

HERE COMES EASTER

Arthur Lingousky

Easter, that joyous holiday, is just around the corner. We hope our well-deserved vacation is not terminated sooner than it was finally scheduled a few weeks ago because of the day missed last week on account of the inclement weather. Easter usually comes in the early spring, with the birds singing, trees budding, etc. This year, the only green seen so far was that sickly color that covers the faces of men stuck in six-foot snow banks. Well, depress not the spirit of thy fellow man, perhaps by July 4 we will be able to perceive the buds blossoming and grass shooting up. But will we be satisfied when the lawn mower must be hauled out, oiled, sharpened, and used. Well, are we ever?

Easter takes its name in English from that of an Anglo-Saxon goddess Eastre, who represented light, or spring. Easter is the springtime Christian festival which honors the resurrection, or rising from the dead, of Jesus. It is the culmination of the forty-day observance of Lent. Easter, too, is a time of rejoicing. It is celebrated with feasts, stories, folksongs, and games. Just as the earth is dressed in a new cloak of greenery, people often wear new clothes for Easter. The idea of Easter eggs came to us from ancient Egypt and Persia. The eggs are a sign of new life. Churches are often decorated with white lilies, a symbol of purity and light. The cross reminds worshipers of the religious meaning of Easter.

POLITICAL SCIENCE CLASS ON FIELD TRIP

by

T John Zisek

The Political Science class of the Hazleton Center of The Pennsylvania State University on March 20, 1958 journeyed to State College to view The Experimental Theatre's drama of "The Trial of Socrates" as adopted from Maxwell Anderson's stage play Barefoot In Athens. The group was under the supervision of Professors Peightal and Herschfeld. Professor

Brewster, head of the Political Science Department at the main campus, greeted the group when they arrived at State College. They were the guests of honor at the presentation.

Socrates was an Athenian philosopher and teacher who lived during the period 469-399 B.C. The doctrines of Socrates were preserved for posterity by Plato and Xenophon, two of his pupils. Because of his commanding influence over the young citizens, a group of Athenian elders sought to have Socrates sentenced to death. Socrates was charged with (1) teaching a new religion, (2) corrupting young men by questioning their patterns of conduct, and (3) being a friend of the enemies of Athens.

Socrates walked in search of the truth. He sought to examine the conditions of life and question their status. When asked which he would give preference to, the search for truth or the glory of Athens, Socrates replied that if Athens was untrue, he would give preference to the search for truth. Socrates and "A despotism dies by the truth; a democracy lives by it." A jury of five hundred voted 279 for conviction against 221 for acquittal.

Socrates professed no great intelligence. He presented himself as being unlettered and one who was only seeking answers to his questions. By asking several simple questions, Socrates led his prosecutors into contradictions and thereby confronted them with their own ignorance.

AT YOUR SERVICE

by Gene Tihansky

A new bi-weekly feature of the Collegian will be the publication of themes written by Highacre students. The purpose of the publication of these themes is twofold: to give a well-deserved pat on the back to the author, and to stimulate better theme writing in all Comp. classes. We hope that you will do more than simply read the themes published here; you should observe carefully the