

# The Cord Weekly

Vol. No. 1, Issue No. 15

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March 24th, 1961

## (Tom) FREURE Elected President

### Homenuck New Editor

Peter Homenuck, a member of this year's Freshman Class has been appointed Editor of the 1961-62 *Cord Weekly*. Mr. Homenuck was active on the *Cord* staff during the past year. Besides covering regular news assignments, Mr. Homenuck was also responsible for reporting on Arts Council activities. His knowledge extends beyond the *Cord* and includes many phases of student activities.

Mr. Homenuck was recommended for this post by Ron Berenbaum, Editor of this year's *Cord*. The appointment is not official until it is ratified by Council. In the past, ratification has generally been a formality.



Peter Homenuck  
*Cord Weekly* Editor 1961-62



Tom Freure  
Newly Elected Student Council President



Christine Pletch  
Student Council President 1960-61

Tom Freure, a third year Business and Administration student was elected President of the Students Council last Friday. In one of the hardest fought campaigns seen on this campus, Mr. Freure defeated two rival candidates, Gary Brown and Paul Creighton.

The week's campaign was dominated by Mr. Freure and Mr. Brown. Both candidates made extensive use of posters and printed matter in appealing to the electorate. Mr. Creighton, a very capable public speaker and debater appeared to be holding back his guns for the final campaign speeches which were held the night before the election.

#### Campaign Speech Highlights

Tom Hazell introduced Gary Brown and outlined his record of students council experience in high school. Mr. Hazell also pointed out that Mr. Brown had been instrumental in organizing the hockey team this year.

Mr. Brown promised to investigate the parking problem and suggested that the judicial committee which now consists of the entire Students Council should be reduced to four members. He indicated the need for closer supervision of accounting methods and pledged his support for a mock parliament next year. Mr. Brown also suggested that the Presidential election should be held in February when the candidates would have more time to campaign. A varsity football team and an expansion of inter-varsity sports were two more propositions for which Mr. Brown promised to work.

Paul Creighton was introduced by Paul Enns. Mr. Enns outlined Mr. Creighton's activities since his arrival on campus. These included a term as

President of the Sophomore class and one term as President of the Circle K organization.

Mr. Creighton stated that he would like to see limits placed on Council speeches and a more effective initiation. He also expressed the desire for a smaller judicial committee. Mr. Creighton pointed out that the powers of the President are limited and the President should not show bias for or against any legislation in Council.

Jack Merwin introduced Tom Freure. Mr. Freure was described as the most qualified of the candidates because of the large number of positions which he has held during the past few years. The positions included Business Manager of the *Cord Weekly* and *Keystone*, Chairman of the Board of Publications, President of the Junior Class and member of the Council.

Mr. Freure promised to use "The prestige of the office" in order to implement a series of suggestions which included, a better initiation, revitalization of NFCUS and WUSC, greater participation of College clubs in community and welfare activities, and an expression of social activities to include weekly dances.

Current Council President Christine Pletch was chairman of the meeting. Questions were permitted from the floor but had to be directed at all three candidates. This rule was instituted in order to prevent one candidate from answering a proportionately larger number of questions than his rivals.

About 70 students turned out to the speeches. 381 out of an approximate 620 cast their ballot on Friday. The vote received by each candidate was not published.

## SCIENCE

Occasionally one hears the question: "Is the scientific outlook one which is completely unmindful of those qualities which make life worthwhile?" Are we providing power without purpose and producing a mechanized civilization in which life becomes drab and sterile? Some humanists would agree with this idea; in fact they have an opinion that perhaps there exists a conflict between science and the humanities. Fortunately, though, a more common attitude is real, an attitude in which science and the humanities are complementary and each plays an important part in education. Science is an integral part of our existence.

Science is a never-ending search for a better understanding of man himself, and of the total world, both animate and inanimate, in which he lives. Science teaches us how little we know — how much there is to be learned; there is a body of statements of varying degrees of certainty, some almost sure, some nearly sure and none absolutely certain. Human knowledge has become too great for the human mind to encompass and understand completely, and so Philosophy has tried to provide us with a coherent image of the world, a synthesis of knowledge. As we understand it the Philosopher has become a speculator characterized by one who learns less and less about more and more and in

the end will know nothing about something. On the other hand Science is an analytical description wishing to resolve the whole into parts, the organism into organs, the obscure into the known. The Scientist concentrates on the one little spot in which he is interested, and his knowledge is broken into smaller and smaller parts. These parts are frequently referred to as isolated, and so we begin to recognize the scientist as one who is learning more and more about less and less and in the end will know something about nothing.

In Canada, as in any other country, there are three main streams of scientific effort, namely, those flowing through the Universities, through industry and through government research establishments. The University constitutes the traditional home for basic scientific activity and from the Universities we look for intellectual leadership, and the inspired teaching of future generations of scientists. Basic research may be referred to as that type of research which is directed towards an increase of knowledge in science. In Canada, our University research is strongest in chemistry. Canadian medical research has also been outstanding, particularly at the University of Toronto. In basic research our Canadian Universities have been quite good, but, unfortun-

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# The Cord Weekly

MANAGING EDITOR  
Ron Berenbaum

EDITORS  
Betty Lou Ramberg, Mary-Isabel Terry

BUSINESS MANAGER

Tom Freure

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Peter Homenuck, Paul Barton, Allan Lofft, Douglas Seip,  
Eve Klein, Mike Morris, Dan Karfell

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Dan Karfell

SPORTS

Tom Kinnear

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Opinions expressed in the editorial columns are those of the editor, and not necessarily the opinions held by the Cord Weekly staff.

## Editorial

### Resurrection in a Dying World

Dr. Martin Dolbeer

Easter is the happiest day in the whole Christian calendar. All through the Old Testament, through the prophets, the Psalms and the book of Job, we find a note of hope; but it is a distant hope. After Easter morning, the whole attitude of Christ's followers changed. They rejoiced, as is indicated by the writing of a Greek by the name of Aristides about the year 125 A.D., when he commented in one of his letters: "If any righteous man among the Christians passes from this world, they rejoice and offer thanks to God, and they escort his body with songs and thanksgiving as if he were setting out from one place to another nearby."

However, whether people believe in Easter or not, there seems to be a certain amount of rejoicing, new spirit and energy at this time of the year. Winter is ended, Spring is arriving, a new year is starting. There is a certain awakening in the blood of man that makes his conscious of the waking world about him. He rejoices with the rebirth that seems to be going on all around him in plant and animal life.

But all this does not last. For a moment the world and life is smiling, and then the smile passes. Life has much that is delightful and lovely, but it passes. Life is like an autumn scene, rich and beautiful, but with the shadow of brevity falling over it — too beautiful to last. All things die. A plant may lift its flowers again and again, but finally it will do it no more. A bird may sing a thrilling melody for several springs, but finally we hear it no more. Wherever we look about us, we see that all things pass away. Amos pointed out that a basket of fruit, when at its ripest and most attractive stage, already has the seeds of decay and death in it. There is nothing permanent. This is indeed a dying world.

The world not only dies, but sooner or later our pleasure in the things of the world also dies. The fun we get out of doing this and that finally becomes fun no longer. Our enthusiasm palls. And then our eyes get old and go blind, our bodies wither away, our mind no longer functions with the spirit and energy of youth, our feelings are lost and the world no longer appeals to our weary souls. How soon the forehead has lines across it. How soon the cheeks fall back. And when we are not thinking of it, old Father Time passes by and sprinkles on our heads a handful of snow, to tell us that the autumn has come and winter is nigh. Everything about us is dying, and we are dying, too.

And yet all through the ages, man has felt that there must be more to it than this. It just couldn't end once and for all with death. In the affections and longing of his heart, in the instincts of his being, in the processes of nature that serve as a picture of what it might be like to die and live again, and in the too-evident brevity and incompleteness of earthly existence, he can see that surely there must be a life beyond, that the sea of life washes the shores of eternity. There is something in man that is greater than the brief span of time in which he lives. His intellectual and moral endowments are on a scale immeasurably larger than the needs of this present life. Thomas Chalmers said, "Man feels an interminable longing after nobler and higher things which naught but immortality and the greatness of immortality can satisfy."

This hope was in the Old Testament, but it was and is a distant hope. There is no proof and thus modern man feels we cannot accept it as a fact. Even though we may wish such a thing, we cannot accept it as the truth until there is no longer any doubt about it — until someone has come back from death to tell us so!

This is the reason why the early Christians were able to rejoice when their dear ones died, why they were so certain and had more than a distant hope. Jesus did come back from the dead! He told them of the life beyond! He invited all those who believed Him and obeyed Him to enter that life beyond life, but a life which begins now. There was a Resurrection! There is resurrection for each of those who accept Christ's saving act in faith and certainty. "The world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."

## EDITORIAL—Continued

### The Last Hoorah

This, the last editorial of the year, shall consist of odds and ends and an accumulation of disjointed and incoherent thoughts.

Judging from the final editorials of other College newspapers which filter into the Cord office, it would seem appropriate for this editor to drag out the crying towel, and weep pitifully on the collective shoulder of the student body. This is the time of year for editors to complain bitterly of the burden which they have shouldered for the past seven months, to proclaim their martyrdom, and to seek sympathy for the tortures which they have suffered. Not so your Cord Editor. My two years of association with the Cord Weekly have provided me with some of the most challenging and satisfying experiences of my life. Anyone who does not participate in some form of student activity is missing much of what College has to offer.

Congratulations to Tom Freure on his election to the Council Presidency. Tom is a capable administrator and a conscientious worker. He did a remarkable job on the Board of Publications and students can rest assured that they have made a wise choice. Gary Brown and Paul Creighton should also be commended for the way they conducted themselves during the campaign. Both proved themselves to be of the highest calibre of student leader and it is to be hoped that both will remain active in student affairs next year.

It is most encouraging to note that, in spite of the intensity of the campaign battle, there was very little antagonism or hard feelings among the rivals once the issue had been settled. The sportsmanlike attitude exhibited by both the losers and the winner after the election is another indication of the high quality of all of the candidates.

With this issue, the Cord Weekly comes to the end of its second full year of publication. As recently as 1958 the weekly newspaper on this campus (then called *Ne:sweekly*) consisted of stapled mimeographed sheets. Since then, we have come a long way towards giving Waterloo a weekly journal that can be classed with those on campuses of comparable size. However, there is still much to be done. There is a decided lack of serious articles on current events and other topics usually considered appropriate in a College newspaper. Peter Homenuck has been appointed Editor of next year's Cord. He has proved himself to be a conscientious worker during this past year and can be counted upon to labour diligently for the Cord next year. Needless to say, no one can handle this job alone, and Peter will need the support and interest of the whole student body.

It was undoubtedly a great year for Waterloo College. New heights were attained, new traditions were established and new glories were achieved. Those of us who are leaving, will soon look back with nostalgic longing to that once in a lifetime experience, our years at Waterloo. Those who are remaining can look forward with confidence to a new era in the development of College. Each of us can look with pride on what has been accomplished and to the future with assurance that it will be a bright one.

Before bringing the curtain down on this year's version of the Cord, I would like to thank all of the unsung heroes who worked behind the scenes of the Cord in positions which do not attract the limelight but which are nevertheless vital to the production of a weekly newspaper. Their sacrifice of time and donation of talent was very much appreciated. Many thanks to Betty Lou Ramberg and Mary-Isabel Terry for their scholarly editing. And a grateful Thank You to the typists, Janet Rogers, Avanel Grant, and Peggy Keicher. "They also serve who sit and type."

Last, but not least, a word of Congratulations to the entire Cord Weekly news staff. Consisting almost entirely of Freshman, this crew has shown a dedication of purpose and a sense of responsibility that has proven them conscientious workers and proud Waterlooians. To all of you, "It was a job well done."

Ron Berenbaum

## "Bowling Highlights"

The 1960-61 regular bowling schedule ended March 14, with the closest race for top honours in many a year.

Team No.	Won	Lost	Tied	Points
1	25	11	—	64
6	25	11	—	64
3	25	10	—	63

Jim Kent finished with the high men's single game, 318, while Bill McLeod took top honours in the high doubles with 521. Ron Mogk finished with a 201 average.

Barb Curl took high single for the Ladies with 261, and Maryanne Weiler claimed the high double with a 453 total. Roxanne Hempel had a high average with 166.5.

Team No. 3 with a record high of 1377 won the high team score.

Three weeks of play-offs started March 23, with the twenty teams competing for total pins. Prizes will be awarded at the Bowling Banquet on April 11. There was a good turnout for Bowling this year, and we would like to thank all those who made it such a success.

"The Bowling Committee"

## Geography Club

About fifty college and high school students attended the Geography Club meeting last month when Mr. Boggs showed the films of his trip up the Amazon River. Mr. Boggs, a graduate of the University of Toronto, teaches geography at Eastwood Collegiate in Kitchener.

Mr. Boggs and his company arrived at Belem at the mouth of the Amazon and then flew 1,000 miles upriver to Manaus making several stops enroute to visit plantations and villages.

Some of the highlights of the film included the wide island-filled mouth of the Amazon, the market of Belem, thousands of floating houses along the waterfronts and a plantation growing rubber, cacao, nuts and palm oil.

Following the film, Mr. Boggs answered questions about the people of Brazil. He mentioned that smuggling is carried on by many people while the police look the other way. Even Mr. Boggs entered Brazil with more film than the customs regulations allowed.

**Dr. Endicott on Cuba**

Dr. James Endicott addressed the last meeting of the United Church Club last Thursday evening. Dr. Endicott's topic was Cuba and Castro and he referred to Castro as the people's greatest hero and the "Abe Lincoln" of Cuba. He stated that the Cuban revolution was a revolution "by the poor for the poor." He pointed out that Cuba is a very productive country and Castro's agrarian reform campaign was very successful. The Cuban aim for 1961 is their literacy campaign with which the government hopes to allow each Cuban child to at least complete elementary school. In comparison, only 20% of the Cuban children attended elementary school under the Batista regime.

Dr. Endicott emphasized that Castro has the support of 80% of the people and his regime is not communistic but nationalistic. He stated that only two political parties are allowed in Cuba, Castro's 26th of July Movement and the Cuban Communist Party.

"The U.S. economic pressure methods have failed and soon other Latin American countries will throw off the yoke of American monopolies" he warned. Dr. Endicott felt that in the light of the success of Castro's revolt, other revolts are imminent unless the U.S. starts aiding the other countries in the ways they need most.

A panel discussion with Professors Aun and Durst, and a general questioning session followed Dr. Endicott's talk.

**SINGAPORE**

as told to D. Seip by Ken Beng Lee

The island of Singapore had had colourful history. Its capital, originally known as Singapura or "City of the Lion", was completely destroyed by the Javanese in 1377. Until 1819 the island was to be a lawless pirate base. At this time the British arrived, rebuilt the city, named it Singapore and established it both as a trade centre and the capital of the island. During the World War II years, the island was under Japanese occupation, but, with the end of the war, the British regained control and in 1946 Singapore became a separate British Colony. Today because of its large, natural harbour, Singapore has become the chief trade centre of south-east Asia.

When the island was made a separate British Colony in 1946, the British governor and council were removed. In 1949 the people were given self-government. The structure of the government consists of a Head of State known as the "Yang de Pertuan Nigara", a Prime Minister, an assembly of 51 members elected by the people, and approximately 15 cabinet ministers. The Prime Minister and Head of State are responsible to the assembly. This government has complete jurisdiction over internal affairs but England still controls external affairs.

Although Singapore's prosperity depends greatly upon its import-export trade, the government realizes that Singapore must develop in other fields. They are attempting to develop industry and in 1960 invested \$900,000,000 in industrial development and the establishment of electrical power. Business life in general is filled with tension. Although the climate is hot and humid, agriculture is limited because of lack of space. Singapore's population is quite varied. Approximately 80% of the

people are Chinese. The balance consist of Malayans, Indians, Europeans, Eurascans and others. Most of this population is in the south.

The major religions are Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and Hindu. The people, especially the uneducated, are more superstitious but the educated are often more sophisticated than the westerner. At present, an attempt is being made to combine the various cultures and customs into a distinct culture which will be known as Malayan.

Transportation consists of many automobiles and trolleys but the three wheeled bicycle or tri-shaw is still seen. On certain streets the "Hawkers" still sell food from carts or stalls.

Entertainment consists of movies, night clubs, plays, sports and concerts. Concerts are interesting because in addition to western instruments, Malayan, Indian and Chinese instruments are also used. The effect is a variety of music. Sports are similar to those of North America and England but badminton and "sepak Aragam", a game similar to volley-ball are popular.

Education on the elementary level is free. In high school a small monthly payment for lab fees is mandatory. The various races, because of the language barrier, all have their own schools. University tuition is comparable to ours and Singapore has both a Chinese and an English University. Schools are utilized approximately twelve hours daily. There are three shifts. The first from seven to one, the second from one to six, and the third which is for adults is from six to nine. The reason for this is to educate as many people as possible.

attended the meet with only six men and the six had never played together before. Those entered in the tournament were Hamilton Institute of Technology, St. Jerome's, Hamilton Teachers' College and the upstart Hawks. Each team played a set of three matches with the top two teams meeting in the finals. Hawks were beaten 3 - 0 by Teachers' College but won all their other matches to finish second in the standing. The final playoff was a best of three duel. Hawks were composed of Jim Bechtel, John Kwekkeboom, Art and Winston Sheil — all over six feet. Add to this lanky basketball stars "Stretch" Gollert and "Clutch" Chambers and you have a championship team. Hawks won the first set 11 - 8, lost the second 11 - 10, and sent the final to extra points before winning 15 - 13. They won the Hamilton Spectator trophy which was offered for the first time this year.

Kudos to: Dave Lennard, Doug Drynen, Dave Craig and Colin Dungey for their efforts in representing the college at the Hamilton Armouries on Saturday last. No victories, but a good party probably! . . . the winner of the "pool" on Arnie's baby! What next? . . . Gord Griggs for cheering Boom Boom to 50 goals . . . Butch for finally finding Herman . . . Anyone smart enough not to bet on the Stanley Cup.

Tom Kinnear

**Adult Grad**

**Starts Fund**

A graduate of the College who was an adult student has made the first donation of an annual gift of one hundred dollars to set up a fund to be used to aid self-supporting, mature students who have difficulty in financing their education. The fund will be administered by the Dean and may be used for gifts or loans.

The fund is to be know simply as the fund for adult students — adult being broadly interpreted as any student of the College who is not proceeding directly from high school, or largely supported by parents.

The donor wishes to remain anonymous but has expressed the desire to see this contribution used as the nucleus of a growing fund designed to assist adult students.

**Forewell's**

NEW RESTAURANT

(Dine and Dance)

NOW OPEN

(Corner King and Dearborn)

**Fashion Show . . .**

**Another Success**

Now that the show is over, we can all descend into "basic reality" or the world of missed-lectures, behind-assignments, etc. The past week was rather hectic for everyone, including the people who had to search for such last minute details such as microphones, rugs, insurance, a stage, and golf clubs.

From the comments of mothers, friends, and students, the first fashion show at W.U.C. was a success. We would like to propose a toast to our models, who faithfully came to rehearsals, and accepted criticisms, to our commentator and her twenty-four commentaries, to the girls who helped us with wardrobes until late at night (although they had examinations the next morning) to our "record changer" (heard but not seen), to members of the faculty who had to contend with an office filled with clothes, and to everyone else who so generously gave up their time and help. They were all wonderful people to work with. We would like to extend our thanks and congratulations to all of these individuals; it was their time and their assistance that made this show a success.

Thank you,  
Irene Posluszny  
Janice Ridley

**Hawks Cop O.I.B.A.**

**Volleyball Tournery**

Waterloo Hawks outguessed the experts on Saturday, March 11, in the O.I.A.A. Volleyball Tournament at Hamilton and proved that practice is not always a necessity. The Hawks

**Walter Harris**

**to Speak**



The Honourable Walter Harris, former Minister of Finance in the St. Laurent Government will be the guest speaker at the first annual Waterloo University College Liberal Club Banquet to be held in the Berkley Square, Kitchener, at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, March 27. Mr. Harris, who comes from Markdale, Ontario, was first elected to public office in 1940. At the 1958 Ontario Liberal Convention, he was a contender for the leadership of the Provincial Party.

At 5 p.m. Monday, Mr. Harris will hold an informal discussion on financial affairs with the members of the Business Administration and Economics departments of the College.

Tickets for the banquet may be obtained from Herb Epp and Bill Follwell. Cost is \$2.00.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Freure on his success in the recent elections. I know he will serve the school capably as president of the Students Council.

I would like to thank all those who campaigned so vigorously on my behalf. In particular I would like to thank Mr. Charles Monk my campaign manager, Tom Hazell who introduced me on the night of the election speeches, and Miss Joanne Thompson who looked after the coffee party.

Gary Brown

I would like to thank publicly all those people who worked so hard on my behalf, during the recent Student Council elections. Without your active support and encouragement, my campaign would not have been a success. Space does not permit me to name all of you, but special thanks to Ron Berenbaum, Jack Merwin and Dan Davids for your help, and to Jim Bromley, Marge Smith and Eve Klein for your work on the posters.

To the student body who have elected me President of their Council, I promise my best efforts to merit the confidence placed in me.

Sincerely,  
Tom Freure

## SCIENCE—Continued

ately Canadian Universities are rather weak in the file of Engineering research. But generally in Canada research expenditures are only a fraction of that in the U.S.A. and U.K. In Canada research and development expenditures amount to about 0.45% of the G.N.P., whereas in the U.S.A. and the U.K. they amount to about 1½% of the G.N.P. This difference is due to Canadian industry being largely owned by foreign interests, and having their research done outside of Canada.

Consider the Mining and Metallurgical field, in which about 17% of Canada's labour force is employed. The development of Canada's mineral resources is dependent upon scientific research in four broad fields. The first is associated with techniques, explorations and the search for minerals. The second is associated with improvement of our mining methods. The third is in the extraction methods, the means of getting the metals out of the ores. And the fourth is in the fabrication of the metals, the development of alloys and the improvement of existing alloys.

Today's prospector uses scientific tools that were developed by scientific research for the purpose of seeking out information concerning the nature of matter. We now have geiger counters for the detection of radioactive ores, and magnetometers for the detection of ferrous metals. Most of the mines producing today were found by the old method of locating outcrops, but now it is possible to locate ore bodies even though they may be entirely hidden underground. Canada today is only 30% mapped geologically, and it will be another 25 years before a geological map of Canada is completed.

Today Canada leads the world in mining, but that does not mean that we will always remain so. We are fortunate so far that our mines are still shallow, but even now we are starting to run into the troubles with something known as ground-mechanics. We have the richest source of hydro-carbons in the world, but still no techniques to extract the oil from these sands. Atomic energy is being considered as a possible answer not only for the Athabaska tar sands but for extracting minerals from low grade ore deposits.

And then there is the extraction of metals from the ore, an extremely complex and difficult problem. We used to think entirely in terms of heat, but now the process of leaching the metals out of the ores is becoming more prevalent. In Sudbury there are huge belching stacks of the nickle refineries and in Edmonton the plant is just a huge chemist's shop.

Finally, there is the improvement of the metals, the science known as "solid-state physics," the study of the basic structures of the metals. The theoretical strength of steel is one thousand times greater than the present practical strength, the huge suspension bridges could be made from knitting needles rather than the huge bundles of cables. But variables abound on every side. An impurity of 1/1,000,000% can affect the strength of a metal. Add 1/1,000% magnesium to cast iron and it behaves as a certain type of steel.

We need new and better metals — a metal to withstand the Canadian winter . . . the high temperatures of a rocket engine . . . the rigours of an atomic reactor. Why? We passed through two world wars and we live in constant fear of a third world war, and as long as this situation exists,

we definitely need more metal. To develop these we need in Canada research organizations such as the type popular in Great Britain, namely the British Iron and Steel Association, and the British Non-Ferrous Metals Association. These are commercial non-profit laboratories, and the time is fast approaching in Canada when we must make a decision on this matter. We should bring into existence similar non-profit organizations to assist in metals research in Canada. Mining in Canada employs 17% of our labour force, and the success of mining in Canada depends on putting metals to use. In doing so we sincerely hope that the research effort in Canada which is really just beginning will produce new and better metals not only for Canada but for the world and this will mean an improvement of the country as a whole.

By Theodore A. Rushton  
Ed. Note: Mr. Rushton is a former student of Waterloo College. This article is based on a NFCUS seminar which he attended under the auspices of the Waterloo College NFCUS organization.

## Book Store Notice

In answer to numerous inquiries, the bookstore shall maintain regular business hours during the summer months.

Students desiring to purchase books prior to the 1961-62 Term, are welcome to call at the bookstore anytime during business hours of the summer months.

For the benefit of those unable to come directly to the store for their requirements, due to residence at distant points of Waterloo, arrangements can be made by direct correspondence. We shall be pleased to forward any books of your choice to your return mailing address, on a prepaid mail basis.

The above service is being offered, so that students planning to return to Waterloo University College for the 61-62 term, shall be able to acquire books in advance, and better prepare themselves by pre-study of courses contemplated.

We trust as many as possible shall avail themselves of this opportunity.  
Waterloo University College  
Bookstore  
Roger Seegmiller, Manager

## In Retrospect

Oxford's English Dictionary, the large one, defines "retrospect" as "a contemplation or survey of past events." Throughout this school year, there have been several "In Retrospect" columns in the *Cord*. This is the last.

The year started, whoosh, bang, with a raging controversy over, "Honest John needs you" or "Free bow-ties for the masses." The editor defended his editorial views verbally. Many still wonder whether this is required within the *Cord's* Code of Ethics. Most students votes yes.

Next, the *Cord* waged war on the Mules, only to win a change in the team's name to Hawks. And to what avail? The poor stuffed bird kept getting itself stolen. Did anyone ever admit any knowledge of its disappearance. We wonder if anyone would ever have filched a jackass.

And then there was the ballyhoo of P and G. It was certainly successful, remuneratively and otherwise, despite premeditated incidents. Announcement of awards for writing a

script for the next show would produce interesting results.

Then, upon us descended the alumni issue and the carnival weekend. The *Cord* staff was furious. Individual were righteously indignant and vowed never to let it happen again. Despite the unfortunate incidents the carnival was a huge success and Waterloo attained prominence as the "world centre of bed pushers."

Last week witnessed Student Council elections and exposed the fertile soil for dictatorship here. Uncontested positions were filled by acclamation. Those persons involved seem more than capable, but it could have happened that the positions were inadequately filled. Whose fault? — ours.

As the mop flops, we dare not predict anything for next year . . . except an investigation of the judicial committee.

## Devon Island Expedition

(1960)

By Bruce Clarke

Scientists are discovering that the barren, desolate landscape that makes up so much of Canada's Arctic is much like a shell that serves to protect, and to hide, a vast source of economic wealth and scientific fact essential to understanding the world around us.

The job of "discovery" is going on, almost daily, across the length and breadth of the Arctic. But not until you have gone far north, to where the so-called frozen wastes begin, is it possible to appreciate the complexity of physically and scientifically exploring this vast and little known part of Canada. Scientific research is costly with respect to manpower and equipment required; it is slow and difficult because of terrain and weather.

Some of the research projects now going on in the Arctic would, in fact, be economically impossible were it not for the work of the Arctic Institute of North America. The Institute is operated independently of the government and is financed by private institutions in Canada and the United States. One of its major roles is to co-ordinate Arctic studies.

In the summer of 1960 I was fortunate to receive an invitation to join an Institute-sponsored expedition to ice-clad Devon Island in the Canadian Arctic. The party, which included six Canadians, was headed by Mr. Spencer Apollonio, 26, a marine biologist from Rockport, Maine. The objective of the expedition was, and is to set up research stations, including a field laboratory at the 6,000-foot crest of the ice pack that covers half of 21,000 square mile Devon Island, and to collect data on the Arctic climate, animal and plant life, Eskimo migrations, and ice movements. It will take three years to complete the expedition plan, at the end of which time the research findings will be published.

It took us nearly three weeks to reach Devon Island by ship. The island is approximately 2,200 air miles north of Toronto and is located between Baffin Island and the North Pole, opposite central Greenland. On August 20, we were put ashore by means of helicopter and barge. The tractors were among the first of the many tons of cargo landed from the Canadian supply vessel and ice-breaker, the d'Iberville. The landing beach that was chosen was located about fifteen miles west of Cape Sparbo where Captain James Cooke

had landed some fifty years earlier.

With the establishment of our base camp, consisting of three Jamesway huts, our archaeological staff quickly went to work. We were all able to work very long hours as the weather was quite unusual for this part of the world. It turned out to be much warmer and pleasant than any of us had anticipated. For instance, the temperature in August went to as high as 45 degrees, and there was no snow until September 5. However, the warm weather was not entirely a blessing. Large areas of muskeg became very troublesome to us when the temperature went above freezing.

Our real difficulties began when it came time to advance to the ice cap leading to the site of the research station, approximately 55 miles inland and at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The climb to the ice cap proved almost insurmountable.

In some sections the large boulders strewn about often prevented our having a clear passage. We simply powered our way over such sections. When we reached a short open area we would pause for a moment's rest and then begin our assault on the next section. Where the going was especially rough, our strategy was to stop our vehicles about fifty yards from the section of the route we were to "attack", put our lead tractor into first gear and the towing tractor into third gear and, with the combination of speed in the front tractor and lugging power in the towing unit, we would "bull" our way through. Frequently, the pounding force of the tractor on the rocks would shoot the front end of the tractor over a foot into the air, before coming down with a frightening jar. But this kind of treatment didn't seem to bother the tractors a bit.

On reaching the plateau we soon discovered our troubles were far from over. The continuing warm weather had turned the muskeg portions of the plateau into gumbo. It nearly swallowed up both vehicles and sleighs and, finally, prevented us from reaching the ice cap research station site this year. We returned to the harder ground on the plateau and prepared the equipment for winter. When the expedition returns to Devon Island in the spring next year, our hope will be — and this I thought I never would admit — that the weather will be just a little bit unpleasant, in order that we can have frozen ground over which to move the equipment to the ice cap station site.

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