

WATERLOO COLLEGE CORD



MARCH 1950

WATERLOO COLLEGE CORD

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EDITORS' NOTES:

Edward Cleghorn, Lecturer in Fine Arts, Director of Visual Education, Bursar and Business Manager at Waterloo College, has been appointed Assistant to the Director of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. "Having been served so faithfully by Mr. Cleghorn, Waterloo College looks upon his departure as a distinct loss which can be mitigated only by the knowledge of the honor his new appointment brings", commented Dean Schaus upon hearing of Mr. Cleghorn's appointment.

* * *

Marion Eckel will visit Great Britain and Europe this summer as a member of the American Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. sponsored "European Seminar". Only 100 students were chosen from Canada and the United States to make the trip which will last three months and include a conducted tour of England, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Denmark.

The students will live at University Residences while in Europe and will attend lectures dealing with the social and economic problems of the various countries.

* * * *

Peggy Nairn has passage booked on the "Empress of Scotland" which will leave New York for Liverpool on September the 20th. Peggy plans to spend one year in England and Scotland.

* * * *

The Preliminaries for the Annual Public Speaking Contest were held February the 27th and five contestants were chosen to enter the Finals which will be held at the weekly Assembly March 13th. Those competing in the Finals will be Ruth Hamm, Ruth Mary Hattin, Paul Bitzer, David Barkman and Eric Weber.

* * * *

Waterloo College observed Education Week March 5th to March 11th. Grade 13 students from the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate attended classes at the College on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Department of English presented a radio drama entitled "The Ghosts of Hamlet" on Friday evening over station CKCR.

* * *

Open House was held Saturday. Parents and friends visited the classrooms and the Boys' Dormitory, and heard selections by the A Cappella Choir under the direction of Dr. Leupold. Films of the January Convocation were shown by Mr. Cleghorn. The Women's Auxiliary of the College served tea.

—The Editors

AUDIENCES ENJOY WATERLOO'S PRESENTATION OF WILDE

On the evenings of February 20th and 21st the twin cities were amused, delighted and pleasantly surprised with something new in local entertainment. The audiences accustomed to conventional settings and familiar faces on the stages of the twin cities, were confronted with original, expressionistic sets and local talent hitherto unnoticed in the field of dramaturgy. The presentation of **THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST**, often considered "the best modern farce in the English language" was also unprecedented in local dramatic productions.

Oscar Wilde's sparkling comedy was written and takes place in the eighteen nineties, the period of decadent literature, when the theory that life and nature imitate art was in vogue. The artificiality which is characteristic of decadence permeates the brilliantly written dialogue of **THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST**. It was once said of Oscar Wilde,

"Where he does excel is in affectation. His mode of life, his manner of speech, his dress, his views, his work are all masses of affectation. Affectation has become a second nature to him and it would probably now be utterly impossible for him to revert to the original Oscar that lies beneath it all."

By means of the epigram and the paradox Mr. Wilde has satirized the manners of the high society of his time and placed Victorian points of view and conventions in a ridiculous light with absolute indifference to the opinion of the public of his time. The play has been called a "steady flow of wit and paradox" and the brilliant conversation is a fine lacquer which colours and makes acceptable the triviality of the plot. As the essence of the play is its witty dialogue, the play must be fast moving in order to maintain the surface brilliance, and was extremely well done with the

minimum of hesitations and practically no uncomfortable moments when the continual flow of wit suddenly ceased. This was partly due to the careful timing of exits and entrances and the particular care to have something interesting happening on the stage at all times.

The settings were carefully designed to suggest the decadence and artificiality of the society of the eighteen nineties and did so by a clever combination of distortion, colour, light and darkness. The colours used in the sets were carefully chosen to be in harmony with the spirit of the play and yet not distract attention from the performers who were costumed in colours which were either in harmony or contrasted well with the settings. The settings for the first and third scenes suggested the luxurious and elaborate decor of the Victorian period, while the yellows and greens of the setting for the scene in the garden gave an excellent impression of brilliant sunshine and the out-of-doors. Lights were cleverly used to emphasize the effect of the settings and draw the attention of the audience to the part of the stage where the action took place. The absence of light on parts of the stage proved an effective contrast and helped to limit the attention of the audience to the part of the stage desired.

The performers were well cast and they succeeded extremely well in portraying the characters they represented, either because of certain similarities between the performer and the character in the play or because of fine interpretation and brilliant acting. The part of Mr. John, or Mr. Ernest Worthing, whose name is "Ernest in town and Jack in the country", a young man whose attempts to lead a double life provide a great deal of humor in the play was taken by Dan Powers and was played with fine understanding and just enough accent to be effective as well as understood. His friend Algernon Moncrieff, the witty,

dandaical young man who "never talks anything but nonsense" was played with perfect assurance by Ron Lowe. The difficult role of Lady Bracknell, a domineering matron whose primary interest was maintaining a position in high society was taken by Joyce Smith who performed with a convincing gusto that added a great deal of humor to the play. Her daughter, Gwendoline, a sophisticated and unemotional young woman was played with magnificent aplomb by Peggy Nairn. The role of Cecily Cardew, the ward of Mr. Jack Worthing, a sheltered young girl who desired excitement was taken by Marcia Schofield, who played the part with a delightful combination of vivacity and demureness. Miss Prism, Cecily's "esteemed governess and valued companion" who "at one time had written a novel of more than the usually revolting sentimentality" was performed with enthusiasm and exactitude by Frances Rothaermel. Dr. Chasuble, the amiable canon who could adopt an attitude and express a sentiment suitable for any occasion was played by Gregory Schultz, whose sanctimonious manner and clerical voice were highly amusing. Abe Thiessen's portrayal of Lane, Algernon's obsequious manservant added humor to the first act, while Godfrey Oelsner adapted himself well to the role of Mr. Worthing's butler, Merriman. Seldom in the twin cities have we seen in one play so many outstanding performers. In spite of the unified artificiality of the dialogue, the contrasts in the characters were effectively brought out in the play by differences of man-

ner, voice and costume.

The play was extremely effective and was very well received by the people of the twin cities. The result of much painstaking attention to the smallest detail, and hard work on the part of many people, the play was thoroughly enjoyed if not entirely understood by all who saw it, and is a splendid example of what can be accomplished by co-operation and enthusiastic interest. The Department of English, the Department of Fine Art, the performers and all who gave their time and support should be congratulated for an outstanding success in 1950 and in the history of Waterloo College.

Barbara Pearce.

Waterloo Debates at MacMaster

Several members of the College Debating Society took part in the Forensic Tournament which was held at MacMaster during the last week of February.

Representing Waterloo were Fran Rothaermel and Doug Scott, on the Affirmative team, who won two debates and then only lost to the Championship team by one point. Marcia Schofield and Bruce Owens, on the Negative side, achieved a draw with the Championship Affirmative team.

A sidelight of the week-end was an impromptu public speaking contest, in which Fran and Doug entered for Waterloo.

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DR. ZINCK GUEST SPEAKER AT CONVOCATION

January 23, 1925, will always be remembered as a day of great significance in the history of Waterloo College. On that day negotiations were completed which resulted in the affiliation of this College with the University of Western Ontario. However, it is the celebration of this event that many now associated with this institution will remember with greater clarity. The 145th convocation of the University of Western Ontario held at the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate auditorium on the night of January 23, 1950, was an impressive ceremony and deserves to be remembered.

Approximately a thousand persons, students, alumni and friends were present in the auditorium as those in the Convocation Procession entered and took their places. The procession was led by the Bedel, Professor Frank Stirling, who bore the mace. He was followed by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, members of the Faculties and Boards of Governors of the University of Western Ontario and Waterloo College, pastors of the Canada Synod and of the Twin Cities, officials of municipal and federal government, and the A Capella Choir.

The Rev. Dr. Schmieder pronounced the invocation after which the Bedel placed the mace before the Chancellor, signifying that Convocation had commenced.

Following a word of welcome by Dr. Lehman, greetings were conveyed from the University by Dr. Edward G. Hall, Vice-Chancellor and President of Western. He stated that "the calibre of the staff, the quality of the students and the support of the public for a job being well done are living tributes to the successful and useful place which this daughter of ours has reached. During the next 25 years," he continued, "Waterloo College must play an even greater role as a centre of higher education, a repository of the culture of its people and as a centre which is becoming intensively concerned

with the activities of the human mind. The University is proud of the record achieved by Waterloo College as it joins the swelling chorus of approval of work it is doing so well and in continuing enthusiasm pledges its maternal support."

Following a selection by the A Capella Choir under the direction of Dr. Leupold, Dr. Lehman and Dean Schaus presented to the Chancellor for the degree of Doctor of Divinity two graduates of the Seminary: the Reverend Charles Hugh Whitiker, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Nova Scotia, and the Reverend Austin Alvin Zinck, Pastor of Redeemer Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a former president of Waterloo College and Seminary.

After the Chancellor had conferred the degrees, he requested the Reverend Dr. Zinck to address Convocation. Dr. Zinck made a plea for a return to the teaching of basic truths in educational institutions, as had been the purpose of the founders of Waterloo College. He pictured education as one of the great processes of life, but a process which should open the paths of loyalty and service and present a challenge.

"Education is power," he said. He pointed out that it was not the uneducated, untrained people who are feared, but the highly scientific, educated and skilled ones. "Education has been used to inflict a host of wars and untold suffering on the world. With the highest level of education in history, we have the most barbaric practices in the world," he declared. "Education has made war worse, more hellish. It has shortened the time between wars."

"Education has not made society more moral," he went on. "There is more crime than ever. It has not made the home life better; the divorce mills are grinding faster in the United States and Canada. Education has not done what it was intended to do," he stated. "There is a pall of fear resting on the world."

"What is wrong with the educational system?" Dr. Zinck answered his question with the statement, "The fault lies in the teaching of the thesis that we can live by bread alone." He said, "The neglect of spiritual values in teaching has made young people grow up with the attitude that spiritual things are unnecessary. Education must be brought back to teaching youth to see beauty and truth . . . a return to the fundamental principles of life."

"I am confident," he continued, "that the purpose of the founders of this college was to bring all human knowledge to the touchstone of the Master of Galilee. If we can continue with this line of thought," he concluded, "the fears will dissolve in the confidences of truth."

Following Dr. Zinck's address the A Capella Choir sang a second selection. The benediction was pronounced by the Reverend Dr. John H. Reble, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada. The Chancellor dismissed the Convocation.

All those who were present must agree that the first University Convocation at Waterloo College was an important event in the progress of our college.

Ruth Hamm

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PAVILS VASARINSCH—A CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE

Half of our school year has now passed and soon our second semester will draw to a close. As we ponder in this light our thoughts may have a tendency to wander to the new friends we have made and also to those students whom we still know as just passing friends and acquaintances. One of these passing acquaintances may be Pavils Vasarinsch, a small, fair-haired Latvian refugee who has had an intriguing life of adventure and sorrow.

Pavils Vasarinsch was born in Riga, Latvia, where he received his first years of high school education. War disrupted his life and studies as it did for so many others, but two years ago he came to Canada and now we find him here at Waterloo College continuing his studies as a pre-medical student.

In January, 1944, in Riga, then the Nazi-occupied capital of Latvia, Pavils was a member of an underground resistance movement. His assignment one night was to tear down posters calling the population to assist the police in their search for a man who had killed a high-ranking officer of the military government. That night he was discovered and caught by the German Military Police. He was taken to the Central Prison where he was questioned without success and then imprisoned. The following day he, along with others, was deported to Germany without a chance of seeing his family again to bid them farewell. In Germany he spent time in a prison camp in Gotenhafen and later, a day in a heavily guarded cattle train going southward and finally he was assigned to a Nazi farm labour camp as an "Osterbeiter," a worker from the East. Here Pavils lived in a starvation state until the day of liberation when the American army spearheaded their attack into southern Germany.

Liberation to Pavils had two alternatives: first, doom under the cruelest of all dictatorships which now occupied his country and second, deportation to the West. Latvia had not been liberated but re-occupied by the Soviet Red Army and to Pavils the Soviet administration is

one of hatefulness, of subjugation and of servitude. In 1940 when the Russian troops first occupied Latvia his father was taken from his bed and deported to Russia, never to be heard from again and for no reason but the decisive order of the N.K.V.D. official.

Thus it was that Pavils chose the second alternative of Western deportation. He was placed under the care of U.N. R.R.A. and the International Refugee Organization who assigned him to camps throughout "Allied Occupied" German territories. It was here that he completed his last three years of high school education in two years. Attempting to enroll in a German University in the Faculty of Medicine he was refused since he was a foreigner, an undesirable alien. With the aid of a few packs of cigarettes he nevertheless obtained admission to Biology and at the same time attended an English Interpreter school. Due to severe conditions throughout Europe he was compelled to quit his studies and obtained a position as a translator and interpreter in a U.N. branch agency.

Pavils' thoughts, like so many others, then turned to the prospect of emigration. After a great deal of difficulty and owing to the fact that he was employed by the U.N. agency, he was subjected to severe tests both physical and mental. After careful scrutiny of his documents he was accepted by the Canadian Consul and given his immigration visa. It was July 8, 1948, when he boarded a ship at the port of Bremerhaven along with hundreds of other D.P.'s who were Canada bound.

After eight days of sliding over the ocean he arrived in Halifax and two years later we now find him here at Waterloo College, a student who is both diligent and intelligent. Pavils is typical of several others in our midst whom we know as just casual acquaintances and who may have had such experiences also. It is to these casual acquaintances that we should provide a niche in our memory just as we do for our most intimate friends.

By Donald Youngblut.

MR. CLEGHORN RECEIVES MONTREAL APPOINTMENT

—THE CORD CONGRATULATES

Mr. Cleghorn has been appointed assistant to the Director of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. All Waterloo College joins in wishing him the best of luck in his new position.

Mr. Cleghorn came to Waterloo county from Montreal in 1943. He was attracted by the beauty of the district, and by the fact that the still growing communities of Kitchener and Waterloo offered greater opportunities than many of the larger centres in Canada at that time. The following year, in 1944 Dr. Lehmann first introduced a fine arts course in Waterloo College, and Mr. Cleghorn was appointed as lecturer. In the summer of 1945, he lectured at the University of Western Ontario's summer school, and that fall, was appointed bursar and director of visual education here at Waterloo. In 1946 he became business manager and assistant to the treasurer, positions which he has held since that time. During his short stay here at the college, he has been of invaluable service in these varied capacities.

Such a combination of talents in one person is not usual, but neither is it accidental. Realizing early the difficulty of reconciling a life devoted to art as an ideal, and the less idealistic need for

bread and butter, Mr. Cleghorn after graduating from art schools, took an apprenticeship in a chartered accountant's office. With this background of training in business, he was able to enter many fields of activity as a means to enable him to have time to paint and to travel to see the great masterpieces of the world.

After his apprenticeship, he entered a stock broker's office where he stayed for two years. At the end of that time he had saved enough money to finance a trip through Europe. Studying on his own, he went to England, Holland, France, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. Since then he has been in the newspaper and hotel businesses, not to mention his variety of tasks at this school.

George Bernard Shaw once said that a man with a high purpose in life has the whole universe behind him. You could not find better proof of that gentleman's wisdom than the life of Mr. Cleghorn. With a singleness of purpose—a genuine love of art—he has obtained what all of us hope for, success in his chosen work. Waterloo College congratulates you Mr. Cleghorn.

Neil Carson.

AT GRADUATION TIME



An exchange of photographs with classmates creates bonds of friendship you will treasure through the years.



Charles Belair

PHOTOGRAPHER

Dunker Building

Kitchener Ont.

STATIC



Bob Langan shows a masked admirer how to paint in the French manner at the Beaux Arts Ball. Bob won first prize for the costume he is wearing, which he modestly admitted he had "run up" himself.

A lot of activities have been written off the books. We've counted up our Valentines, put away our Beaux Arts Ball costumes, and many of us have signed our release papers. The calm before the storm pervades the Waterloo atmosphere. Only a few loose ends remain to be tied and a few unheard stories remain to be told. Janette Mahaffey and Cel Weiler, Waterloo's representatives to O.A.C.'s dance, returned from the "Conversat" with some entertaining common room conversation. The story begins on the way to Guelph when Janette remembered that their tickets were locked in her college locker, and Cel discovered that the corsage was

locked up at the office of the Record. After one dance at the Beaux Arts Ball and several trips around town, they were once more on their way . . . the wrong way. O.A.C. didn't turn up until many roads later. The head of the reception line greeted Miss Happy and Mr. Weils with pleasure, and introduced Mr. Miles to the next in line. Then Miss Miles was received by a very sweet woman who ended the name guessing contest as she welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Miles from Waterloo. But Miss Hathy and Mr. Meiler said they had a wonderful time.

Dorm students amused themselves with iron particles on a paper tape until the experimental pastime proved embarrass-

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This statement was expressed by Thomas Jefferson in the year 1786 at the time when modern journalism was still in its infant stage, and yet the profound truth of his words have even more force today than in his time. Today we realize, after two centuries of nurturing journalism, that the freedom of the press has become limited and we are in danger of losing our liberty.

In part the explanation is paradoxical. We have limited the freedom of the press by permitting it to advance too far—the advance being one of commercialism and its accompanying controls. Yet we have lagged behind in progressive journalism—the lag being one of reporting too extensively the surface stream of life in a newly evolved world of national and international environment.

The problem of commercialism and business controls in our newspapers, gives rise to the question—“Do our newspapers have freedom of the press?”

No one would seriously suggest that they are not, however, absolutely free of governmental regulation or control. It is questionable whether the press of America, particularly the metropolitan press, is free from non-political controls.

It is clearly apparent that the press is careless in the performance of its obligation to the people. It is deficient in its democratic functions. A special responsibility lies upon it to throw off whatever self-imposed shackles restrict its freedom, a freedom that has never been threatened by the government.

Too often the press has demonstrated that the newspaper business is a business and nothing more. If this course is not altered, the people will demand changes. And changes, if they should lead to an abridgement of the freedom

of the press, would be disastrous for democracy. For a free progress is the keystone of our liberties.

A press, however free from governmental direction or control, is not really free if it submits to other controls. The people have the right to insist that freedom of the press should mean freedom from any harmful influence, whether imposed by interests too strong for the publisher to resist, or self-imposed for benefits received or hoped for. When a newspaper rallies only to the profit motive, when its guiding ideas begin and end in the counting room, it cannot be regarded as really free.

Newspapers live off the returns from advertising. This has been carried to such a vast proportion that in most papers the columns of “reading matter” are little more than bait to attract enough readers to make the paper worthwhile as a vehicle for advertisements. This is the extent of degeneracy to which our newspapers have sunk; columns filled with the sensationalism of the surface stream of life, always shallow and often corrupt, for the sole purpose of baiting business. It is a profitable, fabulous business but our press is a slave to it and accordingly **no longer free.**

The Chicago Tribune made this statement:

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This bold statement by The Chicago Tribune serves to illustrate the fact that newspapers cannot survive without advertising profits. The 3c or 5c price of the paper is hardly enough to keep a large newspaper supplied with lead pencils, and accordingly advertising profits are vitally necessary. The appalling fact

(Continued on page 20)

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THE ART OF LEAVING

I can never leave. I hate the thought of leaving. Worst of all I hate the act of leaving. Bidding farewell is one of the greatest social problems of our day.

Yesterday I had to leave Doddy Taut's. I pulled myself to an upright position, adjusted the paraphernalia which decency requires one to wear, stood firmly by a supporting armchair (a new approach, I might add, since on these occasions I have noticed that most people flounder helplessly in the middle of the room, attempting to retreat to a door which is not there, or at least, which is not directly in line with their rear view mirror which they ought to carry if they expect to depart in this manner), and with all my courage uttered the only word good breeding and polite society would allow me to say—"Goodbye." (There was nothing good about it for I was leaving excellent company and Doddy's excellent wine.) The reaction was immediate. The seated group answered my brave announcement with a unified stare that made me conscious of a lack of stage make-up under such a glare. Their eyes squeezed the blemishes on my face, pulled my handsome nose to distortion, poked the cavities in my teeth, twisted my tie, attached a price tag to my suit, bagged my trousers, and scuffed my shoe. I fled before they disrobed me to nakedness.

On the other hand, the company could hardly have done anything else. My curt, senseless, unimaginative farewell (the accepted custom I believe) had shocked, embarrassed and frustrated them as partings always do. They were forced to my attention until, upon recovery, they could only retaliate with the same awkward "Goodbye."

This incident exemplifies a pressing

problem—the need for a comfortable procedure of exit. Small wonder that we are a race of neurotics pleading for narcotics; little wonder that inferiority complexes have hit a high low; no wonder that more holes are being created to crawl into, that Drug Stores do a whopping business, that the price of coffee has increased!—and all due to the inadequacy of our social form of departure. When our visiting hours are over, we lie like caged animals waiting to spring through a hole in the conversation. Unfortunately society doesn't allow us to spring. We are inhibited to clumsiness.

The only solution possible to these ghastly goodbyes is an adaptation of the Irish Washerwoman. This dance includes a very simple footwork routine which would please the remaining audience, show off the figure to advantage without displaying any defects in appearance (for the dance is fast moving), hide creased trousers or soiled shirts, and would carry the emigrant gracefully and casually out the door. The Irish Washerwoman would give full vent to emotions. If one has enjoyed the company, he may dance away with enthusiasm and thus prove his appreciation. If the party has been dull, one can always hop joyfully from the room and thank society for such rapid escape. Cripples, obsolescents, bunion bearers and corn carriers, may now welcome with rejuvenated spirits the painless parting procedure. For what could be more healthful for degenerate bodies and souls as the exhilarating exercise of the Irish Washerwoman and the unembarrassed composure of its step? Therefore, my friends, I say, let us hobble with unconscious ease at every social departure and make life worth leaving!

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SPORTS



The empty bleachers in this hockey shot of the game between Waterloo and Toronto indicates the support the team is receiving from the students this year. Were you one who was not there?

—PATMOS PREDICTIONS

Have you ever heard old timers mourn for the day when men were men, sports were amateur, and everyone participated for the benefit and enjoyment which they received? Could it be that the reminiscences of these senile sportsmen contained a degree of validity? It is our contention that they do, and that sports today are in the decadent swing of the cycle. The good old days were good—modern sports are bad—but improvement will come in the next few decades.

In the time of our ancestors people had but little time for enjoyment and thus treasured it and knew how to use it. . . . Quilting bees, wagon races, corn husking contests and beef butchering blowoffs were the sports in which everyone participated. These hardy people also knew how to use their imaginations. For example, in southern climates where temperature is hot and tempers hotter, a farmers' prize herd sire got tired of his profession and rebelled violently

against his slave driving master. This outcropping was witnessed by various hired hands, milk maids, and the like who exercised imagination, popularized the idea, and began bull-baiting. Popular entertainment it was when tired farmers at the end of the day armed with pitchforks busied themselves in pulling bulls' tails and then ducking behind a protective haystack and mopping their brows with their red cotton handkerchiefs. However times changed, the hanky turned silk, the pitchfork turned sword, and the farmer turned matador. Yet somehow people still had the aggravating habit of requiring food at certain intervals, and it was therefore impossible to develop a whole race of matadors. Thus the fleet-footed farmers turned to bullfighting and the residue were required to settle down and produce this food. Still requiring a means of enjoyment, this large majority took to watching their more skillful brothers, who in turn took advantage of them, charged admission,

and initiated the professionalism which marked the change from ancient to modern sport.

Baseball, football, hockey, basketball, etc., all have stories similar to the aforementioned, and soon in all forms of athletic activity professionalism became the dominant characteristic. Minority experts now perform while the large majority sit and watch. People as a group are essentially slow moving and lack perception, but like the turtle they are persistent. It is upon this quality that we base our predictions regarding the future of sporting activities. People will sooner or later realize that just sitting and watching is not as enjoyable a pastime as personal performance, and this realization will mark the end of our decadence and the beginning of a new athletic age.

What forms will these revitalized methods of relaxation take? We believe that since John Q. Average has unfortunately forgotten how to intricately pirouette around a charging bull, dive for a hot grounder, or sidestep a large defenseman, he also will not be brilliant enough to originate an entirely new type of activity, and will only revise our conventional ones. Thus our visions of future athletics contain some traces of the modern forms. Crowds will still be required, not for the purpose of watching an activity, but in order to entertain each other which will be the key words of this higher sporting society. Our new athletic heroes will be those who are able to throw carefully folded programs and heavy pop bottles at a figure dressed in referee's clothing and hit it regularly at a distance of 200 feet. From modern hockey will evolve a contest concerning

one's ability to down a certain fixed amount of spirits in the time previously taken between periods. We will admire swivel necked people who can twist themselves into ingenious shapes as they used to do when watching badminton tournaments from a crowded lounge; we will publish in our newspaper sporting sections the pictures of strongmen who can tear a small paper program into record 3,251,423 pieces; we will respect and revere the one who can expertly flick his cigarette ashes onto the shoulders of one who is sitting down three rows and over four seats. Athletics will once again be personalized, people will once again use their imaginations, and it is with little difficulty that we see a contest fifty years from now where the family group is seated around the kitchen table completely happy in their sporting attempt to drown the noise of the refrigerator with surprisingly adept and well controlled coffee slurping.

But for one reason, we would go on with the revelation of future events. Since we are truly a Waterloo College fan however, and it is our desire that the Alma Mater be the first to receive benefit from our invaluable visions, we must necessarily curtail our descriptions so that the outside world will not know the future of athletics just yet. Thus we will get a head start. It is our belief that if we begin to nurture and train a youngster right now, by the time he enters Waterloo College, and with the aid of an early start and extra specialized training, he will easily be able to win the World's Professional Peanut-Shell Throwing Championship, and thus bring needed sporting honour to our school.

Clayton Derstine.

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ALUMNI

STATISTICS

In recent issues of *The Cord* the whereabouts and activities of individual Alumni have appeared. In this issue we will take a look at the total picture of our Alumni. The 312 graduates of Waterloo College divide themselves statistically as follows:

Teaching.

Elementary and Secondary Schools	68
Principals	5
Public School Inspectors	2
In Training	4
College and Seminary	9
	88

Ministry.

Lutheran	40
Other Denominations	8
Missionaries	2
Religious Workers	3
In Training	14
	67

Business and Industry.

Insurance, Retail, Civil Service, Manufacturing, Secretarial	75
---	----

Other Professions.

Library Work	8
Law	10
Social Work	3
	21

Graduate Studies	13
Homemakers	24
Miscellaneous	18
Deceased	6
	61

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

The Alumni Association was well represented at the Special Convocation of the University of Western Ontario held

in Kitchener on January 23rd to commemorate the 25th anniversary of affiliation. On this occasion Dr. A. A. Zinck of Milwaukee, Wis., and Dr. C. H. Whitteker of Bridgewater, N.S., received honorary degrees. Both are graduates of Waterloo Seminary.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association on May 20th will be the occasion for the graduates to observe the Silver Anniversary in a special manner. The way is being cleared to make this the greatest Alumni gathering in the history of the Association. The Graduation Program, which usually followed the Alumni meeting and cramped it for time, has been moved to the evening preceding, Friday, May 19th; the Baccalaureate Service will take place on Sunday, May 21st. Thus all day Saturday, May 20th, will be at the disposal of the Alumni. Plan now to spend the week-end of May 19 - 21 in Kitchener-Waterloo. Urge your class-mates to be on hand for the reunion. For the Class of '30 it will be the 20th anniversary of their graduation; for the Class of '35, the 15th anniversary; and for the Class of '40, the 10th anniversary. How about observing these anniversaries in a special way?

Spreading the Good News.

Recently a letter reached the Registrar's Office from a high school student in the Port Elgin district stating that he is planning to come to Waterloo College in September. We have never had a student from that district before, but we have several Alumni teaching up there. Someone has been spreading the good news about Waterloo College. Enlisting new students for the Alma Mater is a project in which all Alumni can participate.

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F U R N I T U R E S

The Betrayal of a Trust

(Continued from page 13)

is that in becoming a big business concern the newspapers are neglecting the work of true and honest journalism to a great extent. Proof of the disapproval of the people to this situation is evidenced by the fact that people do not read their newspapers. The press of today is betraying its public trust—until they begin again to abide by it—our democratic liberty is endangered!

This brings us to our second question—"Are our newspapers competent?"

Pick up the average newspaper and what do we read? We find, in great abundance, items dealing with petty police court gossip, crimes of little or no moment, divorce cases, the doings of celebrities, a Y.M.C.A. membership drive and a thousand and one items no different from those of one hundred years ago. Some say that the press molds and leads public opinion, others that it but mirrors the life of its time. I fear that in our news columns neither is done. We lag behind in supplying that which the public is capable of understanding and sincerely wants to get. Our news is superficial!

The demand today is for interpretation, getting below the mere surface to understand causes as well as effects. Until our newspapers realize this and incorporate it into their own reporting systems they are again betraying the public trust. The reader today is asking: "What does it mean?"—and the newspapers fail to tell him. Our sources of news today are complex fields—politics, economics, business, sociology, science and they require interpretive reporting to the reader. Some few progressive newspapers are employing this system—the vast majority are not.

What then is the solution to this dilemma of our press? Many suggestions can be offered, but essentially they all emanate from one principle; a principle many editors and publishers in the newspaper business have apparently over-

looked. It is expressed in The Journalist's Creed—in part—

"I believe that the public journal is a public trust; that all connected with it are, to the full measure of their responsibility, trustees for the public; that acceptance of lesser service than the public service is betrayal of this trust . . . and that advertising, news and editorial columns should alike serve the best interests of the readers."

William L. Campbell.

Static

(Continued from page 11)

ing. It all began with a tape recorder and a half hour eraser reel, rented by Bill Chase. Nigger's Haven organized a Stage 50 and recorded melodramas, soap operas and English 36 plays. Public Speaking and voice inflections were practised faithfully as the recording machine made audible note of every word spoken by the boarders. The dramatization of the Hairy Ape was one of the highlights of the Dorm's recording era. Before exams, the lesson was read aloud and then played back on the tape in order to impress the material on their minds. The set-up was thought to be perfect until the little eavesdropper machine was planted in the dining-hall. Then came the blow! After picking up mealtime comments, the recorder talked back. It said too much. Now that the machine has gone, Boarders can heave a sigh of relief, confident that they may speak up without later hearing an echo.

Forrest Mosher is a provider. For the past 3 years the Boarding Club has elected him to this position. Now he is responsible for the meals of 66 persons in the College dining-room which was originally made to seat 40 people. Through his experience gained in the Naval Service as Cook P.O. he is able to purchase

all the foods for the Club and negotiate with wholesalers for better bargains. Every morning he and the cooks have an early breakfast and plan the day's menu. Fish is served twice a week and vegetables in season are usually chosen. Meat must be ordered daily and other supplies are replenished once a week. The expenditure amounts to \$1,860.00 per month. Along with other members of the executive, Forrest arrives in the dining-room early enough to set the food on the table for the hungry boarders. This hobby, as he calls his providing, also includes replacing cutlery and crockery, and mending linen. Every Fall he

orders a new supply of bed linen and stows away for a few days to sew the linen into bed sheets. During the year he keeps the pillowcases and linen in good threaded condition for each Dorm student. Forrest is also the complaint department for any dissatisfied reports but up-to-date has had no customers.

Gloria Rivers has a full-time job for dead week. She is secretary of the Waterloo-Wellington County Music Festival for the second year. During that week she will attend the festival and record the results of each class. Her work has begun already as she must handle all entries and entry fees.

Joyce Smith

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Editorial Page

MERCY OR MURDER?

Last month a twenty-year-old American College student was acquitted of the "mercy killing" of her father. A fortnight after her acquittal Dr. Hermann N. Sander of New Hampshire stood trial for first degree murder, accused of injecting air into the veins of a patient slowly dying from cancer.

The attention that these two cases received from the press has once more brought the argument for legalizing euthanasia before the public. The students at Waterloo are aware of the importance of the issue and many common-room sessions have been spent in an attempt to decide whether euthanasia is an act of mercy or of murder.

The Roman Catholic church, and many Protestant clergymen condemn euthanasia as elevating the violation of the fifth commandment "Thou shalt not kill" to a beneficial act. A statement from the Vatican against mercy killings claims it "injects the poisons of atheism into the veins of society to free it from chronic pain". Whether the act is morally right or wrong is for the individual to decide, but there are arguments against legalizing the practice other than those based on religious convictions.

Euthanasia might well be legalized as a humanitarian act to relieve undue suffering if all doctors were scrupulous in their practices, and infallible in their judgment. However, the amount of unlawful drugs sold, and the number of illegal abortions performed by doctors each year in Canada and the U.S. testify that the medical profession is not without its unprincipled members. To permit an individual of this moral calibre the right to flout the laws of nature by interposing his judgment as to whether and how long a person shall live is unthinkable. Relatives impatient for an inheritance, or tired of caring for a chronic

invalid would be tempted to induce a corrupt physician to perform a "legal murder" for a specified sum.

Even the well-intentioned doctor may make a mistake in applying euthanasia. He might err in judging the illness to be incurable—the history of medical error is astonishing—or he might perform a mercy killing for a patient temporarily racked by pain who had made an impulsive, ill-considered request.

Members of the medical profession who oppose euthanasia believe that if it were legalized, it would shatter public confidence in the profession and stigmatize every doctor who practiced it. Legalizing euthanasia would tend to weaken the resolve of medical scientists to seek cures. Determination to prevent suffering loses much of its challenge and becomes less vital to the scientist who realizes that racking pain can be terminated by a painless happy death.

To legalize euthanasia is to change a doctor's mission of saving life, to an inhuman act of giving death.

H.A.T.

When a person has a disease that cannot be cured do you think that doctors should be allowed by law to end the patient's life by some painless means if the patient and his family request it? According to the Gallup Poll 37% of the population say "yes" and 54% say "no".

However, the same poll of 4,000 doctors in the U.S.A. revealed that 80% agreed that the law should be amended to permit the administration of euthanasia by medical men under the jurisdiction of the courts. Dr. George B. Lake, prominent Chicago psychiatrist says:

"Most physicians of wide experience, have at one time or another, conferred the bliss of death upon a hopeless sufferer. For this reason the Euthanasia Society of America maintains that mercy deaths should be brought out into the open and safeguarded against abuse rather than, as at present, practiced illegally, without supervision or regulation."

In 1946 two thousand New York doctors drafted a bill which would legalize euthanasia. This bill was not passed for obvious reasons. The people would object on moral or religious grounds. Some say such a bill would shatter public faith in the medical profession, others say that it would retard attempts to find a cure for disease.

On the other hand, many doctors agree that to withhold euthanasia against the expressed wish of the sufferer is nothing but a gross disservice and a denial of the physicians solemn obligation to relieve pain and suffering. In many cases "mercy killing" might better be called "assisted suicide" for suffering patients often attempt to take their own life and, as the records reveal, sometimes are only partially successful.

No doctor worthy of his degree will deny that illegal euthanasia is socially undesirable but most will agree that it is inevitable as long as medical science fails to find a cure for inoperable cancer, painful forms of heart disease, and other degenerative maladies.

Other medical men say that some day there will be no more criticism attached to the administration of lawful euthanasia than there is now to a doctor who performs a legal abortion to save a woman's life or sanity. Like birth control, and artificial insemination, euthanasia is a highly controversial issue.

In principle it is generally regarded as wrong, but those who are against it on moral or religious grounds sometimes revise their stand when a particular mercy death appeals strongly to their sense of humanity.

Ward Eby.

SEMINARY NOTES

Each year the members of the middle class in the seminary are assigned to one of the local churches for one year to do clinical work. This is supposed to give them experience in the organizational work of the church, although most of the seminarians are fully acquainted with such work through their activities in their home churches long before they enter the seminary. This year Robert Langen was assigned to St. John's in Waterloo, William Giller to St. Mark's in Kitchener, Albert Lorch to St. Jacob's, and Walter Ohrt to St. Peter's in Kitchener.

The graduating class this year is the largest since 1936, having five members. Some of the members of the class have already received calls. Herbert Gastmeier has accepted a call to Maynooth, Ontario, a congregation once served by Dr. Leupold. Earl Haase is going to Arnprior, Ontario, and Delton Glebe has accepted a call to New Dundee and Mannheim congregations, to which he has been ministering this past year. Wilfred Myra is returning to his home province of Nova Scotia, having accepted a call to Northfield Parish which contains nine congregations.

D. H. S.

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