

Pembina Pyjama Party Held



Reg Lister, grand old man of the Alberta campus, served again as Santa Claus for Pem's annual pyjama party.

The annual Pembina pyjama party was held December 6, in the rotunda of Pembina hall. A choir of "angels" sang Christmas carols as a background for the reading of the Christmas story by Miss R. Kelly, assistant warden of Pembina hall.

Winnie Swainson, former Pembina hall house committee president; Joan Shreeve, physio 2 and Joan Freypons, house ec. 3; and Pembina house provided entertainment.

Miss Maimie S. Simpson, warden of Pembina, then read her Christmas story, "Le Petit Jangleur". After the reading, Ann Gaszler, House Committee president, announced the resignation of Miss Simpson as dean of women and warden of Pembina hall, and presented her with a bouquet of flowers.

Reg Lister, superintendent of residences, played Santa Claus and distributed Christmas gifts to each girl.

Following this, the girls opened their gifts and were served refreshments.

Six Day Mission

Christian Speaker Program

The University Christian Mission at the University of Alberta will present a program of speakers on the campus from January 18 - 23. The general theme of the six-day mission will be "If Not God, Then What?"

Directing the program will be Dr. Alvin Rogness, president of the Luther Theological seminary in St. Paul, Minnesota.

He will be assisted by a staff of seven speakers made up of Dr. Keith Yonge, head of the department of psychiatry at U of A, Miss Catherine Nicoll from the University of British Columbia, Mrs. George Edwards of the Strathcona Baptist Church in Edmonton, Dr. L. Toombs, professor of Old Testament Literature at Drew University in New Jersey, Dr. Walter Hearn of Iowa State College, Dr. Homer Wilkins from Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, and the Rever-

end John Grant, editor-in-chief of the Ryerson Press in Toronto.



Dr. L. H. Cragg bringing Christ to campus

The mission has a four-fold purpose: to confront the University with the claim of Jesus Christ, to show the relevance of faith in Jesus Christ, to present

the urgent need of our day for intelligent trained and consecrated Christians in all walks of life, and to help members of the University community better serve Jesus Christ and the church.

The mission starts Monday with a chapel service at 8:10 in St. Stephen's. This chapel service will be repeated each morning with a different person conducting it each day. There is a noon luncheon meeting in the common room of SUB and at 4:30 pm. an address by Dr. Rogness on "God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ" in Convocation hall.

At 12:30 pm. Tuesday there will be a question and answer session in Arts 120 and three talks by assistant missionaries. Dr. Wilkins will talk on "A Scientist Criticizes Religion" in the West lounge of SUB, Dr. Toombs will talk on "The Christian Concept of Liberty and its Bearing on Education" in Education 201, and Dr. Hearn will present "A Biochemist's View of Life" in Med 158. That evening Dr. Rogness will talk on "The Patterns of Life Without God" in Convocation hall.

Wednesday afternoon will again have a question and answer session followed by two talks. Dr. Toombs will discuss "Biblical Faith and Social Action" in the West lounge of SUB and Dr. Cragg will give a talk in Education 201. That evening the talk will be on "The Forgiveness Motif in the Christian Gospel" and will be in Con hall.

Thursday afternoon after the question period Dr. Hearn will talk on "Science, Faith, and Life" in SUB. Rev. Grant will discuss "Should Teachers Teach Religion?" in the Education auditorium at 11:30 am. and Dr. Wilkins will give an address on "What's Left for Religion?" in Med 142.

On Friday afternoon there are three talks. "North America's Other Religion" will be discussed by Dr. Grant in the West lounge of SUB, Miss Nicoll will talk on "Christian Opportunities in Education" in Education 201 and Dr. Yonge will give an address on "Fact, Faith, and Fantasy" in Med 142.

Every afternoon at 4:30 there will be a talk by Dr. Rogness in Con hall. Saturday there will be a morning chapel service and the mission will end.

Waines Leads Israel Tour

World University Service of Canada announces that W. J. Waines, dean of the faculty of arts and science at the University of Manitoba, has been appointed Canadian co-director of the 1960 WUSC summer program in Israel.

In his position as Canadian co-director, Dean Waines will be responsible for much of the planning and implementation

of the seminar in Israel. The program will include a three-week seminar at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, a period of study and work in various collective settlements, and field trips to all parts of Israel.

About 45 Canadian students and professors will be selected to participate, with members of the Israeli academic community, and delegates from several other countries. The appointment of the Israeli co-director will be announced at a later date.

Widely respected as a scholar and an administrator, Dean Waines has done a great deal of work outside the University on the provincial, national and international levels. Over a number of years he has served on several Royal Commissions and labour conciliation boards, and has conducted research on economic questions affecting Western Canada. In 1954, he was one of the Canadian delegates to the IPR conference in Kyoto, Japan.

WUS Offers German Scholarship

Applications are invited for one scholarship tenable at any University within the Federal Republic of Germany in 1960-61.

The field of study is unrestricted, but will depend on the courses offered at the University which the scholar wishes to attend.

The National Scholarship committee of World University Service of Canada will be responsible for selecting the scholar. Applicants may be both men or women undergraduates in their third or final years, or recent graduates, who must return to a Canadian University immediately following their year of study abroad. Maturity, academic standing and leadership qualities will be considered. Preference will be

given to students with a knowledge of the German language.

Applicants must be willing to assist in the task of promoting international understanding while abroad and must be willing to help the WUS committee on their campus on their return to Canada.

The scholarship will provide free tuition, DM 4200 for 12 months (payable in monthly instalments) to cover board and lodging, and DM 200 to cover cost of travel within Germany and other initial costs. Tenure begins October 1, 1960. Cost of travel between Canada and Germany will be borne by the scholar.

Interested students should write to WUS of Canada, 22 Willocks Street, Toronto 5, for application forms which should be completed in duplicate. Completed forms should be forwarded to The Chairman, National Scholarship Committee, World University Service, Toronto.

Hockey

A verbal battle between Clare Drake and Leo LeClerc will culminate Saturday evening when their respective teams, the U of A Golden Bears, and the Edmonton Oil Kings take to the ice of Varsity rink to prove which has the wind and which has the horses. This game will be followed by one in the Gardens on Wednesday, January 13.

LETTERS

Commission Defended

To the Editor:

On my return to Alberta from Eastern Canada I found copies of The Gateway on my desk and I was particularly interested in the special edition you published on the report of the Royal Commission on Education. May I congratulate you on the initiative and trouble you went to get the comments of my colleagues on the faculty with respect to the summary release in the newspapers at that time. I can assure you that it was most interesting and amusing to read the comments of some of my friends in the faculty and to realize the courage they displayed in going on record with opinions, without having read the text. You surely performed a very useful service in ascertaining this preliminary reaction, and I am sure that my colleagues would desire me to express my appreciation to you.

On one point I think I must put you straight and that is in connection with your editorial in the issue of Friday, November 27, entitled "Contented Commission". In the course of this editorial you state that the report is designed to restore the standard of education to a "normal"

level and go on to state:

"but makes no significant attempt to raise the standard of education of Alberta to a height above any now in existence. Its implementation will merely bring Alberta into line with the rest of Canada."

May I suggest that you were completely wrong in this assessment of the report. I am quite sure that if the recommendations of the Commission are implemented they will result in a much higher standard of education in the Province of Alberta and will place it among the highest on this continent. I qualify this by saying "if the recommendations are implemented".

I would suggest that any intelligent person who reads the report must come to this conclusion.

May I in conclusion suggest that while I do not know where you dredged up the photograph which you ran with the story, I would hope that you would now throw it into the waste basket and not use it again. While some of the comments of one or two of my newspaper friends have been sufficiently irresponsible and ill-formed as to warrant a certain grimness of expression, I am really not quite that bad.

Donald Cameron

EDITOR'S NOTE: We can change the picture, but not the assessment.

Attitude Attacked

To the Editor:

After some weeks of bitter and disappointing bickering around the question of the alleged execution of Hungarian students, I feel that I am now forced to say a word. As one of the few faculty members of Hungarian extraction, I have felt that nobody would resent my protesting energetically against the tone and implication of the letter written by Mr. Kurt Rees in this connection. In his letter he used two completely inaccurate and misleading terms which falsify the real situation.

I quote: "These are internal affairs of a sovereign nation and we have no right whatsoever to interfere." Then he continues thus: "These freedom fighters were revolutionaries, they attempted to overthrow the legal government, which was recognized by all the countries of the world, therefore the Hungarian government has every right to deal with these people any way it sees fit."

May I say that these two statements are simply outrageous? First of all, everybody knows that the Hungarian sovereignty ceased on the nineteenth of March, 1944, when German troops had overrun Hungary. Hungarian sovereignty was never after that date re-established: the provisional government of 1945 and its successors up to June, 1947,

were subject to the ruling of the Interallied Control Commission; the subsequent Communist coup d'etat supported by the Russian occupation forces eliminated even that fragmentary sovereignty. At the same time, on June 1, 1947, the last legal Hungarian government constituted on the basis of free elections of 1945 was ousted. Thus everybody, who speaks of a legally constituted Hungarian government after 1947, makes himself ridiculous or suspect.

I cannot take any credit for the glorious Hungarian revolution of 1956, since I lived at that time abroad and owing to reasons outside my control, I was unable to return in time. But, I feel that in 1944-45 during the German Nazi occupation and between 1945-58 I had done enough to say that I fulfilled my duties. Among other, I refused the military service to the Nazi-controlled "Hungarian" government because I regarded it as an illegal body imposed by a hostile and foreign power. They were not more nor less illegal than the Communist government ever since 1947. With this (and similar actions) I took a certain risk, but certainly much less than those who fought for Hungarian sovereignty and freedom in 1956. If I could not do much for them, I am at least obliged to defend them against such unwarranted and unjust attacks as that of Mr. Rees who says: "You might say these students were not

mature enough to realize what they were doing."

I leave it to you to decide whether the Hungarian students were immature or whether those who make such statements are.

Lastly, may I draw your attention to a further grave blunder in Mr. Rees' letter? He asserts that the Hungarian government must be regarded as a legal representative of the country since "it was recognized by all the countries of the world." Did he ever hear of "de facto" and "de jure" governments? The so-called Hungarian governments were never recognized as "de jure" governments; everybody in the West regarded them as "de facto" powers (under Russian supervision). If he refuses to accept this, he should ask my colleagues, Professors McNeal and Bociurkiw, who will be more competent to give comment on this matter.

If Mr. Rees is still dissatisfied, would he, then, ask himself, whether he really believes that the participants of the July 20, 1944 revolution in Germany were "traitors" or whether the Norwegian government headed by Quisling was that of a sovereign nation?

I am tempted to say "Si tacuisses, philosophys manisses." Or not?

Dr. Joseph Szövérfy
Department of
Modern Languages.