



Henry Glyde, arts 4, has been chosen Alberta's Rhodes Scholar for the year. Best known as a track star, he has also compiled an enviable scholastic record. As a result he will be spending his next two years at Oxford University studying physics.

Glyde Wins Rhodes

By Roma Standefer

Henry Glyde, fourth year honors physics student has been chosen Alberta's Rhodes Scholar for 1960. He is the son of Professor H. A. Glyde, head of the department of fine arts.

Glyde, a distinguished track and field star, has won the U of A cross country and intervarsity cross country for the last three years. He is a member of the Block "A" club, president of the Track and Field club and has been active in intramural sports. Last summer he participated in the Pan American games in Chicago. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Scholastically Glyde has distinguished himself. In his first year of engineering, before switching to honors physics, he qualified for a U of A honor prize with an 80 per cent average. He has maintained a 74 per cent average in the last two years.

Born in Calgary 22 years ago, he moved to Edmonton at age 9, where he still makes his home. He attended University and Garneau High schools until grade 11, then transferred to St. George's High school in Vancouver, where he completed senior matriculation.

In regard to the future Glyde hopes to enrol in Wadham College at Oxford next October. He plans to concentrate on an Oxford B.A. in Physics in his first year, and in his second to take several arts courses. Beyond that he hopes eventually to take his doctorate in physics—possibly at Oxford, and then to lecture at the University level.

Sportswise Glyde intends to be active in track and field activities at Oxford and would like to run in the 1964 Olympics. This summer he plans to visit Rome in August to see the 1960 Olympics.

When questioned about his re-

action upon winning the Rhodes, Glyde stated, "I was very excited and very surprised. I didn't think I had the marks—and almost didn't apply!"

Candidates for the Rhodes Scholarship are selected, and final choice made, on a basis of scholastic ability, participation in sports and qualities of manhood and leadership.

The scholarship was founded in 1904 and, after a few years of joint Alberta-Saskatchewan scholarship, each University was given the right in 1910 to nominate its own Rhodes Scholar.

The scholarship entitles the recipient to two years at Oxford University at £750 per year and may be extended to a third year. The Rhodes Scholar must, however, remain unmarried for the duration of his scholarship.

Last year's Rhodes Scholar from Alberta was Morton Brown, an honors graduate in political science. He is now enrolled in Corpus Christi college at Oxford.

For Israel

Applications Now Due

Applications are now being accepted from students who are interested in participating in the WUS summer seminar which will go to Israel in June of this year.

Application forms, which must be submitted to the local WUS committee by January 20, 1960, may be obtained from the registrar's office. Further information is available on WUS posters on campus bulletin boards, or the local WUS executive.

The two students who will be selected from the University of Alberta will spend 46 days at the seminar studying the economic, cultural, sociological, historical, and political aspects of life in

CUP Creates Permanent News Service In Quebec

The Canadian University Press has unanimously agreed to operate as a full-time news service connecting 25 Canadian camps.

Delegates to CUP's annual meeting, held December 28-30 in Quebec City, voted unanimously to create a permanent University news service. For four months, a permanent office has operated out of Ottawa, on a trial basis.

Elected first official president of the new national news service was Douglas Parkinson, former editor of the McMaster Silhouette, and president during the trial period. Parkinson will co-ordinate news reports from all parts of the nation, prepare many feature stories for member papers, and handle the expanded general business of the CUP.

The conference set the president's salary at \$2,500, for ten months. During July and August, there will be no salary paid the CUP president.

Money to maintain the student press organization will come from the Students' Councils of member newspapers. A sliding scale of contributions, based on the number of students enrolled at each University, will see the University of Alberta levied for \$215 per year. This is less than the \$250 which Alberta contributed to finance the four-month trial of CUP.

The three-day conference of student editors also passed a Charter of

the Student Press, outlining rights of college newspapers, and responsibilities which University papers must recognize.

Designed to make the position of the college press more clear to every campus in Canada, the new Charter will have special bearing on Universities in the province of Quebec. The editor of one French-language newspaper described the Charter as "the only way to save" the college press in Quebec.

For several years, some of Quebec's college papers have operated under a restraining administrative hand, which confiscated papers, fired editors, and suspended student columnists. Quebec editors feel their fight for a free press will be aided by the unanimously-approved Charter.

Articles in the Charter say a student paper should be free from pressure from external agencies, should enjoy an autonomy limited only by the laws of libel and recognition of its own responsibilities, and should have a largely unrestricted opportunity to develop and expand.

In other business, Canada's student editors:—

—gave approval in principle to a NF CUS-sponsored national student magazine, which will likely appear quarterly under the editorship of the CUP president.

—authorized western papers to use HAM radio facilities for transmitting all regional stories.

—established an inter-University exchange of pictures, and arranged expedited exchange of major news stories.

—elected Vancouver columnist Jack Scott as honorary president of CUP.

—passed a code of ethics, and removed its teeth by refusing to bind individual papers by a code passed by a national body.

—decided to hold the 1960 CUP conference in London, home of the University of Western Ontario.

At play, the editors:—

—enjoyed student-sponsored banquets which the administration of host Laval University neither attended nor greeted, as a result of a wrangle between CUP and Laval over press freedom.

—saw Western Ontario's Gazette win again the Southam Trophy as the best college paper publishing twice or more weekly, defeating—again—the U of A's Gateway.

—threw parties which called forth the house detectives of the Chateau Frontenac.

—sleighed through Quebec snow with 75 French Canadiennes who were drawn from their hearths by city-wide radio pleas for girls.

Gold Key Busy

"As a service to campus clubs, Gold Key members will act as hosts-of-the-month", announced Don Boyer, president of the Gold Key organization. From January until April, two members will be available each month to assist in welcoming and entertaining visitors to the campus. Clubs desiring such aid during January should give their requests to Ken Glover or P. J. Clooney.

Sit For Three Nights

Six Parties Running

For the first time, Model Parliament of 1960 will sit for three nights. The additional sitting will be to allow time for the presentation of private member's bills.

The House will be in session January 11, 12, and 13. The participating parties will campaign from Monday to Thursday with the polls opening on Friday, January 8.

This year there will be six political parties taking part in Model Parliament. Leaders of the parties are as follows: Jim Coutts, Liberal; Bob Jarvis, PC; Doug Saunders, Social Credit; P. J. Clooney, Nat Feds; Grant Notley, CCF; Alf Steinberg, Communist Party of Canada.

Governor General of the Parliament will be His Worship Mayor Elmer Roper. The speaker of the house will be Bernie Adell.

The Political Science club sponsors Model Parliament and supplies each party with twenty dollars for campaigning purposes. No bands or chorus lines are permitted in the campaign.

A number of open meetings and rallies will be held during campaign week, starting with a rally in the Ed building Tues-

day at 12:30 pm. A public forum on defense and education will be held in the West lounge of SUB Wednesday at 4:30 pm. and a rally in Con hall at 12:30 pm. Thursday. The leaders of the parties will address the students in residence; at Pembina on Tuesday night and at Athabasca on Wednesday night.

The number of seats in the house has been increased to 65 this year as compared to 45 last year.

Go Now, Study Later

Ottawa (CUP)—This fall more University students made use of their own all-student travel service.

Between September 1 and December 1, inquiries to the travel department of the National Federation of Canadian University Students increased 40 per cent over the same period last year.

"So far 118 students have contacted us about travel information or assistance in making plans for European travel," said department head J. P. Jinchereau.

The NFCUS travel department—the only travel bureau operated for University students or recent graduates—is one of the services provided through students' federation headquarters in Ottawa.

The department offers its own conducted tours as well as assistance for individuals and a guidance service.

Out of 118 inquiries, 56 came from Ontario, 26 from Quebec, 25 from the West, and 11 from the Maritimes.

"Last year during the 10-month period from November 1 to August 31, 553 students wrote in asking for assistance," Mr. Jinchereau said.

"Eighty students travelled on our three conducted tours to Western and Central Europe," he said, "and individual travel arrangements were made for 24 students including 10 exchange students who went to Europe under the sponsorship of the Canadian Association for Students of Economics and Commerce (CASEC)."

A National Student Identity

The unanimous decision of the Canadian University Press to establish a full-time office could well be one of the most significant developments in the short, disjointed history of student Canada.

Canadian University Press was established 22 years ago to provide the student paper of any particular campus with news of other Canadian students. Meeting in Quebec this Christmas, college editors from every province agreed that there is enough desire on their campus for information about other Canadian students to warrant a permanent news service.

This indicates that the casket of provincialism in which Canadian Universities have so long lain, is at last opening. If it opens wide we may find, on a student level, a unity which Canadians since Macdonald, and before, have sought.

If there is interest in the affairs of others, there is hope for the development of a national student identity. And from this identity may we, the lauded leaders of tomorrow, grow a Canadianism which transcends religious and ethnic and provincial backgrounds.

Canada is a scattered country joined only

by broad geography and a federal government. Our agricultural west squabbles with our business east, and our maritime provinces are suspicious of both. We are a bilingual nation with speakers of both tongues straining their ignorance to remain mono-lingual. We are a mixing pot of various religions and origins which, on some stubborn point or another, are loath to mix.

Any nation, great or small, is a unity of differences. We in Canada seem persistent, and among large western nations almost unique, in developing the differences and not the unity.

Canadianism will not come from passing a Bill of Rights. A national identity is one of those few changes which an Act of Parliament cannot bring to pass.

But Canadianism can come from an interest in the affairs of fellow Canadians, and from an appreciation—rather than a wariness—of the actions of others. Canadianism can develop from a student at Newfoundland's Memorial University reading about the activities of other students at the University of British Columbia. It can develop from the services of CUP and of any other student organizations which step beyond provincial bounds.

New Decade For Democracy

Any man who reads and counts must now be aware that the world is entering a new decade, and that it is leaving one made tense by technology and propaganda.

During the ten years immediately passed, the world has been changed by Sputniks, and by Salks, and by Nkrumahs and by myriad other actors and actions. However, the most significant of all the changes is not rooted in any single year or any one accomplishment. The most significant feature of the decade passed is that here did the public accept the fact that two ideologies are in conflict.

By our history and by the principles in which we claim to believe, Canada stands with Democracy and against Communism in this conflict. Perhaps, before we enter another ten years, we should take a look at the last decade of Democracy, at the most recent expression of the freedoms and the privileges to which Democrats subscribe.

Democracy has two tongues. If it is to perform ideally, the tongue of responsibility should be as much heeded as is the tongue of rights. The history of our past ten years is remarkable for the emphasis accorded rights,

and the ignorance given responsibility.

In religion, the church is becoming less the house of God than the hall to which decorum calls North Americans each Sunday. Christian charity and the brotherhood of man have been overshadowed by side issues of birth control and "how many converts did you get?" In a nutshell, too many churches show more concern about public acceptance in this world than about their contribution to the next.

In entertainment, the creative of our generation are so addicted to dollars that they produce merely to sell, and not to expand the knowledge of their audience. Few of the pocket-book writers, the "risque" emcees, the starlets in towels are so devoid of talent that they must rely on push-button smut. But it is the easy way they follow.

In commerce, businessmen seek higher profits and their workers strike for higher wages—each with naive disregard for what the nation's economy can bear. In technology, scientists strive for more powerful nuclear concoctions, often not pausing to consider the warning cries of humanitarians, or of their less-devoted colleagues.

And, perhaps most alarming of all, in the arenas of public affairs Democracy is but a flag to be waved. Political office-holders employ horses and accept "gifts" and rig land deals. Political parties ignore issues and fight their campaigns on visions and ephemeral "plans" for peace, or for prosperity. And the men in the street, the little men of, by, and for whom Lincoln would have government, are told by every dodged question and hidden report that government is something beyond their ken.

January 1, 1960 was the first day of a decade in which practical solution of the war of ideologies can be achieved in only one way. With both sides possessing weapons whose unleashing would destroy both sides, physical warfare can gain no positive ends. More than ever before will this battle of ideologies be fought in men's minds.

Perhaps, as a first step in preparing for this philosophical warfare, we who are Democrats should examine Democracy as a practical philosophy. Perhaps, in order to protect our "way of life", we will have to alter the way we live.



NEBBISH KNOWS

News item—A Calgary teacher sent her Grade 3 pupils home for Christmas with the information that Santa Claus doesn't exist, and chided belief in Mr. Claus as being impractical.

We didn't take Grade 3 in Calgary. So all through those young years before becoming 15 and informed, we blinded through life believing in Santa Claus and Jack Frost and Jesus Christ and all those other faithful pipedreams.

Now that we've sipped of the world, of course, we can appreciate the practical absurdity of a Santa Claus who gives presents to little children; or a Jack Frost who skips unacclaimed through the night air making natural things beautiful; or a Jesus Christ who would ask forgiveness of his crucifiers.

Now that we are maturing—and old enough to teach Grade 3—we can realize that these things one can't touch—these things like friendship and national pride and Santa Claus and faith—really don't exist in the adult world. They are part of that better-it-be-forgotten fantasy of childhood.

Standing rather bashfully in the upper corner of this column is another of those symbols in which we "adults" aren't going to believe. His name is Nebbish, and he's there to remind The Gateway of an association which we, in our childish way, considered pleasant. Pleasure, of course, is something else which doesn't exist for adults, because it can't be proven. But, under the spell of Nebbish, we are going to make believe we enjoyed an association with a few others who dare to be children in an adult's hard world.

Nebbish has a peculiar history. He was bought in a Montana trinket shop because his label assured that he was absolutely useless. For three months he shared a place of homage, atop a dust-laden mantlepiece, with beer mugs, snapshots, and other impracticalia which childish students are out to collect. Then, in October, five student

journalists from the University of Manitoba were exposed to Nebbish. Sitting in his room, enjoying cheap and unnutritive spaghetti, they decided they would hijack the useless little rubber man.

From then till New Year's Nebbish has been a Manitoban. Under his picture a newspaper column—as useless as is any student column—chattered about odd events. At the Quebec City conference of the Canadian University Press, while Manitoban and Gateway delegates consoled one another for winning no trophies, Nebbish was returned.

We have a hunch that Nebbish was first taken from us because we were not doing what we should with him. Nebbishes are of little use left on the shelf. So, intermittently from now until the paper quits, Nebbish will say childish things to the Alberta campus.

Sometimes he will be disappointed, because adults sometimes disappoint children. Sometimes he will be happy, because happiness is something in which children haven't yet learned to disbelieve. And sometimes he will be useless—but he hopes only sometimes.

Before pulling the blankets over his first Alberta column, Nebbish wants to express thanks to The Manitoban hi-jackers who caused him to speak through The Gateway.

—to Sheila Reid, girl newspaperman—may she steer clear of public relations.

—to Cecilia Lonergan, bilingualist—to whom a house is not a home.

—to Kip Park, extrovert—erratic as money from father.

—to Pete Herrndorf, Irishman—give him Stephenson and Kennedy and football.

—and to Dave Humphreys, improbable editor—would the Journal print in green?

... gaffers wanted ...

So we aren't the best college paper in Canada. We can still offer instruction and practice in sign-borrowing, cop-baiting and general journalism.

The Gateway is feeling its annual post-Christmas pinch. Positions are begging to be filled in our news, features,

and makeup departments. Any students wanting to write, heckle, or just get in bad with the English department are asked to trundle up to The Gateway office, and sign away part of their free time.

Press nights every Tuesday and Sunday at 7 pm.

THE GATEWAY

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FINAL DEADLINE COPY

- For Friday Edition 8 pm. Tuesday
- For Tuesday Edition 8 pm. Sunday

Opinions expressed by columnists in this paper are not necessarily those of The Gateway or members of its staff. The Editor-in-Chief is responsible for all material published herein.

Office Telephone — GE 3-1155

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."

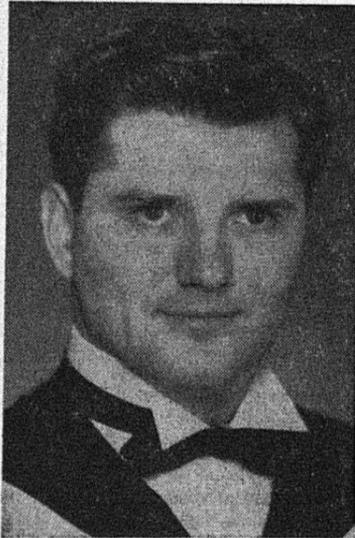
I leave it to you to decide whether the Hungarian students were immature or whether those who make such statements are.

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.



Jarvis—Conservative

Campus Conservative Policy

The Model Parliament program of the Progressive Conservative party focuses on campus, province and nation.

On campus, a Conservative government would establish a commission to investigate student-city relations, and would prepare a definite plan of development for the University. The commission would investigate traffic, admission rates, and regulation of standards governing rooms rented to students. The development plan would change parts of the existing campus, and assure that land remains available for University building.

On a provincial level, a Conservative government would undertake a three-stage improvement of Alberta education. Conservative legislation would improve the standards and status of teachers, strengthen the public school curriculum and develop the special talents of gifted children.

A Conservative government would establish in Alberta a crown body to provide money and information to rural areas seeking industry. We would undertake an immediate program to bring small industry to the towns of rural Alberta, and to develop the tourist potential of this province.

On a national scale, Conservatives in Model Parliament would respect Canada's defence responsibilities as a member of international organizations dedicated to preserving democracy. A Conservative government will keep Canada prepared, and will improve the degree of our co-operation with western allies.

A Conservative government would also investigate the possibilities of

altering certain Canadian trade restrictions, to encourage more trade with nations wanting surplus Canadian agricultural produce.

The campus Conservative party promises action on all of these policies. Past performance in Model Parliament has proven the Conservative's ability to get things done. For results, vote Conservative Friday.

National Federal Party Policy

The following is the platform of positive political action adopted by the national convention of the National Federal party held during the recent Christmas season.

1. We will strive to make Canada more politically independent by having our own distinct flag and our own constitution here in Canada, not in some foreign nation. Both of these before our one-hundredth birthday, 1967.

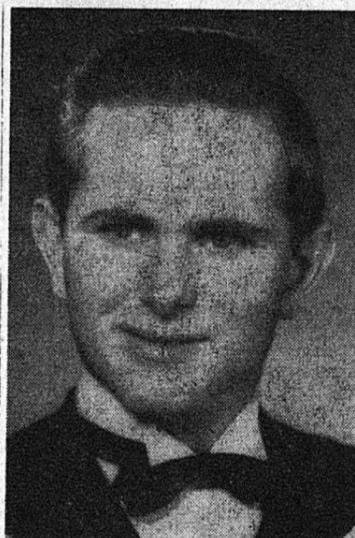
2. Repeal of the Lord's Day Alliance Act which violates the minority protection provisions of our present constitution. This Act discriminates against religious minorities.

3. End the farce of our existing armed forces that are trying to mimic, by foreign coercion, a major power. We must adopt a realistic plan for armament.

4. End the hold that gangsters have by legalizing gambling and financing social security legislation by gambling taxes and a national lottery.

5. On the belief that if young people are old enough to fight and be killed protecting the citizens of our country they should be extended the privileges of that country—the vote, and other privileges that are accorded at the age of 21 years; we will lower the legal age to 18 years.

6. Our convention unanimously endorsed a resolution to end the condition in Canada that parallels the apartheid policy in South Africa. As long as Canada legislates that our Indians are "second-class citizens" we cannot point a accusing finger at any nation charging racial discrimination. We want to correct this de-



Notley—CCF

Campus CCF Party

The CCF is the democratic socialist party of Canada. Our basic aim is to build a society in which the supplying of human needs and the enrichment of human life is the primary purpose of all endeavor.

With this as our basic principle, we contend that the underlying theme guiding our society should be one of co-operation rather than competition. The change in emphasis, however, from one of competition to one of co-operation, does not entirely exclude man's competitive drive. A certain amount of competition is necessary, but it should be a secondary, rather than a primary force in the economy and the nation.

How does the CCF propose to reach its goal of an egalitarian society? First and foremost, any changes that are to be made can only be accomplished after the CCF have been given a mandate by the people. As a political party, we believe in the sovereignty of the people, not control by a small elite. Thus we always have, still do, and always shall continue to support democracy and the British parliamentary tradition.

The CCF contends that there must be a certain amount of social ownership, particularly in the basic industries such as steel. Only through social ownership can the power of the monopolies be broken, and control placed in the hands of the people through their democratically elected representatives.

Under democratic socialism, the role of co-operatives would expand. The CCF has always supported the co-operative movement, and if elected would seek to extend the growth of co-ops particularly in the consumer goods industry and the retail trades.

Socialism would not exclude private ownership. Indeed, by breaking the powers of monopolies democratic socialism would probably make it easier for small businessmen and farmers to survive.

In closing, we leave you the words of the first national leader of the CCF, J. S. Woodsworth, who summed up so well both the basic principles and the primary reason for the CCF when he said: "What we desire for ourselves we wish for all."

Canada would have \$1,700 million a year to finance many long delayed projects. This could mean a final solution to the crisis in education. We could provide adequate teachers' salaries, build schools and Universities, provide a completely free University education for all who are capable of utilizing one.

This is, of course, but the beginning of the program that a Communist government would institute.



Steinberg—Communist



Coutts—Liberal

Campus Liberal Platform

Your Liberal government will take Canada out of the missile race, which we cannot afford, and where we are making no progress. In place of what we now have, a Liberal government would create one military force in Canada, armed with the most up-to-date conventional weapons. This new unit will then be at the disposal of the United Nations to be sent as a police force to put an end to small wars and border clashes before they develop into world conflicts.

Your Liberal government will abolish capital punishment in Canada. It is not an effective deterrent to crime. It is inhuman and has no place in Canada. Liberals will strive to place the accent on rehabilitation.

Your Liberal government will end the situation where those addicted to drugs become potential criminals, in that they are forced to commit crimes to obtain narcotics on the black market. Under your Liberal government, an addict would be made to take a cure and would be supplied by a government agency with those drugs necessary until cured.

Your Liberal government will make it necessary for every teacher in the province to have a degree.

Your Liberal government will provide two study patterns in high school. One pattern will be academic the other of a general nature.

Your Liberal government will abolish University tuition fees for students with a 65 per cent average.

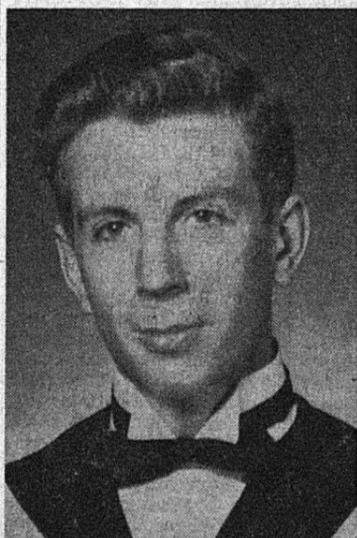
Your Liberal government will extend the hours of study in the Rutherford library to include longer hours in the evening and weekends.

Your Liberal government will enact legislation to increase the monthly allowances of nurses from \$12.50

to \$30 monthly. Return a Liberal government to Model Parliament.

Social Credit Platform

Last year one of Social Credit's platforms advocated that students' fees be tax-deductible. The idea, approved by the Alberta Social Credit convention, is being sent to Ottawa strongly backed by the members of the Alberta Cabinet. This is an example of a well-drawn platform, proposed and acted upon by your campus Social Credit club. Here is



Sanders—Social Credit

what we propose this year:

1. Methods courses for University professors—to make courses more effective and more efficient.

2. A crash plan for Canadian culture—to stimulate the creativity of the Canadian people and give them means of expression.

3. Urge Premier Manning to accept the national leadership of the Social Credit party—and bring efficient management and economic reform to Canada as a whole.

As Social Crediters we always stress the basic principles of our movement:

1. Freedom of the individual.
2. Free enterprise.
3. Economic reform.

In its stress on individual liberties, Social Credit does not present a hollow ideology. It presents the means by which the high hopes of Western civilization can be maintained. The West is being challenged by the efficiency of Communism. Social Credit reforms would make free enterprise the efficient economy it must be to survive in today's world. Only by maintaining free enterprise can individual liberties be fully protected.

We live in times of political unrest and economic injustice. Even in Canada the need for a strong reform party is clear. With the paralysis of Liberal power, and the drooping popularity of the Conservatives, Canada is facing a period of political vacuum. Social Credit offers a record of good government, and firm adherence to the principles of economic efficiency and individual liberty.

plorable situation immediately.

7. We plan to declare the Communist party of Canada illegal. The aim of this organization is to overthrow the existing order violently. We can't ignore this threat to our national safety.

This is just a brief glimpse of some of the many positive proposals the National Federal party will bring forth to make Canada the best nation in the world in which to live.

Communist Party Policy

The platform of the Communist party of Canada is based on a realistic assessment of the situation in Canada and throughout the world today and consists of what we think Canada can and should accomplish in the immediate future.

Mankind has come to realize that the question of peace is the main issue facing the world today. The Communist party feels, and more and more people are coming to agree with us, that the one road to a guaranteed permanent peace lies through an agreement on total disarmament with adequate provision for full inspection and control of the steps towards disarmament. There shall always remain the risk of a war which could destroy the world so long as nations have the means of making war on one another.

The arms race has sapped the world of hundreds of billions of dollars of the peoples' wealth. Each month that is continues sees over \$10 billion down the drain. There have been developed weapons for which there is no defence. In the light of this situation, Canada should declare her neutrality in the event of war and begin unilateral disarmament. Disarmament would mean that