

action. Further, this Liberal principle as articulated by Pearson has been enunciated repeatedly by many, including Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas. In St. Thomas Aquinas' *Summa Theologia*, he says:

Planning for the general good belongs to the people as a whole or to someone representing them, since those pursuing the goal must do the planning for it. "The aim of legislation," according to Aristotle, "is the fostering of virtue."

I should like to repeat that, honourable senators.

The aim of legislation is the fostering of virtue.

Honourable senators, let us put on the record today some thoughts on Liberalism, using the words of some of the masters of Liberalism. In the 1960's, the Honourable J.W. Pickersgill said:

The first principle of Liberalism is that the state and government exist to serve man and not man to serve the state. The second principle of Liberalism is that the family is the foundation of human society and that it is the duty of all governments to promote the welfare of the family and the sanctity of the home. The third principle of Liberalism is that self-government provides the best assurance that the state will, in fact, promote the welfare of the individual and the family.

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, whose father and grandfather both were Methodist ministers, had the following to say on Liberalism:

The fundamental principle of Liberalism, the foundation of its faith, is belief in the dignity and worth of the individual. The state is the creation of man, to protect and serve him; and not the reverse.

And:

The Liberal purpose remains the creation of opportunity for men and women to become self-directing, responsible citizens. This means, as we have seen, the simultaneous pursuit of freedom and welfare...

In Canada, Liberalism has meant the evolution of political democracy; the removal of privilege, discrimination, and class distinction; the building of a society based on equality of rights and opportunities for all its members. It has included the struggle for national freedom, a struggle whose success has helped to bring about a great free community of an importance extending far beyond the borders of the countries concerned: the reconciliation of national independence with the close and friendly association of free states in a Commonwealth of Nations.

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, a Nobel Peace Prize recipient, was internationally acclaimed for his and Canada's contribution during the Suez Crisis. Remember, honourable

senators, that it was 1962 when Mr. Pearson wrote much of this. He said:

The history of the Liberal Party in Canada is also the story of the search —

The Hon. the Speaker: I regret that I must interrupt the honourable senator, but I am informed that her time has expired. Perhaps there would be leave for her to conclude.

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

Senator Cools: Thank you, honourable senators. I appreciate this very much.

Mr. Pearson said:

The history of the Liberal Party in Canada is also the story of the search for security and welfare for all men and women in a society where activity is increasingly centred in huge corporate organizations and where the individual is increasingly at the mercy of forces which he cannot control and which he often cannot even understand.

He continued:

Liberalism stands for the middle way: the way of progress. It stands for moderation, tolerance, and the rejection of extreme courses whether they express themselves in demands that the state should do everything for the individual, even if it means weakening and destroying him in the process, or in demands that the state should do nothing except hold the ring so that the fittest survive under the law of the jungle.

Later, he added:

The Liberal Party is opposed to the shackling limitations of rigid political dogma, or authoritarianism of any kind, which is so often the prelude to oppression and exploitation. It fights against the abuse of power either by the state or by persons or groups within the state. It recognizes the special danger of such abuse in an age of massive concentration of wealth and economic power and of "bigness" of all kinds. Liberalism must protect the right of every man to live his own life, in creative freedom, in the midst of all this "bigness" and the pressures that follow from it.

And finally, in the words of Mr. Pearson:

...the Liberal Party favours social and economic planning which will stimulate and encourage private enterprise to operate more effectively for the benefit of all.

• (1510)

Honourable senators, it is very well known historically that principles and moral beliefs fare best and flourish when they enjoy the protection and patronage of the rulers of society. The Right Honourable Jean Chrétien is now the steward of an enormous heritage of Liberal principles and history. He has pledged fealty to Mr. Pearson's concept of government as moral.