

Does Canadian's Immigration Policy Favour Catholics

By Dave Ellsworth

During the first week of last month, the governing body of Canada's largest Protestant denomination, the United Church of Canada, held its annual meeting. On the agenda was the election of a new moderator which resulted in the acclamation of Dr. James Mutchmor, as successor to Dr. McLeod the retiring moderator.

On this occasion, the address of the retiring moderator, Dr. McLeod, proved to be fiery. Dr. McLeod's statement intimated that the Department of Immigration was favouring Catholic immigration. He went on to say, in reference to Catholics, "... as members of a church that everywhere favours the establishment of a monolithic, infallible authority under Rome, they may herald and achieve the end of liberty as we know it. Who can say that Protestants in Russia do not have more liberty than those in Spain, Portugal, and Columbia?"

The lack of freedom enjoyed by Protestants in the said countries is a fact, yet undeniable. It is not a happy state of affairs for any denomination, including Catholic.

Dr. McLeod's statement, aside from its imprudence, is false. One does not have to dwell on history for long to realize that this statement cannot be supported through references to a "monolithic infallible authority..." Rather, it is a question, as in Spain, for example, of an over-zealous state, not always working in its own best interests, nor those of the Church.

This is not to say, that there are not differences between modern Catholic and Protestant concepts of the political institution. There are. And, these, more than the "Establishment" as it exists in the various countries mentioned, give a key to the political institution as envisaged by orthodox Catholics, infallible and otherwise.

Traditionally, democracy has had its most evident supporters in the so-called "non-conformists". Later, in Great Britain, it was even further assisted by the strong Presbyterian element. Since then, it has spread to the largely Protestant,

Anglo-Saxon world and only later to a section of the Catholic world. There are exceptions, of course, in all of this.

Among today's Protestants, there is a tendency to hold tenaciously to liberty "as we know it" — a mild "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

On the other hand, while Catholic thinkers give assent to liberty, they tend to rationalize. This line of thought, while assenting to democracy, leaves room for various cultural, social and economic differences, and passively or otherwise agree that these differences allow of various political systems. In this lies the justification, for example, of France's dictatorship in Spain. It seemed, rationalizing in this manner, to be the solution to Spain's difficulties following its Civil War. Admittedly, half a century later, this situation demands some reconsideration. One can ascertain in Pope Pius XII's view of democracy — the system best suited to culturally mature people — an inkling of this flexibility of the system. As President Khan of Pakistan put it: democracy is a luxury, usable, for only those who can afford it...

Again, within the framework of democracy, there is yet another noticeable difference between Catholic and Protestant thought.

Protestant thinkers, for the most part, tend to follow a view more, for the want of a better word, conservative than anything else. That is, a moderate form of the "rugged capitalist" is still in vogue.

On the other hand, with relation to the most desirable democratic form, Catholic thinkers tend towards a socialist form, in the best sense of the word, in the sense implied by Pope John XXIII in "Mater et Magistra." This system, although sought, is not, frankly, in vogue.

In Canada's case, because of the small scale immigration, those entering are quickly acquainted with and adopt "liberty as we know it." In view of this, and in view of the political maturity which Canada has achieved, it seems that Dr. McLeod's concern for danger is illusive.

Dumpey To Head Debating Society

St. Dunstan's Debating Society began another year of activity with the election of its executive officers, and the selection of two representatives for the Maritime Inter-Collegiate Debating League conference to be held in Halifax this fall.

John Dunphy '64 of Saint John, N.B., was unanimously elected president of the society for the 1962-63 school year, while George Chiasson '64 of Minto, N.B., and David Campbell '65, also from St. John, N.B., were elected vice-president and secretary, respectively. Allen Murray and John R. MacDonald were chosen as councillors.

Representing St. Dunstan's at the M.I.D.L. conference at Dalhousie University will be Vibert Rosemay and John Dunphy. The conference will consider topics to be chosen for the series of debates sponsored annually by the N.F.C.U. S.D.A., and will arrange a schedule for League debates this year.

Other Universities in the Maritime League include Dal-

housie, St. F. X., Saint Mary's, U.N.B., St. Thomas', Mount Allison, Acadia, and King's College.

Debating Title At Stake

Records of the last decade have shown St. Dunstan's to be the leading debating University in the Maritimes, and, on several occasions, one of the finest in Canada. Inter-Collegiate debating has always been one of the most skillful arts exposed to our students here, ever since the society was first inaugurated under the mentorship of Rev. F. Cass. His successor, Rev. Dr. F. W. P. Bolger, has proudly upheld this tradition, coaching the S.D.U. debaters to another Maritime title, and to the Dominion finals in Ottawa last year.

Debating is a challenge to all promising students on campus. The society strongly urges those who have some ability in this field to come forward for the forth-coming trial debates which will be held shortly.

St. Dunstan's is challenged for the title. Will you accept the challenge and defend our preminence?

Open Letter To Freshmen

Freshmen, before you become too involved in an established routine, I would like to offer some suggestions to you. Many of the Fathers, I know, have attempted to direct you with their wisdom and experience in this matter. But sadly, most of us tend to disregard their proddings. For most of you, life in this institution represents a new, varied, and exciting life. For the first time, you are relatively on your own. Thus, what you do with your time and energy in the days ahead is up to you. Counsel and advice can be proffered as to what is ultimately best for you; but it is your responsibility to accept it and apply it to your daily activities. You cannot be forced to study or to abide by the rules. Your own good will must motivate you.

As a student, guided by Providence to St. Dunstan's, your present vocation in life is to employ to the utmost your God-given endowments; that is, to mold yourself into a well-rounded Christian gentleman. The effort extended represents your measure of maturity.

It is very easy to fall into a rut of indifference at the very beginning. Original good intentions often melt when confronted by unexpected difficulties. The weak-willed and powerless yield and fall. The alternative to work, lying around all day and vegetating, somehow looks inviting. But as young men who should be laboring for a better future both for yourselves and the world, no hardship should repel you.

If presently you do not feel this way, the problem is undoubtedly rooted in a lack of ambition or motivation. Your immediate goal then should consist in acquiring a desire to fully exploit your potentialities. This desire will readily assert itself if you can only realize the values of an education; and these values are many.

Since one of man's basic yearnings is a quest of truth, one derives great satisfaction in the attaining of knowledge as well as in the realization of a job well done. On the other hand, a wasting of time and talents will only spawn future remorse and frustration. The individual who fruitfully utilizes his opportunities for self-improvement today is multiplying the number of opportunities which will be available tomorrow when he must assume a station in life.

And what are some of these future opportunities? Some may aspire to wealth and renown, or perhaps just a modest income and a sense of usefulness in his community. Some may want to give themselves to others in the religious life or in medicine. Would you write or teach, or perhaps provide effective leadership as a politician? Would you contribute to your nation's strength as an officer in its military service? These, and numerous other avenues, will be open to you if you will only work, now, today, with all your heart. Always remember, too, that you have an obligation to the members of the faculty who have offered their lives to train you, to those at home who are making sacrifices to send you here, and to God Whose goodness has placed you here.

Some of you may have already selected a profession or a vocation which you hope to follow. If you have done so and really want to grasp that goal, you are fortunate. But don't forget that to perform a task worthily, you must really want something. A wishbone is ineffective unless fused to a backbone.

At the beginning of each academic year Father Roche in his opening remarks to the student body usually predicts that twenty-five or thirty percent of the freshmen will fail. His experience and understanding of human nature have enabled him to bat a thousand and year after year with this ominous forecast. So why don't you, as a group, determine to strike him out a few times, and drop his average. Accept the challenge, organize, demonstrate some teamwork and class spirit, hustle every minute, and then you'll all be winners! Do so, and next May everyone will be happy and satisfied; and be assured, Father Roche will be most happy about a bad season.

Some, though will fail. All do not possess the necessary ability. But the man who fails with his best foot forward is not a failure. He can claim his laurels, for he has given the best of himself, and God Himself can ask no more.

Every school also includes a group of true failures: those, who possessing superior ability, do "just enough to get by." If you who are concerned here could only realize the great personal harm such prodigality incurs, you would certainly reevaluate your objectives. God, I don't think, smiles down too benignly on such an individual.

Ladies and gentlemen, you have a job to do. Gladly accept its burdens, work at it, do it well, get it done! Then you will find this year not only new, varied, and exciting, but most fruitful and satisfying. May God bless your efforts.

John Rupert MacDonald.

CANADIAN STUDENTS TO

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A good portion of the total cost is contributed from business sources but provincial governments and some universities

make grants to the seminar.

This is the 14th international seminar. Poland was the site of the 1962 study tour, and before that it was Sweden, Israel and the West Indies.

NFCUS Congress (Cont. from Page 4)

istic, especially in the proclaiming of rights in the university. To quote paragraph 2 of article 6.

"All students have the right to protection against any unreasonable or arbitrary action by members of the teaching or administrative staff." Paragraph 3 of the same article said, "All students have the further right to file answer to such charge (any charge leading to suspension or expulsion is to be delivered in writing) before a body including, at the option of the student accused, at least an equal student representation."

Such proclamations of rights arise from the desire of students to safeguard against the loss of their education, through what may be unreasonable causes.

In passing, Victoria College was admitted to the Federation; after the By-laws were amended, Ryerson Institute

was admitted to NFCUS. This is now possible since any institution which offers a course lasting two years beyond Junior Matriculation and resulting in a diploma is eligible for membership. Another important proposal was the one requiring the national president to learn both languages.

Incidentally, a National Student magazine was accepted as a project by the University of British Columbia. This magazine is to publish its first issue this year. Entries are welcomed in either the French or English languages — these are to be submitted through a local editing board.

A smaller university draws less profit from such a conference than a larger one because most of the problems discussed were more applicable to a large school. Nonetheless the congress was valuable, the issues important.

If you wish to know more about specific issues, please contact your committee. NFCUS is your business.

Career Opportunities In The Foreign Service Public Administration

There are many career opportunities in a wide variety of interesting fields open to university graduates and undergraduates in all faculties who expect to graduate in 1963.

Starting salaries range from \$395 to \$495 a month depending on academic achievement and previous related experience. In addition there are regular salary increases and numerous opportunities for promotion.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Academic — The basic qualification is graduation from university in a course of recognized standing. Undergraduates in their final year may complete their appointment being subject to graduation.

Age — Candidates must be under 31 as of October 27, 1962. Applicants entitled to the Veterans Preference may apply regardless of age.

Residence and Citizenship — In order to compete for appointment as a Foreign Service Officer in External Affairs and in Trade and Commerce, applicants must be Canadian citizens and have resided in Canada for at least ten years. For all other positions, preference in appointment will be given to Canadian Citizens.

General — Personal suitability and satisfactory physical condition.

NOTE — Other related positions may be filled from this competition if necessary.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 1). Detailed information concerning fields of employment and course requirements is contained in the booklet "Career Opportunities for University Graduates" in Foreign Service and Public Administration and other careers. This publication can be obtained from your University Placement Officer or by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. You should read this booklet before writing the examination on October 27, 1962.
- 2). If you have a preference for one or more employment areas you may list these on your application form. If not you may defer your choice until later.
- 3). Most appointments are made initially to positions in Ottawa. Certain officers may, however, spend a large portion or most of their careers in other areas in Canada or abroad.
- 4). Successful candidates who are full time students at Canadian universities may, on appointment to Ottawa be reimbursed for transportation expenses in excess of \$30. Canadians studying outside of Canada may be assisted with their transportation expenses from their port of entry into Canada.



Freshmen - corn - Seniors - hotdogs. Seniors sponsored party provided fun and entertainment for the Freshmen and was "duped" "the beginning and end of Freshmen Week".