

model parliament 1966

looking back

Representatives from two new parties on campus will add interest to this year's Model Parliament elections, Friday, Feb. 11.

Candidates from the Communist Party and the National Existentialist Student Party (NESP), along with the four traditional parties, presented their platforms at a Model Parliament rally Tuesday. The six parties and their leaders are:

- Liberal Party—Gib Clark, law 3
- Conservative Party—Bill Winship, grad studies
- Social Credit Party—Dale Enarson, ed 1
- New Democratic Party—Barrie Chivers, law 1

- National Existentialist Student Party—William Eckford, eng 3
- Communist Party—J. V. Forest, ed 4

This is the first year in which an officially recognized Communist Party is represented on campus.

Election booths will be open from 8:45 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Friday.

Ballot boxes will be distributed throughout the main campus buildings, including the Arts building, the Education building, and the Students' Union building.

Any Students' Union member can vote, providing he has a campus "A" card.

1947

The pre-election addresses had as speakers: the Progressive Conservative Party—John G. Diefenbaker, MP for Lake Centre, Sask.; the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—Elmer E. Roper, MLA and provincial leader of the CCF; the Social Credit Party—the Hon. A. J. Hooke, Minister of Economic Affairs and Provincial Secretary.

The Social Credit Party protested to the Steering Committee that "the CCF was using smear terms in its party propaganada."

The CCF party won.

1948

"It was unanimously decided by the Political Science Club last Thursday to hold a second election when evidence was submitted indicating that at least one, and probably more, students had been involved in illegal voting practices at the first election held last Dec. 1.

From an earlier story: "Several campus "A" cards are said to have

been gathered by one student from his fellows and used to cast votes for one of the political parties contesting the elections."

1949

The Social Credit party withdrew from Model Parliament because they disapproved of allowing politics on the university campus.

One story reported: "Statements to The Gateway from leaders of the political study groups on campus emphasized the opinion that the Social Credit party was dying a slow death and would finally disappear."

The Labour Progressive Party withdrew because it objected to submitting 8 names to the Parliamentary Forum committee and having these names published in The Gateway before the election.

"... because of 'discrimination' and branding as Bolsheviks of LPP followers in Canada, students who submitted their names in writing as sponsors of the campus LPP would be jeopardizing future

employment and their status in society."

1958

The Progressive Conservative party promised the "establishment of a Student Union Lovers' Lane in the riverbank area. Admission by Campus "A" card only. To be patrolled by the Gold Key."

The CCF party promised to set up a Trans-University Airlines which would be a student-owned transportation system running from Edmonton to Calgary.

1963

This session saw the theft of four ballot boxes only 15 minutes before the polls closed.

"Members of the New Movement for Individual Anarchistic Collectivism admitted responsibility for the action and returned the boxes Sunday afternoon.

"According to NMIAC president Jon Whyte, his group sufficiently perturbed the parliament mockers."

1966

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communist party

J. V. FOREST

Why Communism?

Recall Charles Dicken's infamous school master Wackford Squeers who fed his student boarders a "purifier" of sulfur and molasses, not for medicinal purposes, but to kill their appetites?

Similarly Canadians have been fed the "purifier" of anti-communism, not for enlightenment, but to kill their appetites of investigation and inquiry.

Hence the majority of Canadians find it quite incomprehensible that anyone would subscribe to a communist philosophy.

The philosophical approach to communism must begin with the question of man's purpose on earth.

Though this question has been answered by Idealists, Theists and metaphysicians, communism is concerned for material people in a material world, for it is inescapable that all who are born must live together on the material earth.

It is the organization of life on earth that is the concern of communism.

We hold that it is the duty of the individual to help his fellow man, not to take advantage of him; the strong should help the weak, not bully him and enslave him; the intellectually superior should share their knowledge, talents and abilities with their fellow man for the benefit of all mankind, not use the intellectualism to organize a society for the superior while damning the less fortunate for the poverty, ignorance and "laziness".

In brief, society should be organized such that each person contributes according to his ability and receives according to his need. Just as in the humanized family wherein the children contribute very little materially but receive food, shelter, love and cultural requirements in accordance with their need.

In an ideal society the doctor, teacher, engineer or labourer should contribute his abilities because mankind needs them, to ex-

change them for money is nothing more than prostitution. Hence the ideal society cannot have a means of exchange per se, but must be based on free exchange.

That this will take generations is not debated, for the concept of slavery, long considered "inate in man" has taken three thousand years constant polemics to bring most of mankind against it.

The first steps toward this ideal goal must be the elimination of the exploitation of one part of mankind by another. That is the elimination of "free-enterprise", which is not, and cannot be a universal freedom. (If all Canadians quit work and made their living on the stock market we would soon be a destitute nation.)

Since we live in a society wherein most wage earners are mental slaves to "free-enterprise" the role of the communist must be one of parliamentary reform.

Platform for Model Parliament—Industry and Development

(1) A geological survey of Can-

ada to ascertain the extent and location of our natural resources. (2) The development of an independent steel industry for Canada. (3) The maintenance of full employment through the establishment of secondary and tertiary industry, particularly required in depressed areas and native settlements where human dignity is exchanged for welfare.

Economic Reorganization

(1) The immediate nationalization of transportation, communications and utilities. (2) The establishment of a national power and natural gas grid. (3) Bank of Canada loans at 2 per cent for the purchase of new housing.

Education

(1) Stipends paid to university students in relationship to their achievement. (2) A student voice on the University Board of Governors. (3) A redefining of "canvassing of campus students". (4) An integrated educational-economic program to bring education to Canada's natives and eco-

nomnic minority groups. (5) A realistic research program for all disciplines including education. (6) The standardization throughout Canada of educational curricula such that approximately 90 per cent is standard and 10 per cent is of a research-development program carried out in the local school boards.

Foreign Policy

(1) The realization of The Unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America for the peoples of all countries. This entitles each nation "... under absolute despotism, (the) right, it is their duty, to throw off such government" (2) Representation in the United Nations by all countries of the world. (3) The enforcement in Vietnam of the 1954 Geneva Agreement. (4) Aid to under-developed countries of a form which builds their economic base and is not limited to the charity of food handouts. (5) Canadian independence from the United States in foreign policy.

(no picture available.)

liberal party

Why Model Parliament?

This question arises each year: I would like first to explain the purposes of Model Parliament, and then state the reasons why the Campus Liberal Club should receive your vote on February 11.

Model Parliament was established over 50 years ago on the U of A campus, and has enjoyed various levels of success ever since. Primarily Model Parliament provides a forum for the expression of student opinion—but this does not mean that I am claiming that this activity has any great influence. It is self-evident that even the university administration is not particularly influenced by the opinions of the "Honorable Members"! However, I do not state this as a

criticism: rather, I state it to point out the pomposity of those who allege otherwise. We who sit as members should not play "little boy politician"—rather we should sit for the enjoyment of a group activity that at one time involves 65 members of the student population.

Also, Model Parliament exists to entertain—have you ever sat in on one of the sessions? I would strongly urge you to do so this year. Believe me, there are some very "stimulating" debates!

The Campus Liberal Club has, for the past seven years, formed the government in Model Parliament. This is due, in part at least, to the fact that we have always been, and are once again this year, the best organized group on campus. Our policies are well researched statements of principle covering every area of major concern to university students. A partial list includes the following:

- a proposal for extensive reforms to our penal system, including the abolition of the death penalty,

- a proposal to increase funds available for re-training of workers replaced by automation,

- the legalization of the distribution of habit forming drugs, patterned after the very successful British system,

- the increase in tax exempt income for university students to a level of \$1,800 a year,

- the legalization of abortions in certain specified cases,

- steps to reduce the cost of automobile insurance, which would include a government operated plan if such was necessary to attain the desired end,

- a re-assessment of Canada's role in NATO,

- the removal of barriers to immigration based upon the race,



GIB CLARK

color, creed or religion of the immigrant,

- the enactment of a Human Rights Code in the Province of Alberta to prevent discrimination and ensure human dignity,

- the re-distribution of electoral seats in the Province of Alberta to ensure representation to the city voter,

- the establishment, by the Federal Government, of a library loan fund to ensure adequate facilities for universities across Canada.

This is by no means a complete list of our policy position: I would refer you to our newspaper, the "Liberal Eye Opener", for further details.

It is in this manner that we, the Campus Liberal Club, can show you that we are anxious to receive your support—and that we are worthy of it. It is our sincere hope that you will see fit to cast a vote for the Liberal party on Friday, February 11.