

BRITISH RIGHT IN SUEZ

By Partridge

We saw in the Tuesday November 13 edition of this journal how my friend Brickerstaffe deplored Franco-British action in the Suez crises. He bases his entire argument on the fact that defense of the Suez action can only be achieved by what he calls "mere speculation of what Britain should do". Apparently he has decided the Statement should not employ too much foresight in their judgement of world situations, since that might prove to be dangerous.

The fact that it might be equally dangerous, not to say disastrous, if some countries did not at least show some foresight he does not recognise. This is strange, very strange for it shows a very bad memory for history. 1934 gave us a roughly similar situation. Had England acted then upon advice of her present prime minister, (then Lord Privy Council), she might have averted the total war which reared through Europe for six years. England however decided to adopt her appeasing policies which were reasons for Eden to resign. Since both Hitler and Mussolini regarded Eden as their most dangerous opponent at that time, they rejoiced greatly. When Eden resigned, Churchill saw as inevitable and records: "From midnight to dawn I lay in my bed consumed by emotions of fear and sorrow." Churchill and Eden were right, it is fatal to appease a dictator.

Does Mr. Bickerstaffe not forget something else too. In 1950 North Korea attacked South Korea, whereupon Mr. Truman, then President of the U.S. took immediate action, consulted his chiefs of staff, but not those of his allies, and issued orders to General MacArthur in Tokyo to use land and naval forces to support the Republic of South Korea or better to defend American Security. The Western world cheered. Was not Europe more in danger economically in 1956 more in danger than American security was in 1950? Yet the Franco-British action is met not only with cheers but with blunt disapproval and sanctions. The least they could have expected from their allies tolerance and understanding, to be turned into deserved gratefulness once their friend began to realize what tremendous service had been done by these courageous countries.

"Why is it however, that the U.N. which approved U.S. action in 1950, disapproves of the so similar Franco-British action in 1956? Are there separate standards by which these matters are to be judged, one standard for the U.S., the strongest power in the Western world (economically and military speaking), and another standard for Britain, which country by the same causes that

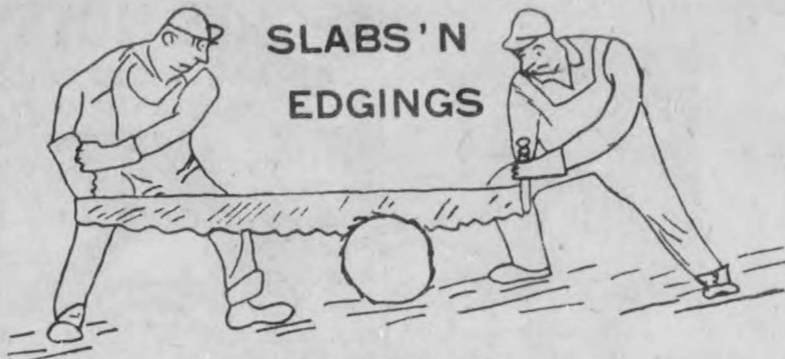
the U.S. grew rich and strong happens to be in a less influential position?

In the article is also spoken of, and I quote—"If the United Nations is to succeed, all problems submitted to international de- lems within its jurisdiction should liberation"—. This sounds very good, but it is or better was, impossible, for how can any problems be withing an organization's jurisdiction when that organization has no way of exercising that authority. Up till now, and it may change now that the U.N. will have its own police force, all that the U.N. could do was express opinions but is could not, and I seriously doubt that it can now, make laws.

Can Mr. Bickerstaffe tell me what would have happened if England and France had not intervened to preserve the Suez Canal as a means of transport? I doubt that a definite statement can be expected here, since it did not happen (thanks to England and France). I have however a suggestion what might have happened. It is reasonable to presume that it would take the Israelites not longer than two days at the most to arrive at the canal border. A clash of the two armies would have occurred over and around the canal, which would have been destroyed. This equals economic ruin for all of Western Europe. The U.N. could at that time do nothing but deliberate, send urgent telegrams and pass resolutions. A period of forty eight hours which was all that the circumstances allowed them, might have given them enough time to set up the agenda. Had they decided after many resolutions to set up a police force and to use it to protect the canal then that would have been a waste of time, for there would be no canal left to protect. This suggestion does not require statesmanship but plain common sense. I do not attempt to ridicule the U.N. for it had tried its best, but that best at a time like this was completely inadequate.

This situation was in need of a sovereign nation or nations, with a police force, in a position to act, willing to act, able to act successfully. England and France were in that situation. Eden and Mollet, backed by their governments and people like Sir Winston Churchill, took action and have been unsuccessful. Their thanks from the world was and is appalling, attitudes will doubtless change when the western world begins to realize what has been done for them.

I agree with my friend Bickerstaffe that: "In a problem of this sort we should not lose sight of the basic facts, and thus let our judgment become clouded with ill-founded assumptions" — but I am afraid we use different facts resulting in different assumptions. A result of his facts and assumptions is the policy: "Do not put out a small fire, wait until it is a conflagration", a policy the U.N. and Mr. Dulles have en-



By IAIN BARR

The only thing I can find in the week's news to get fired up about is this question of whether or not to have regular dances on the Campus. Since the honourable editor of this publication brought the matter to people's attention in an editorial some weeks ago, little has been heard outside of some discussion in the SRC. For Heaven's sake, students, let's hear what you have to say. Do you want them or don't you? Surely almost everyone in this institution realizes that a thing like this is liable to die out altogether unless enough people get together and beef until they get what they want. Look at the Winter Carnival, if you must have an example. It had been talked about for years, but nothing came of it till a bunch of fellows decided that a bit of concrete work and accomplishment would do what a thousand words would not.

So, what about it? Are you satisfied with the facilities downtown? Would you rather pay 55c for them than the proposed 35c here? Do you think that the bands available down-town are any better than our own University band? With the improvement they have shown over last year, don't you trust them to be able to master what is required for a dance band? If your answer is "Yes" to all these questions, fine. Carry right on. No one is going to force you to patronize any dances here. On the other hand if you feel that the dances down-town are unsatisfactory, that you are not getting your money's worth out of them, that the UNB band can provide suitable music for dancing, then say so. Say so out loud so that people can hear you. Be prepared to get out and do something to make these suggestions a reality. Carel van Vredenburg has been doing a great job of checking all the possibilities. If you have any ideas you want to pass along, see him.

Opportunities Vary For Graduate in Arts

FROM: "The Gateway"

Who says that you can't get a job with an Arts education? Today that situation has changed. Where the accent used to be almost entirely on specialization, today many an employer is asking for Arts graduates for the simple reason that they are not specialists, but have a well rounded general education.

The attitude of the employer today is that given a good Arts grad he can teach him any technical knowledge he needs. A bulletin issued by the National Employment Service on the supply and demand situation in regard to university graduates has given

dorsed for considerable time. Does not here the proverb "It is better to prevent than to cure", apply, and should not the U.N. in the future try to apply it with words as in the past, but also by force when the talking fails.

some illustrations of this changed attitude:

1. In a report from the NES office at the University of Alberta in January 1956 it was stated: "It is noticeable that graduates in Arts are finding greater favour with employers."
2. Mr. Herbert H. Lank, president of DuPont Company of Canada, speaking to the University Counseling and Placement Association in Montreal last June said: "Modern business requires people who have from their education developed their cognitive, creative and imaginative

Shell to Recruit

Shell Oil Company has announced that its recruiting team will again visit the University of New Brunswick this fall to interview those students in engineering, geology, physics, and mathematics, who are interested in careers in the oil industry. Preceding the arrival of the interviewers, the Company's public relations representative, Mr. W. J. Speerstra, will be on the campus on November 20. He will speak at an informal meeting of students to outline the operations of the company and the employment opportunities which Shell is offering in 1957.

Many of these career opportunities will be illustrated by a unique sound and colour slide presentations specially prepared by Shell for university showings, which portrays all the major geological, geophysical and engineering jobs done in oil exploration and production. Mr. Speerstra will also be prepared to answer questions pertaining to Shell or to the industry in general. Any interested students are cordially invited to attend. Details as to meeting place and time may be obtained through the University employment office.

powers. Above all we want those who have demonstrated their ability and desire to learn. A liberal arts training should help start our young people toward acquiring those qualities and abilities, which are sought after, not only by business, but which are essential to the fuller development of our entire society."

The field of sales work is sometimes disregarded. However, it is one that offers both a challenge and also great opportunities.

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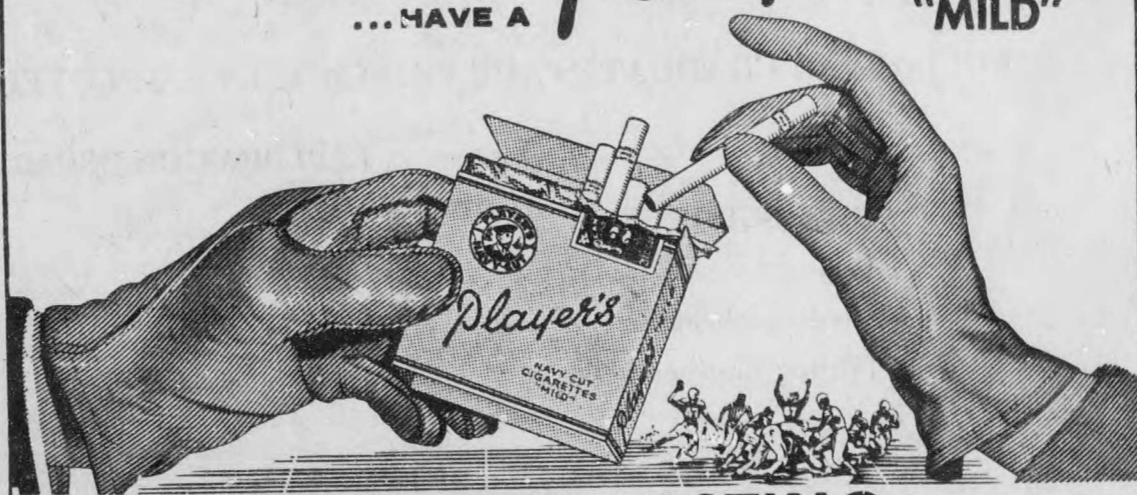
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