years of college. You'll be commissioned after Pre-Flight, Basic and Advanced training, followed by assignment to one of many Naval Air operations.

The Aviation Officer program is open to those who have graduated or who about to. There are no marriage restrictions and you must be between 19 and 26 years of age. Your commission comes after only four months of training, and then you'll get 14 months of flight training, as an officer. Both programs offer brilliant futures, plus adventure and worldwide travel.

The Navy team will be on campus for one from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. No appointments are necessary.

FOR SPAGHETTI LOVERS ONLY

- A Homemade Spaghetti Dinner will be held Sunday, March 31, from 1 to 6 p.m. at the Edgeboro Democratic Club, 1423 Marvine Street, Bethlehem. The price is \$1.00 for adults. The proceeds will be used for the support of the Carmelite Nunery in Lanark, Pa.