

# THE UNIVERSITY LIBERAL

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## Gap In Our Economic Development

If Canada, as a nation, is to keep pace with the modern technological world, it must do something about its present programs of scientific research. This is the inevitable conclusion of any investigation of the present systems of handling the business. For the Canadian nation has fallen behind the major Western nations, and according to D. G. Coxe, "in the long run, Canada's place in the world will depend to a great extent not merely on being in the (technological) race, but on how well we keep up with the leaders". When, in terms of gross national product, it is discovered that the U.S.A. spends 2.5% the U.K. 2.1%, and France 1.5% on scientific research, compared to Canada's less than 1% expenditure, it becomes apparent that we cannot hope to compete properly. Furthermore, it may be seen that even if this statistic is disregarded, we are still in trouble, for in living beside a giant in the field, it would need a major effort to keep

our graduate talent in this country, when they are tempted by the higher salaries and greater volume of research south of the border.

However, it is not, as might be supposed, the government which is most lax in the field. Instead it is private enterprise, who in 1960 contributed less than half the amount of government allotments in research. But herein enters the hidden drain and drag on progress. Industry complains that the government does not give sufficient support to their research programs, which permits their stagnation. This is not in the field of taxation (where there is a very liberal 150% deduction for increases in development expenditure); it is rather in the field of contracts, with industry claiming that the government gives most projects to its own laboratories. And this is the heart of the matter. For no company will put up a satellite for the sake of a tax writeoff, but they will attempt advancements for the sake of added business,

added efficient, added utilization of their resources, etc.

One industrial scientist put it this way: "If we don't improve our technical competence, we won't get more government contracts; if we don't get more government contracts, we won't improve our technical competence: it's the chicken and the egg."

There seems to be yet another drag on development if this field, and that is the lack of a central agency to co-ordinate scientific research. The general impression that the National Research Council fulfills such a function is not totally valid. There are six agencies, subject to four different jurisdictions. Within these agencies sums of money are allotted for research, yet this money is not co-ordinated by any one committee, not even the committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. Each agency maintains its own apparatus and installations.

Perhaps the major fault lies in an attitude of mind by the

Canadian people. This attitude of mind is that scientific research is either for drastically expensive long range development such as satellite construction, or else for the improvement of techniques in fields which have no immediate application to their day-to-day lives, such as the search for a cancer cure. While not deprecating such worthwhile undertakings, or minimizing the role of pure science, it must be pointed out that scientific research has a key role to play in a general scheme of economic planning. Such projects as national resources utilization, improvement of industrial processes, maximization of the uses of industrial wastes, and refinement of physical standards have a very immediate need for investigation. Industry and research, aided by government, must work hand in hand to reach the ultimate in the exploitation of this country's development.

So what is needed?

1—Some form of central control body over the expedi-

ture of funds for all forms of scientific research, preferably the National Research Council, switched under the jurisdiction of the Department of Industry.

2—A highly concentrated campaign by the Department of Industry to encourage private enterprise participation in an overall scheme for research, co-ordinating it to the objectives of the Canadian economy.

(Here we mean grants for product improvement to companies wishing to become more competitive in world markets, or, for another example, grants for industrial environment study to aid in selection of fertile areas in placing new business in presently depressed areas.)

3—A greater diffusion of government contracts in this field from their own laboratories to private concerns; also less haphazard distribution of grants to individuals for isolated work;

(Continued on page 4)

### EDITORIAL

## THE MISSING REFORMERS

It is not very often that I (forgive the non-use of the editorial "we") admit this, but right now I am at a loss to find an explanation to reports I have been hearing from universities across Canada. These reports have been to the effect that the Liberal Clubs have been losing ground and having their appeal dulled by the New Democratic Party. Reports of Model Parliament elections this year both confirm and deny this. On the one hand, Liberals continue to win the overwhelming majority of these votes, yet on the other hand, the N.D.P. have two victories so far this year, two more than they had last year. Choosing then to interpret this as at least some gain in strength, it still remains a puzzle to me as to why.

Is the N.D.P. an honest party? In the sense that it has never been chosen by the people to spend their money, it has had no opportunity for graft and is honest in that sense. But there is another sense of honesty, more in line with integrity, and here is the quarrel with the N.D.P. If the N.D.P. is the successor of the C.C.F., it has not made the changeover smoothly. The C.C.F. ceased to exist in favour of the N.D.P., but the New Democrats did not retain the old spirit of the Prairie revolt, the principles of an honest socialist party, which represented a definite segment of opinion, both regional and philosophical, which was an alternative to other parties, which gave the voter a true choice.

No, instead the N.D.P. decided to ally itself to the trade unions, never a hotbed of radicalism, and make its appeal to the great centre of the Canadian country. In short it became middle class and, what is worse, bourgeois. No choice here. The N.D.P. doomed itself, if not immediately then eventually, to

the same role filled by the Labour Party in England from 1900-1918. This position is that of an advanced wing of a major party representing a special interest group which in reality is represented by the major party. What is amusing here is that the Labour Party in England realized this to be its weakness and changed its position to gain strength, which it did. However the N.D.P. has tried to gain success by reversing the process. The New Democrats have tried to gain national success, not by offering the voters an alternative to anything, but by trying to become a second Liberal Party.

It was said that, faced with Roosevelt and Truman, the policy of the American Republican party became "Me too, but less". It might be said that the policy of the N.D.P. is "Me too, but a bit more." If Mackenzie King could say that the C.C.F.ers were just Liberals in a hurry, then surely we today can claim that New Democrats are just Liberals in a huff. In fact, personal feuds and personal grudges give birth to a lot of New Democrats.

If the N.D.P. wants to achieve the same results as happened in England, I suggest it address itself to the task of writing another Regina Manifesto, a new blueprint for tomorrow. The present hodge-podge of a platform won't do. No one will deny that major parties need a third force to prod them along the road to reform. But the N.D.P. is not fulfilling that role. At times, its objective seems to be obstruction and opposition even to progressive policy, merely for their own sake. As a matter of fact, if the present Canadian nuclear deterrent is replaced with non-nuclear weapons systems, as seems likely in the near future, the major policy plank of the N.D.P. will be gone.

So the N.D.P. is not honest. Nor is it capable of avoiding this accusation in terms of governmental pragmatism. Never having had power in Ottawa, it cannot say that socialist or radical doctrines are unworkable because it does not know. These schemes are untried.

What then is the N.D.P. appeal on campus? Perhaps it is merely the emptying out of traditional student opposition to authority; in this case, the government in power. It is the place for young radicals (a healthy sign) to gather to build the New Jerusalem. In which case, it serves our youth poorly, for it is not interested in moving further left but prefers to move further right towards middle class centrist prosperity, indistinguishable from the big parties. Further the control of labour leaders indicates that the student idealist can go farther in the Liberal party which wants to win him than in the N.D.P. which isn't interested in hearing him. Just as the N.D.P. refuses to serve the voter by giving him an honest third choice, so the N.D.P. refuses to serve the young radical by giving him a haven to protest the world as he sees it.

So without honesty, integrity, and a proper role to play, the N.D.P. on campus becomes a place for frustrated power-hungry demagogic young politicians to congregate. The chief accusation hurled at Liberal clubs is seen to turn back on the accuser.

Where's the appeal? The appeal to reformers and radicals? The appeal to intellectuals? The appeal to honest men? The N.D.P. is said to have it. But I'm at a loss to find it.

Join the F.L.Q., anyone?

## CANADIAN LIBERALISM FOR THE SIXTIES

Upon what basis will the platform of the Liberal Party of Canada be determined? A party platform will be determined partly in terms of strategy and partly in terms of policy. Strategy is the means by which a party hopes to win seats and gain political power. Political power, however, is not an end in itself. The goal of achieving political power is to enact party policy. Considerations of political expediency concern the strategy-makers. Considerations of fundamental principles of political philosophy concern the policy-makers. To create a party platform that ignores either of these elements will result in one of two possibilities. Without consideration of political expediency, a party is not likely to have opportunity to implement its policy. Without consideration of fundamental principles of political philosophy, a party is not likely to have any policy to implement, even if elected.

It is far easier to determine election strategy than party policy. To determine the appropriate strategy to adopt, a party need only discover the temperature of public opinion. To determine the appropriate policy to adopt, a party needs a set of fundamental principles of political philosophy in terms of which the party policy can be consistently formulated.

Liberalism is the political philosophy of the Liberal Party. The basic tenet of liberalism is the dignity and worth of every individual. This entails that each individual is an end-in-himself, not merely a means to an end. The state and the government liberals believe, exist to serve man and exist by virtue of the consent of the governed. A corollary of liberalism, therefore, is the democratic process of responsible representation. Within the state, individuals are entitled to certain basic rights. A right of an individual may be defined as a privilege that other individuals ought to permit and that the state ought to guarantee. The basic rights of an individual include: freedom, equality, and security. These terms are ambiguous and have come to mean different things to different people.

Freedom means the exemption or liberation from the control of some other person or some arbitrary power. Freedom is guaranteed to each individual through legislation for the removal of restrictions which impede the development of each individual. Freedom, however, is not unlimited. An individual is not free to interfere with the freedom of other individuals. The liberal will oppose exploitation

and oppression of one individual or group by another individual or group. Liberalism, therefore, protects the freedom of minority groups to have different ideas. Diversity of opinion and belief leads to new ideas, and the liberal welcomes new ideas. The first freedom of liberalism is the freedom to live, without which the other freedoms are academic. Some of the other freedoms which the liberal is determined to protect include: intellec-

by

JOEL HARTT

National Policy Chairman

tual freedom, freedom of thought and expression, freedom of association, freedom to own private property, freedom to choose his government or freedom to lawfully oppose his government, freedom to pursue his own interests and goals as long as he does not infringe upon the freedom of another individual.

One individual is not more free than another. A consequence of freedom, therefore, is equality.

Equality, as the liberal understands it, does not mean that all individuals have equal ability. Equality means equal opportunity for all individuals. Equality means equal rights for all individuals before the law without regard to privileges of birth, wealth, creed, sex, or race. These are artificial hindrances to individual development and the liberal seeks to remove them. Equity follows from equality. Equity means fairness, impartiality, and justice for all individuals.

To guarantee and protect the freedom and equality of all individuals, the state contracts to defend the basic rights of its citizens. Another basic right, therefore, is the individual's right to security. Security, like equality, is a consequence of individual freedom. Security is itself a freedom: the freedom to live and to live in freedom!

Security means the freedom from fear, the freedom from danger. Security is the assurance of safety. A liberal government offers security on two fronts: internal and external. Internal security entails the enforcement of legislation to protect the independence and liberty of each individual. That is why there are civil and criminal codes of law, and police and courts to enforce the law. External security undertakes to protect the rights of all individuals within the state

## Liberalism In International Affairs

JOEL HARTT

What policies ought liberals to advocate in the field of international relations? The primary purpose of the liberal in external affairs is to effect an enduring and salubrious peace. It is to the attainment of this goal that all other measures in foreign affairs are directed.

While the liberal aims to bring about an enduring and productive peace, the desire for peace should not be taken to mean "peace at any price". Ultimately, the liberal endeavours to attain "Peace with Security", and security means that we are guaranteed the most basic freedom of all: "The freedom to live and to live in freedom!" The neces-

sary prerequisite to the realization of this goal is the prevention of a thermonuclear holocaust in the interim. In the interim, therefore, liberals may subscribe to the deterrent theory. As an intermediate step, liberals may favour membership in regional alliances such as N.A.T.O. and NORAD in order to deter any potential aggressor. The prevention of war, however, is not the goal; it is the necessary condition for the realization of the goal.

Back in the time of the ancient Greeks, the survival unit was considered to be the polis, or city-state. As recently as the Second World War, the survival unit grew to be the nation-state. Today, during the "cold-war", the survival unit is mistakenly considered to be the regional group. This is mistaken because the survival unit is mankind itself. Therefore, while nationalism has given way to regionalism, if the liberal is to achieve his goal of an enduring and productive peace, regionalism shall have to cede to internationalism. Since the most basic interest common to all men is the common interest in international peace and security, liberals ought to work toward the creation of the environment whereby disputes among nations will be settled without resort to violence. In short, liberals seek to establish the rule of law in international affairs as they do in domestic affairs. To do this, first steps must be taken to improve the international climate in order to create a climate of internationalism. This is the best security we can find to safeguard the basic rights so fundamental to liberal philosophy.

The best organ for the expression of this internationalism is the United Nations. In view of this, the liberal ought to advocate steps to strengthen that international organization to render it potent and effective in settling international disputes without resort to a thermonuclear conflagration. Some of the steps which the liberal might propose would be: (1) the establishment of a permanent United Nations

Each delegate has the responsibility of preparing for the CULF convention. Each can do so in the following way: read one or two items in the bibliography which is included at the end of this paper, reflect upon the principles of traditional liberalism, determine the appropriate interpretation to be placed upon these traditional principles in view of changing needs of modern conditions, and formulate policies which are appropriate to meet the needs of the Canadian people in the sixties while at the same time are consistent with the contemporary interpretation of the fundamental principles of liberalism. When that is done, submit your policy resolutions at the CULF national convention in February, and fight intelligently for their adoption.

Police Force, (2) the expansion of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, (3) admission into the world community of all nations including those which do not advocate liberal principles — for toleration is another principle of liberalism.

It follows from what has already been stated that we liberals should advocate the extension of formal and diplomatic recognition by the government of our country to sovereign nation-states whether we favour their political system or not. No longer through exclusion but only inclusion can our goal be attained.

In addition, we liberals, in this country, ought to take a more realistic look at our foreign aid program. One suggestion is that we ought to concentrate our foreign aid in the form of technical assistance rather than capital aid. This would make our foreign aid program most effective to the recipient country while at the same time having beneficial effects upon Canadian manufacturing and employment. It is proposed that Canada concentrate its aid in the fields of technology and teaching. Sending personnel will increase the awareness of Canadian techniques and products in the developing nations to our mutual benefit. The liberal believes that the best help we can give to the developing nations is to help them help themselves.

These steps should be seriously considered if we wish to improve the international climate; and improvement of the international climate is the best means for the realization of our goal: peace with security. The CULF convention will be extremely successful if the liberally-minded students of this country can propose and adopt serious and responsible policy resolutions outlining our goals and the means of achieving these goals in the field (among others) of international relations, remembering at all times that these resolutions ought to be consistent with the fundamental principles of liberal political philosophy.

### ENTRY-FORM RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Name .....

School Address .....

Home Address .....

Faculty ..... Year .....

Your special interest area or special knowledge area in which you would like to do research: .....

Examination periods including study time: .....

Summer available: Yes ..... No .....

SEND TO: Research Assistants' Department,  
251 Cooper Street,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

# LIBERALISM AND CONFEDERATION

by JEAN PRIEUR

As Canadians, we have no more urgent problem than that of our continued existence as a country. We must know within the next few years if we are capable of forming openly principles of liberalism acceptable to all which can discover how best to safeguard our Canadian confederation. But we must go deeper than this. We must try to find the best base. Is Confederation the ultimate solution for everyone living inside the Canadian borders? We will reply immediately to the last question. We believe that Canada has a future through Confederation; if you don't accept this, it is useless to try and improve the Canadian system. But this answer still leaves a great area to explore: can we find a base to build up understanding, a national conscience, and a solid constitutional foundation in such a way as to unite the two great founding races towards the same destiny, while at the same time, each keeps its own identity.

The primary problem concerning Canada's future is not only one of discovering what has caused the present crisis in Confederation, but also of searching frankly for a new federal formula. For example, we don't think the Laurendeau-Dunton Commission can avoid an analysis of constitutional problems, for indeed this is a part of the problems of biculturalism.

It is first necessary to know what some of the proposed solutions are, for the speeches and articles of politicians and journalists are not sufficiently clear on this subject. In effect, solutions seem to have come in the form of ultimatums on specific issues. Be assured of one thing: if French-Canadian leaders can't clarify their demands, the problem will become much more serious. On the other hand, English-Canadians must try and understand their demands and to give an answer, though not necessarily affirmative, which is always frank and sympathetic.

Curiously, we forget more important problems. This is natural as the Pearson government tries to tackle the day to day requests of Quebec and the other provinces. Here we may remark the theory behind the Municipal Loan Fund, which in establishing the "contracting out" theory discovered a replacement for previous constitutional methods.

However, we should not let the apparent ease and immediate political advantage of the "contracting out" principle lead us from a consideration of more basic ideas. There must always be a strong dialogue between the federal and provincial governments; with-

out this, in the long run, you will have a messy political hodge-podge.

The most urgent problems in Canadian federalism are the following:

- 1—to discover the precise demands of Quebec and translate these into political, economic, and constitutional realities;
- 2—to consider up to what point the British North America act satisfies French-Canada at present;
- 3—to see if a viable principle of confederation, having a strong central government, while at the same time safeguarding the rights of Quebec and French-Canada, is possible;
- 4—to see what constitutional and political adjustments are necessary if Quebec is to maintain its position in a strong and united Canada.

We will also have to study the specific demands of French Canada. The most important ones are the following:

- 1—Sufficient provincial power for economic planning.
- 2—Taxation revenues: exclusive on corporate and personal income tax and succession duties.
- 3—The removal of federal programs from Quebec.
- 4—The French language be official and French schools be instituted in all provinces where there is more than 10% of the population that is French speaking.
- 5—Bilingualism in the upper Civil Service.
- 6—A revised composition of the Senate: 1/2 of Senators would be French speaking; on constitutional disputes, the Senate would have a judicial committee (somewhat like that of the Privy Council) to be the court of last resort; half of its members would be named by Quebec.
- 7—A Quebec veto on any amendment to the Canadian Constitution on the questions of language and education.
- 8—Recognition of the bi-national character of Canada.

Are these demands compatible with a united country? Can compromise be reached? If not, will it mean the end of this country?

These are the questions which require our answer. On this basis the "Confederation" sub-committee of the Policy Committee will hold its discussions and submit its report. All hope all members will join in this endeavor.

## Liberalism And Economic Planning

● By William P. Irvine

To place economic planning immediately in the larger context of the paper on liberalism, it should be emphasized that economic progress is only one goal among many legitimate one for Canadians to pursue. The mechanisms of economic planning, therefore, must be sufficiently flexible that it can be used to achieve, or at least not to frustrate, other ends.

Liberals should realize that economic activity has social as well as individual consequences, and that the state is legitimately entitled to a voice in the shaping of economic decisions. The strength of the voice should depend on circumstances. Industries enjoying natural monopolies or exploiting natural resources, for example, should be subject to regulation by the government. In both cases, the companies are enjoying privileges which are not theirs by right. On the other hand, government cannot direct a business to assume losses. Where the public interest demands that industry locate in an uneconomic area, the government should try to relieve the unprofitability of the arrangement by granting subsidies. Both the carrot and the stick are thus legitimate instruments of economic planning in different cases.

The third point to be emphasized in connection with economic planning in Canada is the need for effective provincial autonomy and responsibility. This is both necessary and desirable. It is necessary because provinces now have sufficient tools of planning to frustrate any federal plan which did not meet their aspirations. It is desirable because goals formulated at Ottawa may tend to reflect a certain bias. The provinces are best equipped to understand and appreciate their own needs, and their views must be respected. Goals such as "ending unemployment" are very general and obscure. Attempts to particularize them involve defining particular subordinate goals. Here, a number of patterns are possible, and different ones may be appropriate to different regions. If economic planning becomes an instrument of dissatisfaction and antagonism, it will have failed its major function. Just as a country cannot plan its economy without some knowledge of where other countries are going, so too provincial planning necessarily involves co-ordination with other provinces. The chief federal role in this area should be to act as an information-gathering and co-ordinating agency.

### FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY

These have traditionally been regarded as rather blunt instruments of economic policy, more appropriate to determining the level of economic activity than its distribution. As such, this is most appropriately a federal responsibility. Still, provincial financial operations

can negate monetary policy, and combined provincial and municipal expenditures have an impact equal to federal expenditures. Co-ordination is thus clearly essential. What is needed in this sphere is a federal-provincial advisory council on fiscal and monetary policy. Such a council could be staffed by civil servants from both levels of government who would rotate from their respective Ministries and back again. The council could study economic trends, make projections and issue reports on their findings with recommendations for government policy.

It is becoming increasingly evident that fiscal and monetary policy can be used selectively as well. Thus, credit can be kept permanently cheap in some areas by special credit agencies, or tax incentives can be given for specific activities. In the use of instruments which have essentially provincial or regional impact, the provinces or regions should have effective authority. Since they cannot be given the legal authority without impairing those functions discussed in the preceding paragraph, they must be given de facto authority by having the federal government recognize the importance of provincial initiative. The federal government should ask the provinces to elaborate their objectives and to suggest in what way these can be advanced by the use of federal powers. These provincial suggestions should then be accepted insofar as they are mutually consistent.

It should be noted that permitting provinces to contract out of conditional grant schemes does not impair the federal government's fiscal power. Once enacted, most of these programmes represent fixed charges which cannot be manipulated. Whether the money is committed under a particular project or under a new tax-sharing agreement makes no difference.

### PROBLEMS OF URBAN SPRAWL AND MANPOWER TRAINING

Both of these problem areas would have to be included in any economic plan. Both are

now provincial responsibilities, and should remain so. If the federal government could find money for these problems, it should also be able to find the money to give provinces a larger tax abatement. Again, this is essentially no different in its economic impact from having the federal government commit the funds directly.

### PROBLEMS OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND OWNERSHIP

These problems must be met by regulation as well as incentives, and all levels of government have responsibility. Continuous consultation is extremely necessary. Federal-provincial planning in this sphere is presently being carried out under ARDA and the Atlantic Provinces Development Fund, and similar projects could be elaborated to meet other problems in mining and some manufacturing industries. The decisions to be made regarding capital imports will be most difficult, and should take into account provincial capital needs.

Although many of the tools of economic planning can best be wielded by the federal government, it should be recognized that these are being used to accomplish different purposes. Purposes having provincial impact should be defined by the provinces for the federal government. While the general level of the economy is properly the concern of the federal government, planning the direction of the economy should mean planning the direction of each of its parts. This can best be done by each of the parts, with the federal government co-ordinating the various objectives.

University Liberals should recognize that this operation cannot be legislated. It will depend on the men in government. University Liberals should affirm and impress upon our Liberal governments our belief and commitment to the processes of consultation in economic planning. Insofar as this can be achieved by institutional means, we should urge the development of federal-provincial research agencies.

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### Liberalism and Internationalism

by Peter ROBERTS

The basis of Canadian Liberalism in relation to external affairs is found in the two watchwords: security and freedom. The Liberal faces the new problems of a new age able to adopt new methods and devices, but in so doing he is guided by a tested philosophy: he finds freedom only in security and security only in freedom.

Freedom and security are the essential elements of peace. If people are free to live as they wish, within the normal restraints of society of course, and if they are secure in the knowledge that freedom is ensured, then peace will be the concomitant of freedom and security.

Freedom is best promoted by institutions which extend beyond and over national boundaries. Similarly, security is best assured by multi-national organizations. Therefore Canadian international relations should be conducted in such manner so that the agencies of international government are not contravened. The peace making endeavours of organizations such as NATO will be in accordance with Liberal philosophy. The Liberal should shape his belief so that these organizations are strengthened and that they conduct their operations in the interest of world peace.

The nation state is a fading concept. Tomorrow will be the age of the region state. The nation state has outlived its usefulness; now it means only war. In the region state the participants in the strife are diminished in number, perhaps to two, but correspondingly increased in strength and the capacity of war making.

Unrestricted warfare in this age is the antithesis of the peaceful principles of Liberal philosophy. Therefore, to control the large regional states of the world, Liberalism demands that there be world government by one multi-national, inter-regional institution. The United Nations is the means by which peace is to be attained and security guaranteed.

As well as the promotion of peace Liberalism should foster the cultural development of man in the global community. The institutions created by the United Nations (UNESCO etc.) are capable of unifying mankind. Liberalism believes that in world unity man will find both security and freedom and consequently peace.

Security and freedom constitute peace. Security and freedom are best promoted through the incipient region state. World government by one multi-national institution which has jurisdiction over the regional state is necessary to restrain the ambitious new nations and the expanding region state. Finally, global cooperation in the cultural development of the human community is the approach to the unification of mankind.

## CULF CONVENTION PROGRAM

FRIDAY, February 21st

- 1:00 p.m. Committee meetings — Executive, Constitution, policy, Convention, etc.
- 4:00 p.m. REGISTRATION BEGINS
- 6:00 p.m. Presentation to the Prime Minister followed by informal Coffee Break
- 7:00 p.m. Minister of Labour, Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, will address the delegates
- 8:00 p.m. ORATORICAL CONTEST — Semi-finals and finals held
- 9:00 p.m. Regional caucuses
- 10:00 p.m. Registration closes for the evening

SATURDAY, February 22nd

- 9:00 a.m. Registration for delegates continues
- 9:30 a.m. Meeting in Rooms 306, 307 & 308, West Block  
WELCOME: Lloyd Francis, M.P. and Guy Rouleau, M.P.  
Report of the President and Treasurer  
Coffee with the M.P.'s and Ministers  
Re-convene in the Chateau Laurier for address on keynote topics of the Convention (Dr. M. MacGuigan)
- 10:45 a.m. Regional Caucuses
- 12:00 noon Presidents' Luncheon — Address by the Honourable Arthur Laing, M.P., Minister of Northern Affairs
- 12:30 p.m. Division into four sub-committees to discuss convention topic in sub-categories, and formulate resolutions for plenary session
- 2:00 p.m. Coffee Break
- 4:45 p.m. Constitution Committee reports — plenary session on constitutional amendments
- 5:00 p.m. C.U.L.F. Annual Dinner  
— Presentation of Best Club Award, Oratorical and C.U.L.F. Merits Awards  
GUEST SPEAKER:  
The Honourable Guy Favreau, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of Justice

SUNDAY, February 23rd

- 12:00 noon — Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P. — Minister of Trade and Commerce
- 2:00 p.m. Plenary Sessions to discuss the resolutions formed at the four sub-committees
- 4:45 p.m. Coffee Break
- 5:00 p.m. Plenary Session for the election of C.U.L.F. National Executive

— GO HOME —

## Research Assistant Aid To M.P.'s

### 1. WHAT —

This project which has been under study and approved by the CULF Executive is now ready to be implemented. Under this project university students are invited to take a vital and active role in their Government, in the most effective way they can — by using their brain power. Those who volunteer to work on this project will be given research to do in specific areas assigned to them by the Members of Parliament. University students have been chosen to do this work for two reasons: 1) because they are a reservoir of intellectual talent; 2) because research facilities are available.

By entering this project, university students will, in no small measure, upgrade the calibre of debates of the Liberal Members in the House of Commons and as a consequence force the other parties to "up" their standards. In addition, YOU will gain a knowledge of the job of an M.P., you will be given an opportunity to learn some of the mechanics of the "Hill", you will be equipping yourself with some sound knowledge and lastly it is our hope that eventually each Member of Parlia-

ment will choose from among the participants his own research assistant. When this above stage has been reached, that is, when students are assigned to an individual M.P., his job will then carry some remuneration and yet allow him to continue his education.

### 2. — HOW —

The Liaison Officer of the Liberal Caucus, Mr. Guy Hogue, will be given your name, address and specialty. He will, upon the member's request, ask you to fulfill the request. In all cases, the assignment will be specific with a deadline attached.

### 3. TIME REQUIREMENT —

The Members of Parliament know you're a student with limited time for extra curricular activity. They also realize that exam time is "dead time" as far as they are concerned — so rest assured the demands made upon your time will not be unreasonable. But at the same time we must admit in all honesty that any and all research takes time. Do not fill in an application form unless you are prepared to take this time. Deadlines will usually be set for two weeks. Individual projects should not require more than a few hours of your time.

## Gap In Our Economic...

(Continued from page 1)

instead grants for specific objectives to universities with proper facilities should be increased.

4—A major campaign to keep graduate students in this country by making government employment in research worthwhile and lucrative, until private enterprise can attain the government's level here.

5—A study into the feasibility of a government foundation to aid individual private effort, thus freeing all immediate funds for pre-determined projects.

It must be realized that the aim is not so much to increase

government spending in this field, but rather to stimulate the other sectors, and to draw up a central scheme for the expenditures.

Something must be done, and this something must be more than just adequate. We have to catch up, and because of our limited volume and wasted years, we have to surpass the efforts of the other advanced nations. Our future as a dynamic, developing, independent nation depends on it. If there is no effort today, there need be no effort tomorrow, for we will not be here. We will have been overshadowed and swallowed by those nations who knew that knowledge was power in this age.