

The Philosophy Of The UNB Liberal Club

Its Importance

It is especially important that the philosophy of the U.N.B. Liberal Club appear at this time in view of the lowering of the voting age. This typically liberal measure to extend the franchise to all students who are old enough to die for their country, comes at a time of great change and turmoil within our borders. The role of the student in Canadian politics, therefore, is larger than ever. It is thus appropriate that the students here at U.N.B. have at their disposal a clear outline of the goals and purposes of the Student Liberal Club on this campus so they can actively participate in the rapidly developing political changes taking place in Canada in this generation.

Its Principles

The U.N.B. Liberal Club is a club within the Liberal Party of Canada, and is dedicated to the principles of Liberalism. The principles of liberalism are those fundamental precepts at the basis of Liberal philosophy—freedom, equality, toleration and reform.

To the U.N.B. Liberal—freedom means the exemption of liberation from the control of some other person or some arbitrary power.

To the U.N.B. Liberal—equality means equal opportunity for all individuals. Equality entails equity—fairness & justice for all.

To the U.N.B. Liberal, security means the freedom from fear, the freedom from danger.

To the U.N.B. Liberal—toleration means that we as individuals are free to disagree with conventional opinions even if these be the prevailing views of the Liberal Party in Canada. Toleration is the reciprocal side of freedom.

To the U.N.B. Liberal, reform means change for the better. To determine that a change has taken place is a scientific judgment. To determine that it is for the better is an ethical judgment.

In order to be able to render this ethical judgment, a criterion is needed. This criterion is to be found in the principles of freedom, equality, & sincerity—this criterion is to be found in the Liberal Party and in the U.N.B. Liberal Club.

CULF Conference -1964

Below are listed a selection of resolutions passed at the C.U.L.F. convention last February. The convention dealt mainly with four main topics—Economic, Planning, Social Reform, Confederation and International Affairs and one subsidiary topic—Democratization of the Party. These resolutions form the basis of C.U.L.F. policy today. In the two days of discussion by committees on these resolutions, and at the final general meeting at which the resolutions were passed, U.N.B. was represented by four delegates, Pete Roberts (President), Angela Walsh (Vice-President), Don Proudfoot (Secretary-Treasurer) and Phil Gross (Policy Committee Chairman). Your U.N.B. Liberal Club supports these policies.

Resolutions Adopted

That an exemption of the first \$3,000 of earned income be provided for students who now qualify for the tuition fee deduction contained in Section 11 (1) (qb).

That Canada take a stand in favour of the liberalization of international trade at the coming trade conferences.

That the Federal Government increase the credit now available to farmers to provide a sufficient amount of capital to allow for required capital expansion of federal assistance for construction of technical schools.

That there be a revision of our Penal System with the emphasis on retraining and rehabilitation of inmates, first offenders having priority, with the provision for extensive psychiatric treatment.

That C.U.L.F. set up a committee to study the field of direct taxation in the light of the findings of the provincial-federal conferences, and the C.U.S. report, and the report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

That Canada extend formal and diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China, as the Government of mainland China, provided that relations with nationalist China be not jeopardized, and that Canada favour the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations.

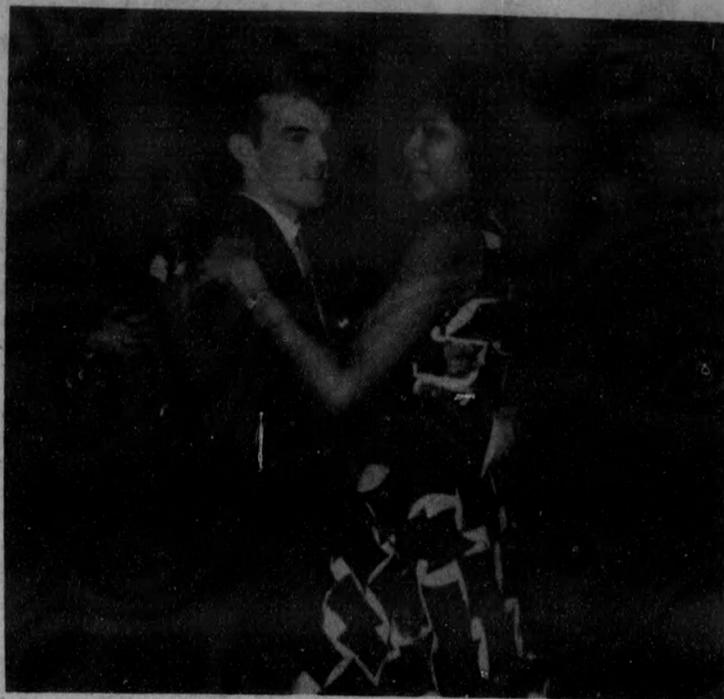
That foreign aid be increased in the form of technical assistance, education, student exchange programs, bilaterally and multilaterally, that the present Canadian Government be urged to give forthwith financial support to C.U.S.O.

That Canada's role in Nato be reappraised, and that the economic and political aspects of Nato be reappraised.

That C.U.L.F. endorse the principle that the National Liberal Federation be controlled by the members of the party excluding Members of the House of Commons and the Senate, and that no member of either House be an officer of the Federation.

That C.U.L.F. fully support the present reform being carried out by the Liberal Members of both Houses in regard to giving the Liberal caucus a greater say in deciding Liberal Party Legislation.

That the Federal Government take necessary measures in order to change the term "condemned to be hanged by the neck until death" by the term "condemned to life imprisonment".



U.N.B. Liberal Club Dance held January 8th, 1965, at McConnell Hall.



John Matheson, M.P., Don Proudfoot, Guy Boisvert

John Matheson, M.P. and Chairman of the standing committee on External Affairs visited the campus on January 15th and passed a few minutes speaking to some members of the U.N.B. Liberal Club.

Election Results

So far this year the Liberals have done exceedingly well in model parliament elections across the country. Our victories have been as follows:

Xavier College, Sydney, N.S.; Sir George Williams University, Montreal, P.Q.; University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario; McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba; United College, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba; University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; and the University of Saskatchewan (Regina campus).

Our only loss so far this year was at Waterloo University College where we lost a very close battle to the NDP.

On The Lighter Side

Once upon a time three doctors applied to St. Peter at Heavens Gates to let them enter. The first doctor, a pediatrician, was told that Heaven had no need of his services and he was condemned to pass on below. Likewise an obstetrician was refused entrance; he was not needed either. But the third doctor, a psychiatrist, was welcomed by St. Peter with open arms. "Come in, come in," said St. Peter. "We are desperate for a psychiatrist!" "Why?" asked the doctor. "We've been having a little trouble with the Boss lately; He thinks He's Diefenbaker!"