

# Classes, cathedrals, culture mark London summer

by Vivan Keasler  
The Meredith in London group for the summer of 1976 was the largest yet to participate in the program. There were 60 girls and four instructors—Dr. and Mrs. Roger Cook, Dr. Leslie Syron, and Dr. Kenneth Calvert.

The course offered during the summer sessions in London were in the areas of sociology, education, and religion.

To complement the education courses, girls visited several schools in the area.

In "The Human Use of Urban Space," one of the sociology courses, the students studied New Towns, a concept in city planning pioneered by the British.

For "Biblical Archaeology," trips were made to the British Museum, while "British Origins of Protestant Denominations" involved visits to such places as John Wesley's home and Smithfield, a tiny park where Mary Tudor had over 300 people burned at the stake for their "heretical" religious beliefs.

To coincide with the course called "Cathedral Art and Architecture," the group made excursions to eight cathedrals.

Classes were held in the mornings from 8-12:30, freeing the afternoons for sight-seeing, shopping, or trips connected with classes. Fridays were usually reserved for excursions outside London to cathedrals and to such places as Stratford, Stonehenge, and Bath.

The group also visited castles such as the ruins of Kenilworth, whose royal feasts lasting up to two weeks at a time during the reign of Elizabeth I made its name almost synonymous with the word "frivolite" until it was destroyed by Cromwell's men.

The group also visited Warwick Castle, home of the Earl of Warwick, known as "The Kingmaker" for his part as one of the most influential men in the Wars of the Roses. The castle still functions as a home, as it has since the 900's.

Cathedrals played a significant part in the summer, each with its own history and meaning. The first cathedral that the girls visited was St. Paul's in London, built by Sir Christopher Wren after the original building was burned in the Great Fire of London in 1666. Designed after St. Peter's in Rome, St. Paul's has the first dome constructed in England.

Another cathedral was St. Alban's, site of the first Christian martyrdom on British soil with bricks taken from the ruins of the Roman city of Verulamium, making the bricks of the central tower twice as old as the tower itself.

At Canterbury Cathedral the steps are worn down by the thousands who, like Chaucer's pilgrims, have walked or crawled up those steps to bring gifts of prayers to the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket.

Beautiful York Cathedral contains the oldest stained glass in England, and on the door of Durham Cathedral is a massive knocker which, as legend has it, assured protection to anyone grasping it.

The mortuary chests at Winchester Cathedral contain the bones of Saxon kings, while Salisbury's immense spire rises four times the height of its 81-foot base.

Perhaps the favorite cathedral for most of the girls is Coventry, the only English cathedral destroyed by bombing during World War II. The new, modern cathedral is connected to the ruins of the old and is a symbol of

forgiveness, reconciliation, and rebirth.

Everything in Coventry Cathedral is a gift from a country or artist. One of its most outstanding features is a

green tapestry the size of a tennis court depicting Christ having overcome death.

The summer program included two long weekends. The first was open for the girls

to choose how it should be spent. Girls returned with many stories of sight-seeing in Paris or Amsterdam, being entertained in Germany, or climbing mountains in Wales.

On the second long weekend, the entire group went to Scotland. Two nights were spent in Edinburgh, and the girls were turned loose on the city to buy everything, from sweaters and scarves to shortbread.

The trip to Scotland also included visits to the cities of York and Durham, a quick stop at Lindisfarne, a day in the Lake District, and a visit to Honerth, home of the Bronte sisters.

The last three weeks of the summer were filled with plays, concerts, museums, houses of famous people, and, of course, lots of shopping.

On Thursday evening after the last exam, the group had a sundae party with all kinds of ice cream and fruit.

Some of the halls presented skits in costume, after which Dr. Crook received the "Corn of the Year" Award for his jokes.



Dr. and Mrs. Roger Cook, group advisors, pose in front of Tintern Abbey.



The group pauses for a brief photography session. The travellers are from left to right: Front row: Susan Falk, Pat Graham, Mrs. Crook. Back row: Mary Don Tallmen, Meg Hess, Carol Cates, Beth Byrd, Saribeth Anderson, Dr. Crook, Vivian Keasler, and Alice Simmons.

## Huber delivers paper in Munich

by Nancy Clendenin

Dr. R. John Huber, chairman of the Department of Psychology, presented a research paper entitled "Selective Attention Behavior: an Empirical Approach Toward Adler" to a group of fellow Adlerians at an international congress held in Munich, Germany, from July 29-August 2. The paper was a product of some ten years of experimentation.

Adler, a contemporary of Sigmund Freud, felt that good adjustment and social growth in humans is related to one's ability to cooperate and empathize, or see things from another person's viewpoint. For Adler, the essence of mental health was self-transcendence.

During his research, Dr. Huber, showed several different groups of individuals vague visual stimuli to determine if they saw human or non-human objects.

Persons participating in Dr. Huber's experiments included businessmen, alcoholics, psychotics, neurotics, and children. Dr. Huber said his research showed that older or more mature persons were more human-oriented in their

perception, while those with adjustment difficulties were less human-oriented.

Huber, who views himself as a teacher first, said that most of his research had been conducted in collaboration with his undergraduate students. The most recent of his studies, investigating perceptual differences in empathic and non-empathic subjects, was conducted with Susan Tew Wilkins, a 1976 graduate of Meredith.

At the present time Dr. Huber is working with Gail Ledbetter, a senior, on an Adlerian interpretation of *Catcher in the Rye*, a novel by J.D. Salinger. Ledbetter's critique, subject to editorial changes, has been accepted by *The Journal of Individual Psychology*, the Adlerian journal of the United States.

Huber pointed out that a concern for experimental findings has not been a hallmark of those interested in the great theories of personality. Thus, the symposium concerning research methodology and Adlerian psychology was major breakthrough representing an attempt to blend the best from "armchair" and experimental psychology.

Dr. Huber joined the Meredith staff in 1974 as

chairman and associate professor of psychology. He previously taught at the University of Vermont, State University of New York, the University of New Hampshire, and Skidmore College.

A graduate of Charles F. Bruch High School in South Euclid-Lyndhurst, Ohio, Huber received his B. A. degree from Kent State University, M. A. degree from the University of Vermont, and Ph.D. degree from the University of New Hampshire. An experimental psychologist, his specializations are in personality theory, and the history of psychology.

His research of Adlerian psychology is directly related to interest stimulated by Dr. H. L. Ansbacher, professor of psychology at the University of Vermont. Dr. Ansbacher attended the conference in Munich where he met Dr. Huber on of his past students. Huber also met Adler's son at the conference.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph J. Huber of Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Huber is married to the former Pauline Poirier of Ipswich, Massachusetts. They live in Raleigh with their two daughters, Jennifer and Beth.



Girls help themselves to fruit at their big "cominghome" party. Foreground is Elizabeth Graves as Vivian Keasler surveys the goodies in the background. (Photos by Annette Michelli)

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