

The U.N.B. Liberal

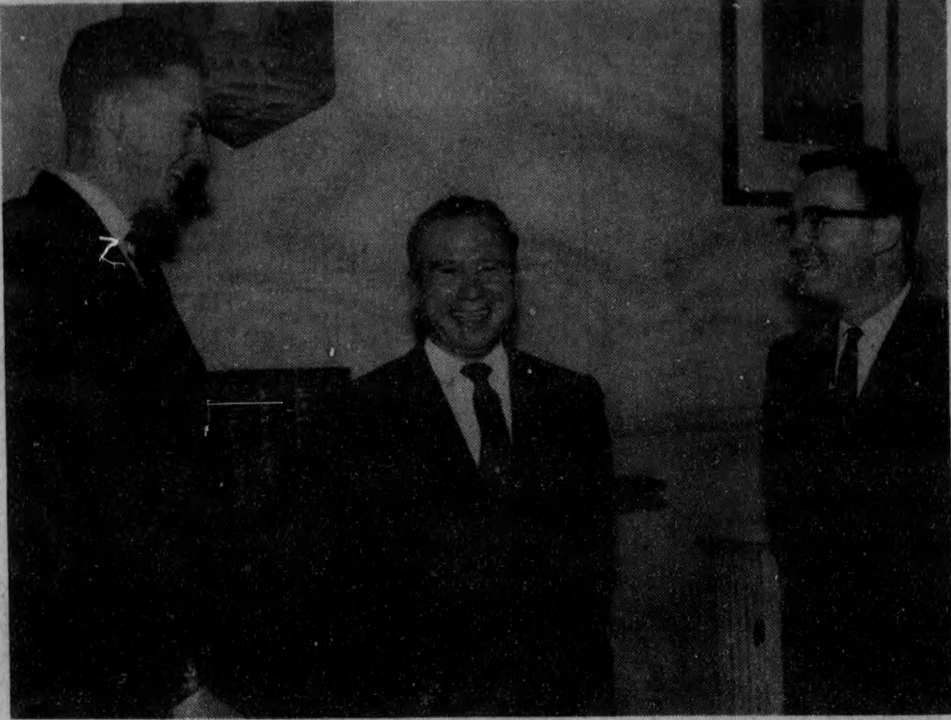
"Ask not what your country can do for you
Ask what you can do for your country".
John F. Kennedy

VOL. 1 -- NO. 1

U. N. B. LIBERAL CLUB

JANUARY 26, 1965

MAKE THE HORSES PAY



Bob Peyton, The Premier, and Don Proudfoot.

Bob Peyton, President of C.U.L.F., ended his tour of the Maritimes at U.N.B. He was introduced to Premier Robichaud and the club members at an informal meeting, October 6th, 1964.

From The P. M.

TO: The Students of the University of New Brunswick

Don Proudfoot of the Liberal Club has asked me to direct a few words to you on the occasion of the annual elections to your model Parliament.

I have a strong interest, as Leader of the Liberal Party of Canada, in the outcome of all Canadian political contests. Naturally, in all of them, I devoutly hope that those standing as Liberals will deserve and will win victory.

Notwithstanding this Liberal concern in the outcome of your election, however, my interest in the purpose of all such university elections goes beyond party considerations. I believe that they and the model Parliaments they elect are of real importance in strengthening our system of parliamentary democracy. Across the nation, they provide thousands of our future business and professional leaders an introduction to, and the opportunity of participation in, the most stimulating and essential of all democratic activities: the politics of free elections; the debate of public policy; parliamentary procedure and decision.

You have, in your election this month, a vehicle for genuine political expression.

Its nature—as the nature of the political system it teaches—embodies no compulsion. You don't have to become involved. You don't even have to be interested. You don't have to vote.

I hope, however, for your sake and for the sake of Canada's future—that every student on your campus will participate, will be sufficiently interested to be informed, and will vote. Minimum participation should impel study of the policies and the people presented by each political party in the running. Your vote, on this basis, will be more meaningful, even if only to yourself.

University students today have a great responsibility to their nation; to be politically informed; equipped to guide Canada's future development; equipped to influence now, and direct later, the policies of the political party which best represents their reasoned beliefs. As future custodians of our intellectual community, it is from you and your inquiring minds that the ideas for future national and international improvement will come.

I believe that the vast majority of Canadian students recognize, understand and accept this responsibility.

As I have said, I sincerely hope my Party's followers have earned your support. I wish them well; and all of every party, or even no party, a successful school year.

Lester B. Pearson

The U.N.B. Liberal Club in its 1965 platform suggests free tuition for university students, the fees to be covered by monies raised by a national lottery.

UNB LIBERAL CLUB PLATFORM

1. A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WILL REPATRIATE AND REVISE THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.
2. A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WILL ADOPT "O CANADA" AS THE OFFICIAL NATIONAL ANTHEM OF CANADA.
3. A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WILL INSTITUTE A SYSTEM OF NATIONAL LOTTERIES TO COVER THE COST OF UNIVERSITY TUITION FEES.
4. A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WILL FEDERALIZE MOTION PICTURE CENSORSHIP.
5. A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WILL WORK TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ATLANTIC FREE TRADE AREA SO AS TO INCREASE CANADA'S ROLE AS A TRADING NATION.
6. A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WILL ALLEVIATE CANADA'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES BY DIRECT STIMULATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF SECONDARY INDUSTRY INVESTMENT WITH SUCH MEASURES AS THE EASING OF CREDIT RESTRICTION AND THE CREATION OF ATTRACTIVE TAX ARRANGEMENTS FOR INVESTMENT IN THE UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS.
7. A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WILL REAFFIRM ITS FAITH IN JOHN GEORGE DIEFENBAKER AS LEADER OF HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL OPPOSITION.

From The President

Fellow Students:

The 1964 academic year has produced some significant changes on the University of New Brunswick campus. One in which I am particularly interested is the rejuvenation of our Liberal Club and the part it has played in stirring up new activities on campus. Promoting greater understanding of the problems of our country, analyzing the inevitable faults of government, and providing practical reforms are a portion of the aims of this club. At times we found ourselves embroiled in arguments ranging from "women in politics" to the not so glorious "New Brunswick Censorship Board?".

The success of this club can be attributed primarily to the enthusiasm and dedication of its many new members. Club membership has more than tripled, which is quite significant when one considers that politics in the U.N.B. campus has usually been labelled as dead.

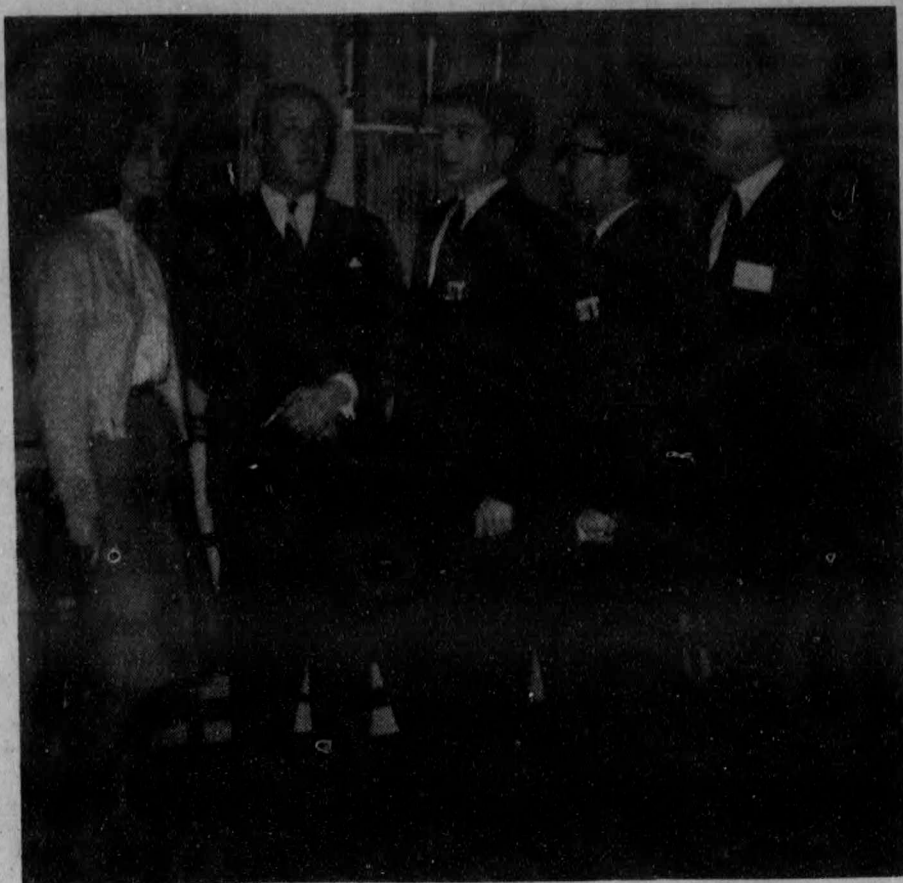
Students are becoming aware of the great challenge and the opportunities in the field of Canadian politics. It is hoped that by active participation in such a political club that many will continue on to become the leaders of our nation in the years to come.

It is with some pride and a great deal of pleasure that we present to you the platform of our campus party. In it are measures which we feel will greatly assist the development of our nation. This is the time of change, of new ideas, and it is in this atmosphere of reform that we ask you to vote Liberal in the Model Parliament Election, January 27th.

We feel that our political and economic system has many inadequacies and inequalities. Now is the time to reform them. Give us your support and we will act.

Yours sincerely,
Don Proudfoot,
President

M.U.L.F. Conference



Carrie McMillan, Honorable L. G. DesBrisay, Minister of Finance and Industry, Peter Scheult, Don Proudfoot, Colin Westman.

M.U.L.F. Brought Into World

At a convention in Moncton last fall delegates decided to form a Maritime University Liberal Federation. It will closely resemble western and central organizations which also act as subsidiaries of the national Federation.

It is hoped that this will enable the universities to organize "think conferences" on academic problems such as Canadian unity, and to bring in nationally prominent speakers to address Maritime Universities.

At the Moncton Conference Professor I.L. Campbell of Mount Allison spoke in favour of Atlantic Union. He mentioned many social and political advantages, including correlation of education standards and increased bargaining power.

N.B. Finance Minister DesBrisay outlined the economic advantages of the union proposed recently by Premier Robichaud.

David Muir of St. Francis Xavier will serve as MULF's president this year, with Peter Scheult of U.N.B. as vice-president.

Solicitor General MacNaught added the necessary words for liberalism, saying "we are dealing with two cultures which really exist. We are fortunate in having a Liberal Party with policies which go in accordance with Goth."

-EDITORIAL-

Cabinet Reorganization

One of the more unnoticed changes in Ottawa since the Pearson Government assumed office was the creation of a super-cabinet. This was brought about by the proliferation of cabinet portfolios, about 25 at this time. Perhaps the super-cabinet is not the answer. At best it is only a temporary expedient and I should like to suggest a better and more permanent solution, reorganization of the government departments at the top level of administration. For example there are really seven basic divisions of governmental departments, administrative, judicial and legal, financial, economic, national resources, defense, and external affairs. As an example of one of these divisions I shall use National Resources. Under it would come the present Departments of Fisheries, Forestry, Agriculture, Labour, National Health and Welfare, Mines and Technical Surveys, and the National Resources. It would not be wise, nor possible to combine these into one department. They could each be placed under the direction of a junior Minister responsible to a Senior Minister for National Resources.

Applying the above example to the other six basic divisions would greatly streamline the present arrangement and make the departmental administration, and the Cabinet much more efficient and effective.

THE U.N.B. LIBERAL

Established in 1964 and published annually
by the
University of New Brunswick Liberal Club



The Secretary of State for External Affairs
Canada

Dear Mr. Proudfoot:

Thank you for your letter of March 5th inviting me to be the Honorary President of the University of New Brunswick Liberal Club for the academic year 1964-65.

I am indeed honoured to accept this position and wish to thank you and the members of the UNB Liberal Club for your words of support.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Paul Martin
Paul Martin

Campus Politics

Why Should Students Involve...?

BY JAN RAE

Why should students involve themselves in politics? The idea of a college education is to provide the student with the ability to think; to consider, to reason, to reflect, and to decide issues for himself. This education of the intellect should not be restricted to academic endeavours; it is equally important that the student learn the fundamentals of political orientation.

Activity in political clubs is the ideal way to initiate or pursue political interest during university years. No previous knowledge is necessary for participation—the ultimate aim of each club is to learn. Support of a particular party at the club level does not brand the student in later life. No commitments are made and membership is fluid. Yet here one may identify with the political party which most nearly upholds his personal opinions. Members have common goals which lead to much conviviality. (=fun).

In later years politics may be relegated to voting reasons only. Business and other commitments may make active political participation negligible. Now, at University, prominent politicians, Cabinet Ministers, and Educators are more than anxious to speak to prospective party adherents. We have an unparalleled opportunity to take advantage of the enthusiasm of the nation's leaders. We need only show an interest.

If you wish to go on in politics, either professionally or semi-professionally, political involvement at the university level is an invaluable aid. Practical applications of theoretical ideas is a necessary and vital experience. Here again political clubs are the answer.

An indication of interest in political affairs may be expressed during the Model Parliament Campaign and sessions. If you can actively contribute, do so if not, at least VOTE on January 27.

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We would like to thank the New Brunswick Liberal Association for their support of the Club and its activities through the year.

The Canadian Crisis-Nationhood

By Ron Duffy

Canada is undergoing a crisis as is the United States. However, where the U.S. crisis is one of race, ours is one of Nationhood. An important body of French-speaking Canadians has become dissatisfied with Confederation. The extent of its dissatisfaction first became apparent to the nation at large in 1962. In the General Election of that year, the voters of Quebec expressed their diversion by voting in large numbers for a fiery demagogue who made no secret of his admiration for the methods of Mussolini and Hitler. "You do not have to understand Social Credit to vote for it," Real Caouette told his followers, and he urged them to vote Social Credit because "you have nothing to lose". Many agreed with him. Their desertion of their traditional political allegiance did as much as anything else to make us English-speaking Canadians conscious of the resentments and aspirations of our French-speaking compatriots. It helped to make us aware that these are widespread and mostly justified, and induced a struggle, in a sort of enfeebled desperation, to make amends.

This crisis of nationhood presents to a Prime Minister of Canada an issue transcending all others in urgency and importance. For many years it was his main concern so to conduct his countrymen's affairs that there would continue to be two sovereign governments in North America, not one. Today, his main concern is that there continue to be two sovereign governments, not three. No Canadian Prime Minister, least of all an English-speaking Prime Minister, wants to be remembered as the man who presided over the liquidation of Confederation.

If there are not to be three sovereign governments in North America, we must put our heads together and act. It is easy to sit back and say someone should do something. However, it is much harder to act in a constructive way. Strong words alone, of course, do not make meaningful policy, they must be backed both by a will and action that are equally strong. Woodrow Wilson said, "We are not put into this world to sit still and know; we are put into it to act." If we no longer provide safe shelter, Quebec is likely to conclude that there is more safety in independence than in Confederation.

Canada faces the danger of a fundamental cleavage arising from history and ethnic division. The time has come for us to be Canadians--not English or French Canadians but just plain Canadians. Our ancestral past should be respected but we should not worship it. If we could look at our citizens and accept them as Canadians without searching for an accent or some clue to their ancestral past, Canada would make sense to the rest of the world as well as to herself.

Good natured ignorance is not enough to achieve a successful relationship. We will comprehend the rest of the world much better if we work harder at understanding the factors and forces that are fashioning our own relationship. The understanding will only be achieved as individuals by actively considering more knowledge and fresh ideas.

Most Canadians love their own country and cherish its independence. We know instinctively how great are the problems that must be solved if Canadian nationhood is to be sustained and strengthened. In particular, we know that the implicit contract between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians, on which the country has been so largely based, has now, for a number of reasons, been plunged in ferment; and most of us--yes, most of us, I think--realize what skill and strength and forbearance will be needed if the contract is to be reinterpreted successfully in the light of new conditions and made ample enough to accommodate the aspirations of all Canadians of whatever race or language.

Our relationship is full of difficulty. It will take much patient thought and work on both sides to handle the difficulties constructively. But it may prove easier to summon the necessary intelligence and good will if it is realized that the questions at issue are by no means all parochial. In truth, the relationship contains within itself most of the problems of the whole planet, on which we are all adrift together.

And there lies ahead of us now only one common-sense choice. We are part of the world, and if we are to live well in this world we must at once set about educating ourselves in the affairs of our own people. We must understand what motivates each other, what our hopes are, what our difficulties are, and how our way of life can be mutual. We must work together to a common end. The late President Kennedy said on June 1, 1961, "A few years ago it was said that the optimists learned Russian and the pessimists learned Chinese. I prefer to think that those with vision study French and English."

So let us not be blind to our differences, but let us also direct attention to our common interests and to the means by which those differences can be resolved.

Doug Fisher Interviews

MR. FISHER: You shifted, in the last decade at least, away from the CCF and enthusiasm for it. Have you pinned your... political hopes upon another party?

PROF. UNDERHILL: No. I had 25 years of somewhat tempestuous wedded life with the CCF. I broke off that connection, and I am now conducting an affair with the Liberals, but it is a purely platonic relationship that I have with them. I don't intend to commit myself to political matrimony again. I'm going to stay an independent bachelor.

MR. FISHER: This platonic relationship to the Liberal party, does it have anything to do with a respect or an admiration for Mr. Pearson?

PROF. UNDERHILL: Yes. I have a great personal admiration for him. Of course, I am affected by our personal relationship. We were colleagues in the history department at Toronto--we were friends then, and we have been friends ever since. I am unwilling to accept a good many of the criticisms, well, that people like you make of him. I think he is going to establish himself as a genuine leader. I think he needs to listen to himself a little more and not so much to some of his lieutenants--but it seems to me he is gradually learning to do that. And you have to be terribly patient in Canadian politics; I have learned that from my own experience. We started off as young impatient people in the thirties. I realize now things move in this country very slowly. So I think I would say more for him now than I would have said for a man like him in the thirties in the Liberal party.

MR. FISHER: You have known Mr. Pearson personally and as a colleague. Has he ever been aggressive in any line, sort of in a sense of trying to create or do something on his own?

MR. UNDERHILL: Well, I suppose not, maybe. He has always been so sensible, modest, decent and clear-headed--that is what I have liked about him--and never rhetorical, never putting on (airs), never pompous. Now there is a manufactured Canadian taste for the rhetorician, I think, in politics, and he isn't that. And when he tries to be that, he isn't successful. And I think Canadians are becoming mature enough to accept the man who isn't rhetorical. I may be complimenting my fellow Canadians too much there, but that is part of my optimism.

MR. FISHER: Do you reach the stage where you feel that... the man at the centre, the Prime Minister, above all, rather than all this talk about a team, or a cluster of reform-minded people, that is important to a political party?

PROF. UNDERHILL: Well, I think there has to be the leader. But I think the weakness of our parties has been that they haven't had enough intellectuals in them. They haven't had intellectuals always playing a part, not as leaders, but as advisors, as stimulants, as gadflies, and so on, as analysts...

MR. FISHER: But... isn't there something in Mr. Diefenbaker's approach that does rivet the attention and capture the imagination of this kind of person?

PROF. UNDERHILL: Well, yes, but it always turns out to be phony. He is a William Jennings Bryan. He has a great capacity for stirring up our popular democracy. But I think we have reached the stage in social evolution in Canada in which we need something in addition to this popular democracy, this grassroots democracy. We need intellectual leadership... that is, we need an elite, not imposing itself on the popular democracy, but working with it and trying to supply it with ideas. Now Mr. Diefenbaker repels people of that kind.

MR. FISHER: Well, I agree with you. But does Mr. Pearson really attract them and is his party so arranged and operated so that it brings them in and uses them?

PROF. UNDERHILL: Well it has brought in quite a few of them. I think you will find far more university intellectuals now prepared to work with and for the Liberal party, than you would with and for the NDP. I think his party does on the whole express a left opinion, but not a radical left opinion, which is the dominant opinion I think among university academic people at present.

MR. FISHER: Where can you see this in the Liberal party? I agree with everything you said about Mr. Pearson, except that I can't see any direction to him--

PROF. UNDERHILL: Well, no other party has attracted a Tom Kent, for example, or a Mitchell Sharp. Now, they are both intellectuals whether you like the way their intellect works or not. They are highly qualified intellectuals. And the Kingston Conference, now famous in our party history, it's just full of people like that.

MR. FISHER: Mr. Underhill, in the party situation, you have indicated that you approve of Mr. Pearson, and you think he will develop as a leader; you have indicated that you think radicalism... has much future in Canada; you have indicated that the corporate community looks to you as being more intelligent than... say the labour movement. How is this going to affect... your opinion of the political parties as they now exist?

PROF. UNDERHILL: Well at the moment they make me vote Liberal as I voted for the last two federal elections.

Let us re-examine our attitude toward each other remembering that we are not engaged in a debate, seeking to pile up debating points. We are not here distributing blame or pointing the finger of judgment. We must deal with the country as it is and not as it might have been had the history of the last few years been different.

We must seek, above all, a country of understanding; a country in which peoples dwell together in mutual respect and work together in mutual regard; a country where harmony is not a mere interlude between discords, but an incentive to the creative energies of Canadians. The goal of an understanding country must, today and tomorrow, shape our decisions and inspire our purposes. Let it not be said of Canadians that we left ideals and visions to the past, nor purpose and determination to our adversaries. We have come too far, we have sacrificed too much, to disdain the future now.

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.

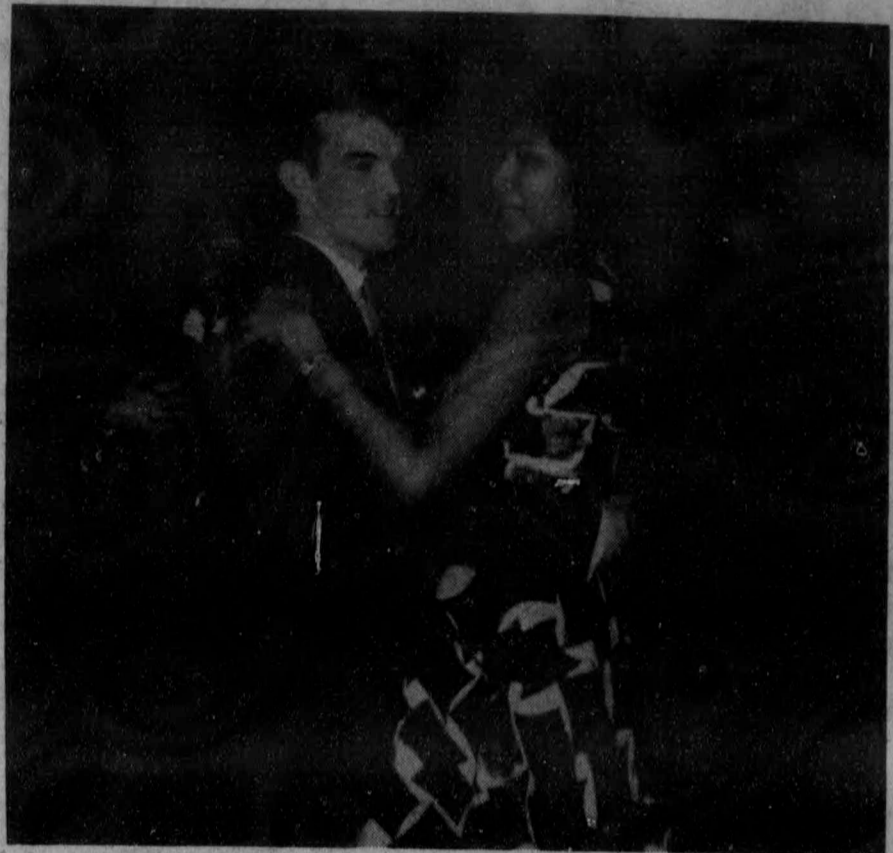
That foreign aid be increased in the form of technical assistance, education, student exchange programs, bilaterally and multilaterally, that the present Canadian Government be urged to give forthwith financial support to C.U.S.O.

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!"