



Miss Nancy Wurtele practices the piano—a full time job.

Miss Wurtele Recognizes Students As Individuals

By Diane Fuller

"You must be freezing. Wouldn't you like a cup of coffee?" asked Miss Nancy Wurtele, new piano teacher. And so, over a cup of coffee, music and the musician were discussed from the University of Southern California to Julliard, and from the United States to Italy. "At USC music is played to be music—for the personal joy of the pianist and the pleasure of the audience. Julliard is a factory, and the students have to live realistically, governed by the standards required for performing."

At this point Miss Wurtele explained the intense rigor a concert pianist experiences: first of all he must arrive at a position of fame in order to make a living. Secondly, the constant tension and nervousness before each performance—traveling all over the country, not having time to practice before a concert—and the cut-throat competition that continues when the pianist enters a school such as Julliard—these are a part of being a concertizing pianist. Having studied with Mme. Rosina Lehvinne, Van Cliburn's teacher, Miss Wurtele painfully recalls how Mme. Lehvinne would pick her apart at each lesson—every detail imaginable. And no one but a musician would understand.

Teaching, and teaching at Salem, offers the ideal combination of being able to perform and continue with music as a career and also of earning a living without the bloody cut-throat competition. The

IRC Sponsors Political Debate

The International Relations Committee sponsored a political debate between the Democrats and the Republicans on campus Thursday, December 13, at 6:30 p.m. in the Day Student Center.

Speaking for the Democrats were Dr. Inzer Byers, Mr. Allen Harris, Marguerite Harris, and Alice Reid. They were challenged by Mr. James Bray and Wendy McGlenn, the spokesmen for the Republican Party. Mr. Hewson Michie acted as moderator.

The first part of the program was devoted to bipartisan instruction, with each side presenting party views on various issues. Domestic problems such as the national budget, federal aid to education, federal medical care for the aged, the farm program, and business, and foreign issues such as the basis for the foreign aid program, Latin American affairs, especially in Cuba, and the value of the Peace Corps, were discussed.

The latter part of the program consisted of heated debate between parties on the most controversial issues.

public seldom realizes that an artist has to devote hours to practicing, and that any artist when he decides upon his art as a career, really has to be dedicated and his work must come before anything else.

There is a great difference between the musician in America and in Europe. Although Italy was intellectually and artistically stimulating, musically it was poor. Italians are poor people and the standard of living is lower than in the US. However, although the music was not so good as that in the US, the people did attend. Whether this responsiveness of the audience cuts down on the calibre of music performed, Miss Wurtele questioned. But all the tension on the concert musician in America tends to make him unhealthy as a person, she explained. Julliard, for instance, is full of sick people. If there were some means of state support for the musician in America, and artists in general, the US would be able to produce something more than an efficient musician, she commented. She continued, "I seriously doubt if we can surpass the Russian musician who is state-supported."

Teaching—Miss Wurtele has no "theory of teaching" because, "luckily I teach individuals and not groups of students. And each student is too individual to go by any set theory or rules. In teaching, too, I learn as I teach, and I learn something from each one. I just wish they could discipline themselves to a more dedicated approach to music."

Science Council Grants Fellowships To Citizens

The National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council has been called upon again to advise the National Science Foundation in the selection of candidates for the Foundation's program of regular and postdoctoral fellowships. Committees of outstanding scientists appointed by the Academy-Research Council will evaluate applications of all candidates. Final selection will be made by the Foundation, with awards to be announced on March 15, 1963.

Fellowships will be awarded for study in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, and engineering sciences; also in anthropology, psychology (excluding clinical psychology), geography, economics (excluding business administration), sociology (not including social work); and the history and philosophy of science. They are open to college seniors, graduate and postdoctoral students, and others with equivalent training and experience. All applicants must be citizens of the United States and will be judged solely on the basis of ability.

Applicants for the graduate awards will be required to take the Graduate Record Examination designed to test scientific aptitude and achievement. This examination, administered by the Educational Testing Service, will be given on January 19, 1963, at designated centers throughout the U. S. and certain foreign countries.

The annual stipends for graduate Fellows are as follows: \$1800 for the first level; \$2000 for the intermediate level; and \$2200 for the terminal level. The annual stipend for postdoctoral Fellows is \$5000. Limited allowances will also be provided to apply toward tuition, laboratory fees, and travel.

Further information and application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D. C. The deadline for the receipt of applications for graduate fellowships is January 4, 1963.

Board Names Two

The Board of Trustees held a reorganization meeting Thursday, December 6. The following new trustees were elected: Mr. Albert L. Butler, Jr., president of Arista Mills of Winston-Salem, and Mr. Calder Womble, a member of the Winston-Salem law firm of Womble, Carlyle, Sandridge, and Rice.

A reorganization meeting was required by the Moravian Synod which met earlier on campus.

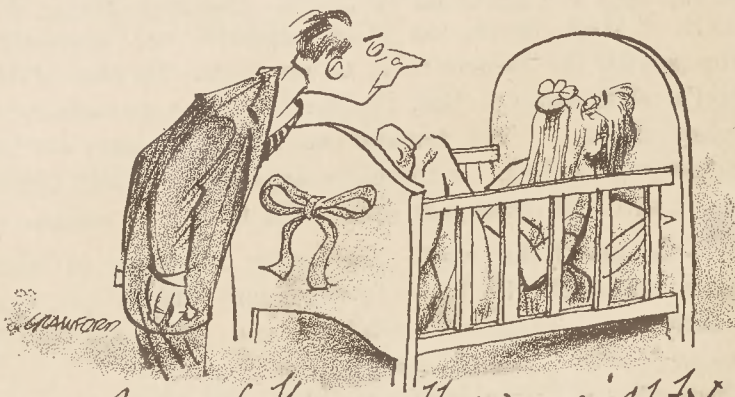


On Campus with Max Shulman

(Author of "I Was a Teen-age Dwarf", "The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis", etc.)

DECK THE HALLS

When you think of Christmas gifts you naturally think of Marlboro cigarettes, leading seller in flip-top box in all fifty states—and if we annex Wales, in all fifty-one—and if we annex Lapland—in all fifty-two. This talk about annexing Wales and Lapland is, incidentally, not just idle speculation. Great Britain wants to trade Wales to the United States for a desert. Great Britain needs a desert desperately on account of the tourist trade. Tourists are always coming up to the Prime Minister or the Lord Privy Seal or like that and saying, "I'm not knocking your country, mind you. It's very quaint and picturesque, etc. what with Buckingham Palace and Bovril and Scotland Yard, etc., but where's your desert?" (Before I forget, let me point out that Scotland Yard, Britain's plainclothes police branch, was named after Wally Scotland and Fred Yard who invented plain clothes. The American plainclothes force is called the FBI after Frank B. Incheliff, who invented fingerprints. Before Mr. Incheliff's invention, everybody's fingers were absolutely glassy smooth. This, as you may imagine, played hob with the identification of newborn babies in hospitals. From 1791 until 1904 no American parent



... Some of them well over eighty

ever brought home the right baby from the hospital. This later became known as the Black Tom Explosion.)

But I digress. England, I was saying, wants to trade Wales for a desert. Sweden wants to trade Lapland for Frank B. Incheliff. The reason is that Swedes to this day still don't have fingerprints. As a result, identification of babies in Swedish hospitals is so haphazard that Swedes flatly refuse to bring their babies home. There are, at present, nearly a half-billion unclaimed babies in Swedish hospitals—some of them well over eighty years old.

But I digress. We were speaking of Christmas gifts which naturally put us in mind of Marlboro cigarettes. What could be more welcome at Christmas time than Marlboro's flavor, Marlboro's soft pack, Marlboro's flip-top box? What indeed would be more welcome at any time of year—winter or summer, rain or shine, night or day? Any time, any season, when you light a Marlboro you can always be certain that you will get the same mild, flavorful, completely comfortable smoke.

There are, of course, other things you can give for Christmas besides Marlboro cigarettes. If, for example, you are looking for something to give a music lover, let me call to your attention a revolutionary new development in phonographs—the Low-fi phonograph. The Low-fi, product of years of patient research, has so little fidelity to the record you put on it that if, for instance, you put "Stardust" on the turntable, "Melancholy Baby" will come out. This is an especially welcome gift for people who have grown tired of "Stardust".

Merry Christmas to all and to all a good night.

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The makers of Marlboro cigarettes, who take pleasure in bringing you this column throughout the school year, wish to join old Max in extending greetings of the Season.

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