

Prime Minister Diefenbaker's Stand Not Realistic

By David Ellsworth

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held this month in London marks a turning point in the history of a unique institution — the Commonwealth. For Canada, it brings to an end the smug security which we have enjoyed within that organization. But, more pertinently, and of more historical interest, it may mean the end of British insularity.

Of the prime ministers at the conference, Mr. Diefenbaker was the most vocal when it came to criticism of Great Britain's present position with regard to the Common Market.

In a release from the national office of the Progressive Conservative Party, dated September 20, the Prime Minister stated: "Our assessment is that in the further negotiations planned to take place in Brussels in contemplation of entry by Britain into the community, substantial further improvement will be needed in the terms of entry in the light of the undertakings that have been given regarding the safeguarding of Commonwealth interests. In several fields, notably the tariffs to apply on raw materials and on processed foods and other products, little has yet been agreed upon by the Six and there seems clear scope for negotiations more favourable to Commonwealth interests than those that have taken place."

What Mr. Diefenbaker is making reference to in this release is the effect which the Common External Tariff will have upon Canadian trade, as illustrated in the following table, compiled by "Canadian Business"—September 20. This is a list of Canada's most important industrial and manufacturers' exports with the C.E. Tariff for each.

Aluminum	9 %
Newsprint	7 %
Woodpulp	6 %
Lead	6.5 %
Zinc	5 %
Wood and paper products	9 %-18 %
Chemicals	14 %-20 %

No doubt, Mr. Diefenbaker is striving for the best interests of Canada. But, at the same time, in view of Britain's predicament in the world of expanding economics, and the diminished role she now plays in world affairs, the holdback policy of Mr. Diefenbaker cannot meet the test of reality.

Having refused an invitation from the Six three years ago, Great Britain finds the prospect of a united Europe more real, and to her advantage if she were to join, than if she were to maintain the present "most favoured" economic policy.

At a time when the European Six are moving ahead — economically, quite rapidly since last summer — at a time when DeGaulle and Adenauer are making overtures to the second act of the Plan, viz., political ties — Mr. MacMillan's government is singularly embarrassed by its poor showing in British elections, and

further disturbed over the intensity of opposition from the Beaverbrook press, the recent defection of Mr. Gaitskill, and the adamant stand of the other Commonwealth members, particularly, the strong position taken by the Canadian prime minister.

In face of all this criticism, Mr. MacMillan is more than ever firmly convinced of the need for British participation in Europe. As the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, September 20 puts it: "Mr. MacMillan, more recently, has said that twice in our lifetime we have paid a heavy price for the delusion that Britain is not part of Europe. By a more active part in Europe's politics before 1914 or 1939, Britain might have averted the calamity of world war. The economic union of the Six has already diminished the risk of war among them — both because of the economic ties between them and because prosperity makes the rise of a new Hitler less likely. An enlarged union, including Britain and all Western Europe, would be stronger and more stable."

Mr. MacMillan's efforts in face of harsh criticism has given Europe a new view of Britain. It has convinced Europe of a new view of Britain. It has convinced Europe of the sincerity of the British Government in its dealings with Europe. As a September 11 release of the German Federal Government Press and Information office stated: "Even as President DeGaulle completed his friendship visit to Germany this past weekend, thoughtful eyes in Bonn were on the opening of the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. It was recognized in the provincial German capital that France-German alliance can have its true significance for the Atlantic Alliance only within the frame of Britain's accession to Europe's Common Market."

The unreal approach of Mr. Diefenbaker to the whole problem is evident from the press release, already quoted. Mr. Diefenbaker seems to be working on the premise that Great Britain is in a position to dictate to Europe a program entirely satisfactory to Europe, Great Britain, and the Commonwealth. The facts are that Great Britain is in no position to dictate to Europe. In fact, in view of De Gaulle's actions of late, it would seem that monsieur le president's plans are for a Europe dominated by a Franco-German bloc. If so, the economic and political implications for Canada would be revolutionary.

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Dear Bruno

Howdy,

My name is Bruno. I'm a dog — but I'm a very smart dog. I got a friend, Descartes, he's a bloodhound. Descartes once said, "I think; therefore I am." It sounds good. I think that I am a very smart dog; therefore I am. Dogs always make the best philosophers. Anyhow, that isn't what I was going to tell you about.

One afternoon, as I was wandering around your campus and making use of all the trees and hydrants, I stopped next to a window and heard Rosemay saying, "Staff, this paper is going to the dogs." Now being a pretty quick-witted St. Bernard, I immediately thought, instead of letting Red and White go to the dogs, why not let the dogs go to Red and White? So after a little pawing around I got the job. What is it? That's a secret. But I will tell you this much. Any gripes or problems that you got send them to "Dear Bruno" in care of this newspaper. Bruno will be glad to answer them in each edition. If you don't write, I lose my job and it's back to a dog's life.

Your friend,
Bruno

Bruno's Letter Cont.

Dear Bruno,

I have been on campus for four years and am still trying to find out what NFCUS is. The general opinion is that it's a disease. Perhaps you could tell me?

Wondering

Dear Wondering,

I suggest that you go along with the general opinion.

* * *

Dear Bruno,

I am a philosophy major, yet the more I study the stuff the more confused I become. It seems that I am confronted with one great question. As you mentioned that your bloodhound friend was a philosopher, I thought he could answer it. Why?

Confused

Dear Confused,

Why not?

* * *

Dear Bruno,

Your secret is out even before your column, and as you are one to hide yourself on third floor Dalton, I guess the only way to ask is through your newspaper article. Do you suppose that we could arrange a date for some evenings?

Miss Hopeful

Dear Miss Hopeful,

It wouldn't work. I'd end up sitting on your lap and panting all night. After all, I'm just a dog.

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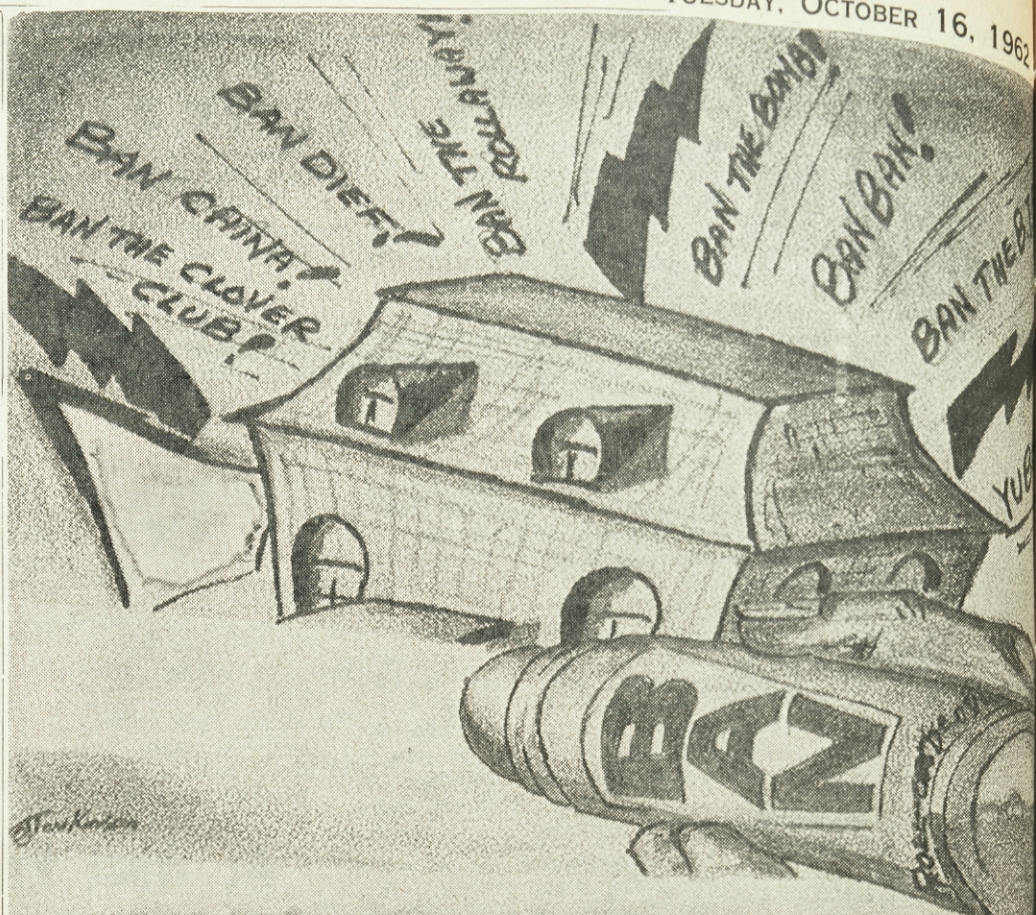
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XXVI NFCUS Congress

By Mike Lane

The twenty-sixth annual Congress of the National Federation of Canadian University Students is a gathering of all the member universities to decide to a great extent the policy of the organization for the year; it is the supreme legislator of the organization.

At this 26th Congress (held at Sherbrooke, Quebec), you, the students of Canada, changed some by-laws, added others, censored some, condemned others. You, through your organization, sent letters to the British, Canadian, Russian, and American Governments condemning nuclear testing. You mandated some universities to study such problems as summer employment and mental health among students. The

student government research service was expanded to provide a full information bureau for members.

The congress lasted one full week but could have lasted indefinitely. Every session was filled with discussion, amendment, more discussion, and then approval or rejection.

This "Charter of the University Students of Canada" drawn up by the National Secretary, L. Legault, is to be adopted by the Federation. It must be ratified by at least two thirds of the Student Councils of Canada before January 31, 1963.

It contains 45 articles dealing with the student, the students' union, newspaper and national union. It is quite ideal. (Continued on page 8)

MONTREAL GUILLE CHOOSES SDU

Every year, St. Dunstan's sees itself as the subject of an invasion. From many parts of Canada and the world come men and women wishing to drink deeply of the Pierian spring. Their return each Fall indicates that their thirst has been quenched. The invasion from Montreal this year has been tremendous. Why this exodus from Lower Canada, 'La belle Province', to the Cradle of Confederation, 'The Garden of the Gulf'? Is the College that well known in Montreal that seventeen boys have come seven hundred miles to attend college? No. The answer lies deeper than that.

The problem concerns educational facilities. Under the French Classical College system, the student can begin his classical studies at twelve or thirteen years of age, follow them through until he is twenty or twenty-one, and finally obtain his B.A. English Canadians must make two changes after elementary school before obtaining a degree. For English speaking candidates to the priesthood in Montreal this poses somewhat of a problem. The student can go as far as fifth high (senior matriculation), after which either one year must elapse before entering the French Seminary of Philosophy, or three years before gaining a B.A. from some University. If one chooses the latter course, he risks either losing his vocation or being influenced to join a religious order. There is nothing wrong in

joining a religious order except that this does not add new priests to the secular clergy.

Some other system had to be devised. It is surprising that a diocese as large as Montreal should have no English speaking Minor Seminary. Nevertheless, the situation exists. For many years, many future seminarians were passed through the portals of Loyola College for their College education, while others preferred or were advised to attend St. Jerome's College (now Resurrection College) in Kitchener, Ontario for two years as clerical students. However, the number of priests was not increasing.

The proposal of some day acquiring an English Minor Seminary is being considered. According to this plan, a house would be bought on or near Loyola College. Students at the house would attend lectures at the College, or (and I hope) the University, mix with other students, and receive spiritual formation under the guidance of a resident secular priest.

However, until this comes about some alternative had to be decided upon. After having successfully tried out the environment of St. Dunstan's on several young men (John Walsh, Brian Moon, Gordon Harris, Tom Hayden, Earl Howard, and Kenneth McCaffrey) the Diocesan Priesthood Guild of Montreal decided to use St. Dunstan's as the College training ground for its pre-seminary students. Therefore, after high school, young

Hart House Performance

On Monday, October 1, the Charlottetown Community Concert Association presented the first of a series of three concerts to be held this year. The Hart House Orchestra performed seven different movements (including a contemporary piece by Igor Stravinsky) which were enthusiastically received by an overflow audience at Prince of Wales College Auditorium. The Master of Ceremonies made comment on the fact that this year's membership in the Association has surpassed that of all previous years, indicating that more interest is being taken in these events.

As soprano soloist, the orchestra presented the well-known Ilona Kombrink, who gave her first public recital in St. Louis at the age of seventeen. She later attended the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, after which she made tours throughout the eastern part of the United States.

In Canada, Miss Kombrink has performed leading roles in "Tosca", "Die Fledermaus", "Un Ballo in Maschera", "La Forza del Destino", and "Otello".

The entire performance was remarkably well received by the entire audience. Future productions planned for this year will feature Richard Cross on January 31, 1963, and the Westminster Choir on April 23.

men who made their intentions known to enter the priesthood would be sent to St. Dunstan's for two years of a full four years. If only for two years the candidate would complete his studies at the Seminaire de Philosophie from which he would receive a bachelor's degree in philosophy.

St. Dunstan's was chosen for a number of very apparent reasons. It is a small college where the student is an individual. There is a greater community spirit present. The religious atmosphere still exists. The majority of the faculty are priests and thus there is more contact of the student with the priest.

Under this program, the candidate is expected to broaden his mind intellectually, socially, and spiritually, and have the experience of coming into contact with other Catholic young men who have aspirations other than that of the priesthood. This experience finally submit is most invaluable.

Gordon Harris '63