

CANDID COMMENT

from
Bob Thompson
M.P.

► ► **Canadians entered 1968 affluent and well off but worried.** No one is happy. Soaring taxes, mounting prices and continuing inflation will further aggravate a public mood which is suspect and jittery. The decline in farm prices is causing extreme concern, particularly to western farmers. At an Alberta auction mart in mid-January cold weather and an oversupply of hogs caused a panic run, with weaner and feeder prices tumbling to \$4 and \$5. A few even sold at \$1 — one-fifth of the market price of the previous week.

The cost of living will continue to rise in 1968. Taxes will increase. Farm prices are not likely to hold 1967 levels. Wage increases won't keep up with inflation effects. Unemployment is expected to increase. The dollar will drop to 95 cents in terms of 1967, by the end of the year.

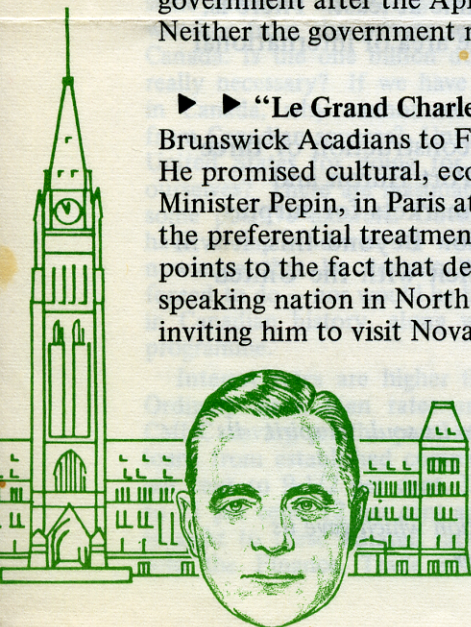
It is not, in prospect, to be a stable or a very pleasant year. Worry about 1968 runs deep.

► ► **Canada's house-building industry in 1968 will be seriously crippled if new supplies of money are not made available soon.** The government's philosophy that higher interest rates will attract private capital has served only to push general interest rates still higher. As a result, the average priced new home is virtually non-existent, as indicated by the fact that new housing starts in Toronto average \$30,000.00. The result of this continuing crisis will be increased housing shortages, contractors will suffer serious setbacks, and construction workers will be joining the ranks of the unemployed.

The tragedy of this is that the house-building industry could move into high gear very quickly, if mortgage money were available. Plans are readied, land is available, equipment and men are ready to go, and materials are in abundant supply. The government apparently has no means or policy to make the required funds available.

► ► **Trade Minister Robert Winters set off a major controversy amongst his Liberal colleagues** when he declared "The one thing Canada must have... is a return to fiscal integrity. I deplore that we've never been able to balance the budget. It is an old fashioned concept we must get back to." Robert Winters has long been critical of his government's policies, and his inability to influence either the Prime Minister or his Cabinet colleagues has caused disillusionment and frustration. Neither Finance Minister Sharp nor the Prime Minister is too happy about being told that their policies have not represented fiscal integrity. As Parliament resumed on January 22, Mr. Winters, rising on a point of privilege, attempted to cover the affront to his colleagues by claiming that he was misquoted. It was interesting to watch the frown on Mr. Sharp's face as he listened to Mr. Winters rationalizing, while Mr. Walter Gordon beamed in satisfaction. There is little likelihood that Mr. Winters will continue in the government after the April leadership convention, or that he will be convinced to run for leadership. Neither the government nor Canada can afford to lose a man of the calibre of Robert Winters.

► ► **"Le Grand Charles" has again stirred Canada's political pot.** Inviting a representation of New Brunswick Acadians to France, de Gaulle gave them top VIP treatment, including a personal dinner. He promised cultural, economic and technical assistance to the Acadians, while Federal Cabinet Minister Pepin, in Paris at the same time, was virtually ignored and openly expressed his objection to the preferential treatment given the Acadians. This further deliberate interference in Canadian Affairs points to the fact that de Gaulle is determined to split Canada, giving credence to a separate French-speaking nation in North America. The Acadians offered a return of hospitality to President de Gaulle, inviting him to visit Nova Scotia this coming summer.



COMMUNICATING WITH PEOPLE

► ► **International communism is in difficulties** — more than could ever be envisaged five years ago. Russia and China are still suspect and in increasing areas are at each other's throat. Border incidents continue to flare up into full-scale military manoeuvres. China makes surprising progress in India at the expense of Russia. Both have lost influence in Africa, except in Algeria and Egypt where Russia, with a fantastic investment in military hardware and arms, is beginning to recognize that she has a lion by the tail. Russia is losing patience with Castro's Cuba. Moscow's satellite in Latin America has become a high-priced nuisance. Communist forces in Viet Nam, facing inevitable military defeat, are asking for trouble in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, threatening to explode the war beyond its present confines. Tito insists on pulling Yugoslavia away from communism. He seems convinced that the only way to make communism work is to scrap it. The profit motive is now stressed in industry as Marxism is abandoned. Supermarkets flourished. Other European satellites are stirring in the same direction.

1968 — a year of intensifying problems and crises — is just as ominous for the communists as it is for the western world.

► ► **Castro**, having introduced severe rationing for Cuba, is not as self-assured as he used to be. It is reported that he is **transferring large sums of money to concealed bank accounts in Switzerland**. Deposits go from Havana to Canada and then to Switzerland as security against a rainy day. Another dictator, Nkrumah, once did the same thing!

► ► **Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson**, in his forthcoming visit to Washington and Ottawa — having weathered for the time at least economic and political storms at home — **will be suing for further assistance** and concessions from the United States and Canada. Like Tito, Mr. Wilson is doing an excellent job of proving that socialism doesn't work. Tommy Douglas and his Canadian NDP counterpart of Britain's Labour Party, are not very pleased about the effects on his prospects. In spite of Liberal unpopularity in most parts of Canada, the NDP barometer is sagging badly from its 1967 peak.

► ► **What about gold prices?** Due to inflation, the prices of most commodities have trebled and quadrupled in the last twenty-five years, while the price of gold has remained constant. The gold price, at the existing level of \$35.5 an ounce, is inadequate; gold supplies are dwindling; the gold mining industry is in depression. The world would like to get away from gold as a medium of international exchange. International financial experts say it cannot — or will not. **Don't be surprised if mounting pressures soon force an increase in the price of gold — even to double.** The effect would be to increase the availability of money, and an easing of world financing problems — for a time at least. There is, however, no solution in sight, until a major overhaul, either nationally or in the area of international settlements and exchange, is effected.

► ► **The International Pipe Line Co.** having gained U.S. approval for the construction of **three new pipe lines** within the U.S. from Superior to Chicago, from Chicago to Port Huron and Sarnia and from the Alberta border into Montana, not only is opening new markets for surplus Canadian oil but is also providing for a greater flow of oil directly to Ontario. Beyond this, it will prove of great value in helping to equalize Canada's annual billion dollar deficit with the United States. From any angle it is a good deal.

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"Territory is but the body of a nation. The people who inhabit its hills and valleys are its soul, its spirit, its life."

—Garfield

"We are loyal to the great nation which gave us birth. We are faithful to the great nation which gave us freedom."

—Sir Wilfred Laurier

PARLIAMENTARY CONFUSION AND PARTY DISCORD

Confusion and turmoil will take over during the remaining weeks of the second session of the 27th Parliament. Prime Minister Pearson faces an impossible dual task of maintaining Cabinet solidarity and some surveillance of orderly progress, as most of his senior Cabinet Ministers jockey for position in the Liberal leadership struggle. The first job has been to finish the Broadcasting Bill. Many M.P.'s in Conservative and Social Credit ranks and Liberals as well are extremely unhappy about the lack of backbone in this bill. There is nothing in the new bill which gives assurance that newly appointed President George Davidson will be able to control programming policy more effectively than did retiring President Ouimet. There is a deepening resentment across this nation toward CBC programming policy and management. During the last days before the Christmas recess, a determined all-Party group struggled to force acceptance of several logical amendments which would have strengthened the bill. They continued their battle during the clause by clause discussion, with only moderate success. The omnibus bill, providing for major amendments to the Criminal Code in such varied areas as abortion and lotteries, will cause the Prime Minister

to have more headaches. The controversial Bill C-186, which in reality allows the direct participation of Quebec's CNTU in Canadian Labour Congress territory, will prove to be an area of violent disagreement in Liberal ranks. On top of this, Cabinet Minister leadership aspirants will find it increasingly difficult to administer their departments, deal with Parliament's daily routine, and conduct their individual campaigns. An early proroguing of Parliament can be expected, accompanied by widespread confusion in the ranks of the Liberal Government. All of this will cast an unfortunate cloud on Mr. Pearson's final days as Prime Minister. It will prove unfortunate for the nation as well, with the only benefits going to the separatists.

Government and opposition MP's are being flooded by letters and cards from both union members and officials affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress. Union members had well ask their officials why the NDP, which is the political arm of the CLC, has up to a few months ago stood for a separate status for Quebec. Fearing the influence of such a policy on its own union problems, as expressed in Bill C-186, the NDP suddenly rejected separate status policy adopted officially at the last NDP convention.

OUT OF CONTROL

It is becoming evident that normal monetary control factors are out of control and that unseen and unmanageable forces are pushing nations and the world towards a major financial crisis, the results of which could be worse than the 1929 catastrophe. In the meantime the international liquidity problem rapidly grows worse and development capital more difficult to obtain.

The increase in the Bank of Canada rate from 6 per cent to 7 per cent, announced on January 22 by Bank of Canada Governor Razminsky, is further evidence that Canada does not actually control her own financial policies. It is hardly conceivable that the government is happy about further tightening the money supply which will be the result of the increased Bank of Canada rate. Members of Parliament are beginning to ask why should Canada be forced to borrow money in the United States, using the same security which would be used if the same amount of money were borrowed in Canada, whether from the private sector or from the Bank of Canada. Is the one billion dollar deficit with the USA really necessary? If we have the wealth and resources in Canada, why cannot we generate our own credit from Canadian sources? Until we do, can we blame the United States for doing for us what we refuse to do ourselves? These are reasonable questions. They deserve some positive answers. Obviously Mr. Sharp does not have them; otherwise he would not be forced to acknowledge that he doesn't like what he claims he is forced to do — nor would he be facing the biggest deficit in Canadian history, along with a deliberate austerity programme.

Interest rates are higher than any time since 1929. Ordinary bank loan rates are up to 8-1/4 per cent, CMHC having set the pace at 8-5/8 per cent. Mortgage loans from established companies are running at 9-1/4 per cent to 9-1/2 per cent. Discount mortgages are up to 11 per cent, 12 per cent and higher. There is no end in sight to these inflated rates. Finance Minister Sharp told the Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Com-

mittee at mid-month that he expects further increases in interest rates. He stated that he does not really know the cause of this phenomena, although he is of the opinion that the Viet Nam War has a direct effect. At the International Monetary Conference in Rio de Janeiro last summer, Mr. Sharp stated that none of the participating nations' financial representatives and experts could provide a satisfactory explanation for the situation. All expected a world-wide trend toward higher and higher interest rates at national and international levels.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE!

Medicare, due for implementation on July 1, 1968 is up for grabs. Health and Welfare Minister MacEachen frantically insists that it is law — it must be implemented. Transport Minister Hellyer says that the nation cannot afford it now. Finance Minister Sharp states that it is not financially sound at this time, but that it is politically necessary. External Affairs Minister Martin would lay the onus on the provincial premiers, saying that it is actually permissive legislation. Eight Premiers have said they do not want medicare — they cannot afford it. A ninth, Premier Thatcher of Saskatchewan, the province to benefit most by the federal plan, is asking instead for a continuation of present provincial-federal arrangements. Only Socred Premier Bennett of B.C. is demanding that the federal government go ahead with medicare, for reasons best known to himself. Former Prime Minister Diefenbaker is committed to the same stand. There is a strong consensus across the country that Canada cannot afford universal medicare and that there are other needs far higher on the priority list. Beyond this there is a growing conviction that Canadians need only "needy care" from governments. The federal government is under heavy pressure from both sides. It would be wise to abandon universal medicare altogether. Canadians do not want it — Canada cannot afford it!

LET'S NOT LOSE 1968 BY DEFAULT

The greatest resistance to positive progress and constructive reform comes from the intolerance of neutral and passive people. What do we do about the present trends? When those who advocate free enterprise, individual self-reliance and limited government are maligned as "reactionaries" or "right wingers", do we reply that a philosophy of freedom has no more in common with the extreme right than it does with the extreme left? Do we explain that autocratic government is just as evil whether it is run by a Hitler or a Stalin?

We do not. We accept the definition, thereby giving respectability to those who wish to identify capitalism and free enterprise in the same category as fascism and neo-nazism. We shake our heads guiltily, accepting the premises of those who would destroy free enterprise and replace it with communism, socialism, or the welfare state. In other words, we give sanction to those who would seek to destroy us.

We admit that we have accepted the basic premises of those who would destroy free enterprise instead of refuting their arguments with logical philosophical convictions of our own, and we proceed to apologize for our wealth and explain that we really are getting more "progressive" every day and intend to share our prosperity with the "underprivileged" of the world.

When we are told that capitalists are greedy money grabbers who exploit the poor, do we reply that in the one hundred years of its existence Canada, under free enterprise, has brought forth more enlightenment, advancement, individual freedom, and economic prosperity than the world had ever known? Do we say that without the industrialists, the men who built factories and offices and created jobs for others, the average worker would be forced to waste his labour grinding wheat or hammering out horseshoes as did his forefathers for centuries?

We do not. We tell the world that we intend to police the greedy tendencies of the capitalist, handcuff him with government regulations, and tax him out of business.

When we are told that millions are starving in India while we "selfishly" enjoy our automobiles, refrigerators filled with food, private homes, and other luxuries, what do we reply? Do we say that these people are victims of a crippling religious heritage, a philosophical tradition which teaches them to hate the world and withdraw from it, and that starvation is the logical end of such an approach to progress and development?

We do not. We accept the premises of our

accusers, apologize for our prosperity as if it were at the expense of those who are going hungry. We ease our conscience by boasting of how much food we give instead of ideas and know-how and the helping hand!

When we are told that Canadians are living beyond their means, do we reply by stating that we can produce far more than we now produce if we placed our factories and workers on a full production basis? Do we explain that increasing government debt and restrictive tax policies slow down and discourage production and development? Do we point to the fact that inflation is not caused by too much money but by an ever increasing tax burden and a depletion in the needed supply of money and capital, resulting in excessive interest rates and retarded economic growth? Do we explain that, if the money were available, we could supply the materials and labour to build all the homes Canadians need during the present year?

No, we do not. We tell the economy to hold back. We raise the interest rates and taxes, and insist on implementing expensive welfare and medicare plans which the public is not demanding. We refuse on one hand to meet the challenge and need of overhauling our financial methods of distributing what we are able to produce, and on the other are passive to the fact that our deflated dollar robs our savings and places a cost-price squeeze on our farmers and primary producers which is driving them out of business and pushing the economy relentlessly toward depression and collapse.

It is becoming increasingly more apparent that a philosophy of the left (in all its shadings, from communism to the welfare state to the "mixed economy" concept) can only be successfully fought by a positive philosophy of freedom. Ideas must be fought with other ideas, not emotions. It is not enough to know WHAT one believes in, it is equally important to know WHY one holds certain convictions.

Clearly, it is time for each one of us to examine basic premises. It is time to re-examine our convictions and delve into the underlying reasons for them. Most of us know what our opinions are; it is just as important to discover where these opinions come from, what are the fundamental mortal and philosophical premises on which they are based. It is time to stop fighting a defensive battle against leftist ideologies and turn the tide back with a strong show of clear, rational ideas, leading to positive policies and practical reforms.

—With apologies to Jerome Tucille and the "Freeman"

R.N.

CANDID COMMENT

from
Bob Thompson
M.P.

10 February 1968 — 2

1968 HAS BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. A Canadian Commission has been organized to develop and co-ordinate the activities within Canada for this special year. The Canadian Citizenship Council, consistently active in the area of civil and human rights, declared in 1964 "the maintenance of human rights should be the basic objective of the citizens of Canada." The only true safeguard of individual and group human rights and freedoms is a vigilant and informed public opinion. Certainly no rights are automatic or forever safe. This is more true than ever when bigness and centralization take over in both the private and the governmental areas. This issue of "Candid Comment" is concerned with the right and freedom of association on the part of Canada's working people and the basic right of property ownership. Subsequent issues will carry vital comments on human and civil rights and responsibilities.

I speak from a dual position.

First as one who by training and experience is a professional. As such I believe I understand and appreciate the role of the professional in public service. However, my second position, rather than as a civil servant, is, as one with some years in the civil service of a foreign country, now finds himself serving the public in the realm of federal politics. As such I view the objectives of the Professional Institute from the standpoint of one who makes the laws rather than from one who administers them and the resulting regulations. I mention this not to stress a difference of viewpoint, but rather to emphasize that our positions must of necessity and desirability complement each other.

The professional in Government service represents approximately 10 per cent of the Civil Service. The trend of this ratio moves gradually higher as computerization and specialization take over. The professional because of his training, his specialization and his job responsibility is placed (insofar as association organization or bargaining rights is concerned) in a different position than the general civil servant. Organized labour today finds itself in difficulties in bringing the average working man, skilled tradesman or otherwise, into the same working arrangement or supervisory personnel. Certainly the policy-maker, the administrator, the manager, or the foreman, by nature of his position and responsibility must be recognized as serving in a different area from those he supervises, hires or fires or those who serve under the policies decided by those over him in authority. As modern industrial-labour relations recognize this fact so must Government acknowledge and recognize that the same differences and problems exist for the professional who faces an altogether different situation even though there are wide areas of common ground for all those who serve the civil service.

"IF CANADA IS TO SURVIVE" is the text of a speech delivered to the Professional Institute of Edmonton in December 1967—by
Bob Thompson, M.P.

IF CANADA IS TO SURVIVE

God, not government, not organized labour, or any other organization gave man the right to choose, the right to associate, the right to determine and to participate in his work in order that he might achieve the most meaningful satisfaction in his pursuit of happiness and security. The satisfactory relationship of employer and employee is built on mutual confidence and trust as joint participants in a common objective. Proper employment relationships—and Alberta has set a notable example for the rest of the country—comes about on the free exchange of ideas and information, and through confidence and cooperation between employer and employee. Responsible government, responsible organizations and responsible people approach their problems in a manner which not only assures the common good, but preserves the rights and freedoms of people on a basis of principle. Only the foolish and irresponsible believe they can have the best of two worlds.

No one can deny that we live in a pluralistic society — a society which regards as legitimate more than one guiding principle. This applies to many aspects of society including labour relations. Yet, strangely there is a strong effort evident, both by governments and by some areas of organized labour towards a monolithic approach championed under such agreements as "for the general good" and "to avoid unnecessary complexity." Instead of bringing about the unity desired, too often such paradoxical policies result in a clash of interests, and group "warfare". More than this, it limits the freedoms of individuals and denies the rights, and liberties which traditionally are part of the Canadian scene, and which are both specified and guaranteed in the Canadian Bill of Rights and the U.N.'s Declaration of Human Rights.

Does it not seem strange that such monolithic policies are characteristic

of other "controlled democracies" whether of Hitler's day, behind the curtains or elsewhere as well? It is the tradition of Canada that *our way of life is strengthened by the recognition of differences, and diversity need not imperil unity and harmony.* I do not believe that unity in Canada will ever be achieved by uniformity or union — it is contrary to the geography, the economics, the politics, and most important of all the people of our great nation.

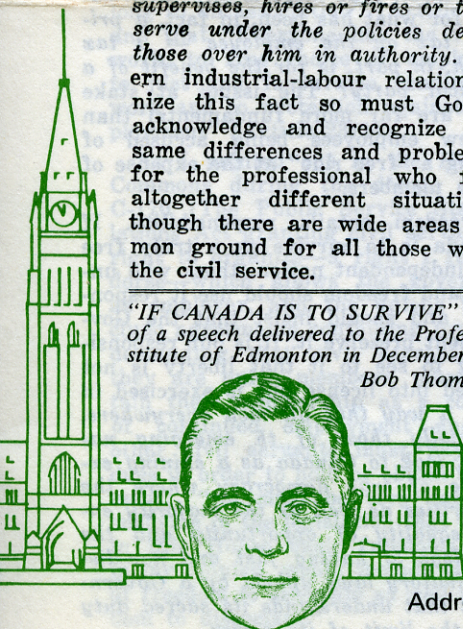
A Gallup Poll recently conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion revealed that "most Canadians feel that our greatest asset is freedom." Gallup Poll interviewers across the country sought to find out what people thought were the best things about living in Canada. According to the release, one word shone forth like a beacon light — "freedom". Nearly half the population (43%) named one freedom or another — personal freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of thought, freedom of expression, political freedom. This fact was supported by a second Gallup Poll a few weeks later when Canadians were asked if they supported the right to work through "Open Shop". 73% of non-union Canadians said "yes" and 67% of union members said "yes" also. In the first poll, the second best thing named by 13% of the people was "Working and living standards, good wages, greater opportunity and good food." Tragically, one-fifth of the people (20%) could not think of any good thing about living in Canada.

It is heartening that so many Canadians cherish freedom that they consider it "the best thing about living in Canada." Indeed, freedom is precious, provided we understand its origin and meaning. *Freedom begins where people recognize that absolute authority belongs to God alone and that He is the author of liberty.* Freedom is not a license to do as one pleases, but the opportunity to do what is true. The foregoing principles underlie the basic constitutional liberties that find expression in the Canadian Bill of Rights whose preamble reads in part:

"The Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, the dignity and worth of the human person and the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions;

COMMUNICATING WITH PEOPLE

Address Correspondence: Robert N. Thompson, MP, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa



Affirming also that men and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for moral and spiritual values and the rule of law."

It was on August 10, 1960, that the Parliament of Canada, acknowledging the supremacy of God and the dignity and worth of the human person; the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions where freedom is founded upon respect for moral and spiritual values and the rule of law; passed the Canadian Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights in clause 1 recognizes and declares that in Canada, without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion, or sex, *the fundamental human rights and freedoms entitle each Canadian to the right to life, liberty, security of person and property ownership; the right of the individual to equality and protection before the law; the freedom of religion, speech, assembly and association, and the freedom of the press.*

"Freedom begins where people recognize that absolute authority belongs to God alone and that He is the author of liberty."

The statement of rights and freedoms outlined in the Bill of Rights forms a vital part of the Canadian way of life. It is well, however, that we remind ourselves not only of this way of life, but of our responsibility in it. Too often do Canadians smugly think that all is well, that there is no transgression of this heritage we have pledged ourselves to as a member of the union and in our Bill of Rights. If we would examine ourselves more closely, perhaps Canadians would not be so smug.

Both Federal and Provincial Governments have the task of safeguarding *the civil rights and freedoms of the Canadian people so that they may live in accordance with their deepest convictions — Christian, Communist, or otherwise.* Those in authority must encourage the free development of our society and prevent the usurpation of authority and the abridgement of freedom. It is well that *governments set an example by recognizing their boundaries of authority and by respecting the freedoms of its citizens and their institutions.* There is a disturbing trend in governmental action, namely, *the encroachment on activities which are none of its legitimate concern.*

To cite an example, earlier this year the government in Ottawa, introduced legislation known as *Bill C-170 — The Public Service Staff Relations Act.* This act grants the Federal Civil Servants the right to organize and the right to collective bargaining, a right fully endorsed in granting government agencies and unions the right to conclude contracts. It also included clauses *compelling civil servants to pay dues to a*

specific union as a condition of employment with the Federal Government. It seems to me that instead of upholding the civil rights of freedom of association and religion, it infringes on them and paves the way for discrimination and dictatorship. *Many a civil servant may soon be compelled to support unions whose sympathies lie with the Canadian Labour Congress which supports a specific political party, even though 7 out of 10 Canadians say they do not want such compulsory unionism.* Such freedom-robbing action could mean the beginning of the end of political freedom in Canada — one of the freedoms named by the people interviewed by Gallup Poll interviewers.

During the debate on this bill, I pointed out to Mr. Benson, the president of the Treasury Board "that, if we are to preserve the loyalty and perpetuate the dedication that we have in our public service at the present time, we must be very careful to enshrine in the legislation that we pass in this House basic freedoms which, in my opinion, would include the right of freedom to associate as well as freedom to dissociate."

Any form of compulsory unionism, including the maintenance of union membership and the compulsory dues check-off provisions permitted by Bill C-170, violates the letter and spirit of the Canadian Bill of Rights, which unequivocally states: "It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination . . . the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,

- (a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, . . .
- (b) freedom of religion . . .
- (c) freedom of assembly and association . . ."

Those who accept the Rand formula as the only workable alternative for adequate union representation and bargaining rights for the Civil Service fail to recognize the full implication. In my opinion compulsory unionism is an ugly form of discrimination, however subtle it may be.

When a civil servant is *compelled* to support a union espousing principles and practices which are contrary to his basic beliefs and convictions, *he is in effect coerced into embracing a view of life and labour, not his own.* If the freedom of association means anything at all in our land, it should at least include *the freedom to support the organization of one's free choice.*

Why should any Canadian, committed to a different political philosophy, be forced to pay tribute to and help finance movements which he cannot in good conscience endorse? Why should any Canadian be compelled to contribute to an organization which in good conscience for whatever reason he cannot endorse, and or to which he cannot join or associate? *Why should any professional or senior civil servant be*

compelled to belong to an organization in which by his very position of responsibility or specialization, he cannot participate or identify?

The right to work is a God-given right. No government, no union, and no company may abrogate it. The United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which Canada subscribes, has, in Articles 20 and 23, also recognized man's right to work and freedom of association — "No one may be compelled to belong to an association." And "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment."

The Rand Formula, as based in the Ford Arbitration Award in 1946 did not intend or visualize the complete applicability of his recommendations. In fact, in his own words Rand stated,

"I should perhaps add that I do not for a moment suggest that this is device of general applicability. Its object is primarily to enable the union to function properly. In other cases it might defeat that object by *lessening the necessity for self-development.* In dealing with each labour situation we must pay regard to its special features and circumstances."

"The right to work is a God-given right. No government, no union, and no company may abrogate it."

It is surely clear that Mr. Justice Rand's solution was based on a set of facts which obviously do not exist in many of the bargaining situations to which his Formula has now been extended. The Rand Formula, is based on the view that an amount equal to union dues is payment for direct benefits enjoyed by the employee. Can one say, twenty years or more later, that there is any justification for what has been, in fact, a *private tax on the employee — a tax which, in part, is for the benefit of a political party?* The issues at stake here are far more fundamental than a few employees being accused of taking a "free ride" at the expense of union members.

Freedom entails responsibility. If Canada is to survive as a truly free and independent nation, those who understand freedom should use it responsibly and should insist that the Government preserve it. It is our responsibility to see to it that liberty is not turned into license but is exercised *in such a way that all men everywhere, especially those of the emerging nations, look to Canada as a shining example of true democracy where the minorities as well as the majority enjoy equality of opportunity and the privilege of having just and non-discriminatory laws upheld by a Government that understands its sacred duty and the limit of its power.*

COMPULSORY UNIONISM: *a modern form of slavery*

It is extremely gratifying that the Supreme Court of Canada upheld Dirk Hoogendoorn's constitutional right to be represented by counsel of his own choosing in his dispute with the United Steelworkers of America—the NDP-promoting union he refused to support because its philosophy is contrary to his christian principles.

The Supreme Court's ruling is entirely consistent with the letter and spirit of *The Canadian Bill of Rights* which declares that "no law of Canada shall be construed or applied so as to . . . deprive a person of the right to a fair hearing in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice for the determination of his rights and obligations."

"Certainly when a person's God-given right to work and when the freedoms of religion and of association are at issue, no Canadian should be denied the right to a hearing and to representation. The essence of democracy is that all men have equality of opportunity, also before the bar of justice.

The Steelworkers' fanatic view that all workers either support it as a condition of their employment or lose their jobs is in obvious violation of the christian principles upon which Canada is founded. Compulsory union support is a terrible form of discrimination that should never be condoned in a nation whose sons have so often and so valiantly fought for freedom throughout the world.

Compulsory unionism violates *The Canadian Bill of Rights* and anti-discrimination laws, as well as the United Nations' *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which specifically states that "No one may be compelled to belong to an association" (Article 20(2)) and that "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment" (Article 23(1)).

As I pointed out in the House of Commons during the debate on Bill C-170 (The Public Service Staff Relations Act granting civil servants the right to organize—a right I fully endorse—which allows the government, as employer, and the unions to conclude agreements containing provisions demanding that civil servants, once they are union members, must maintain their membership as a condition of continued employment and that other civil servants must pay union dues in order to hold or obtain employment), "we must be very careful to enshrine in the legislation that we pass in this House basic freedoms which, in my opinion, would include the right of freedom to associate as well as freedom to dissociate."

If the freedoms of association and freedom to support the organization religion mean anything at all in our land, they should at least include the of one's free choice. If Dirk Hoogendoorn favours the Christian Labour Association of Canada and objects to supporting the socialist Steelworkers, that's his constitutional privilege. He should certainly not be discriminated against because he refuses to help finance an NDP-promoting union like the Steelworkers. The federal and provincial Governments should now, with this precedent-setting decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, *once and for all*, abolish every form of compulsory unionism, for it is nothing more than a modern form of slavery. ●

As this centennial year draws to its close, and we fully emerge into our second century, it would be well for all Canadians, young and old, those who work as employees and those who work for themselves; those who are union members and those who are not; to rededicate themselves to the cause of freedom and justice, and most important of all, *commit themselves to the sovereign God, Creator and Provider of us all*. Without God, His love, His laws and moral standards there has never been, and there will not be in the future the freedom that we now enjoy and which is so much the cornerstone of the traditional Canadian way of life. ●

THE GUIDE, FEBRUARY 1968

HOOGENDOORN MAKES HISTORY

Dirk Hoogendoorn, an employee of an Orangeville firm: Greening Metal Products and Screening Equipment, refused to pay union dues to United Steel Workers of America and was eventually fired by his employers on the basis of a judgment confirming the decision of an arbitrator.

The editorial we refer to was dated August 12, 1966; that will show you how long this affair dragged until it came to the Supreme Court.

Dirk Hoogendoorn belonged to the Christian Labour Association of Canada and declined to pay dues to any other unions, mostly on religious grounds.

Dirk was perfectly fair about it and offered to pay the equivalent of the USWA dues to the Red Cross every month—\$5.00. This was declined with the support of the arbitrator.

We suggested then that while the majority rules in all democratic assemblies, the right of the dissident minorities should not be infringed.

Hoogendoorn's principles, we also added were supported by the Bill of Rights.

We were in good company since, on reading this recent Supreme Court decision, Social Credit MP Robert Thompson also stated that the Supreme Court's decision was consistent with the Bill of Rights.

What is more, he added that compulsory trade-unionism "is nothing more than a modern form of slavery."

What is going to happen now?

Will Hoogendoorn be reinstated? Will he be compensated for the iniquitous decision that took his living away?

—An editorial in

The Chatham Daily News
December 6, 1967

A VICTORY

A crack in the wall of closed shop unionism has been made by the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Dirk Hoogendoorn, Orangeville. The decision was a reversal of an arbitrator's decision which robbed Mr. Hoogendoorn of his job. The basis of the court's reversal was that Hoogendoorn was not represented at the hearing at which his dismissal for failing to pay dues to the United Steelworkers of America was recommended. He is a member of the Christian Labour Association of Canada, and on grounds of conscience refused to pay dues. What disturbed the Supreme Court was that at the arbitration hearings, he was "represented" by the union which wanted him fired!

Thus the union with which he was in dispute, and which was demanding his submission as a price of his continued employment, became at the same time his judge, on whose "evidence," biased as it must have been, he was deprived of his right to work.

There must now be a decision on the larger issue of whether a union can come into an industry and organize its workers, then deprive workers who do not wish to belong of their right to work. That is the real issue, and until Canadians are free to join or NOT to join, freedom as respects unions will be a mockery.

● *The Trentonian*

Freedom ended for the working man when government permitted the closed shop to exist in Canada in utter defiance of the watchword . . . "being Canadian, your breath of life is freedom."

The proposal for a Bill of Rights for Canadians, rights of religion, race and language, remains a mockery so long as the Right to Work is ignored.

To conform with an honest and fair Bill, the labour and factory laws of our country must be rewritten in terms of freedom, so that the individual man will have the viable right again to . . .

"Walk proudly through the home of all our freedoms."

● *The Cobourg Sentinel-Star*

EXPROPRIATION ACT

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO AFFORD
GREATER PROTECTION AGAINST
ARBITRARY INTERFERENCE

Mr. R. N. Thompson (Red Deer) moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give consideration to amending the provisions of the Expropriation Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 106) with a view to giving greater protection to citizens against arbitrary interference with their property rights by departments of the federal government, and to the establishment of more suitable procedures for the transfer of title and possession of land expropriated under the authority of this Act.

Government expropriation of private property is an unfortunate necessity in the planned development of our cities and towns, but the rules which govern expropriation should require that the needs of the property owner be weighed against the needs of the state. Not only must there be the assurance of fair compensation and adequate warning to property owners that their land is to be expropriated, but public hearings must be held before a judge to determine whether the action is necessary and is in the public interest. Justice demands that no citizen should be deprived of his property without such a hearing. Expropriation powers which permit the filing of a plan to take away the ownership of a man's land when his certificate of title tells him he is still the owner are the reason I have placed this resolution before the house urging that the government amend the Expropriation Act.

As I interpret the Expropriation Act, the mere fact that we here in parliament pass an act approving the construction of any public work gives officers of the civil service down to quite junior level the right, by merely drawing up and filing a plan in the appropriate registry office, to deprive a citizen of the land he owns and upon which he lives, leaving him nothing except the right to go to a court to collect some money. There is no requirement to follow the usual provincial laws in connection with transfer of title. There is no requirement for a public hearing to find out whether the land is indeed needed for public purposes. In a nation which has placed the legislative fields of property and civil rights within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures, the powers granted by this act seems to border on the unconstitutional.

It might indeed be reasonable that in time of war and imminent danger to this country the federal government should have such powers. It was during such times that the present law was passed by this house. In other words, this is emergency legislation, amended in the early years of the second world war and intended to meet the demands of that emergency. It has never been amended to suit peacetime needs and to protect the rights of individual Canadians.

Powers such as these do not belong in the Expropriation Act. They belong in the War Measures Act. We already have far too much punitive federal law on our statute books. I am thinking particularly now of the Income Tax Act and of some provisions of the Excise Tax Act which are justifiable enough in times of national emergency but are an open threat to the liberty and property of citizens now

that this country has been at peace for 20 or more years.

This act has been used as a club in the hands of the National Capital Commission. I have been much interested in a case between Ethel V. Grayson and the Queen in reference to which Chief Justice Thorson of the exchequer court had this to say:

• (5:10 p.m.)

Under these provisions a man's land can be lawfully taken from him without his consent, and even without his knowledge or any notice to him, merely by the deposit of record in the proper land titles or land registry office of a duly signed plan and description of the land. This may be done whenever the minister of the department charged with the construction and maintenance of the public work for which the land is to be taken deems it advisable to do so. On such deposit the expropriation of the land is complete without any further act by anyone. Whatever right, title or interest the former owner, or any other person, had in or to the land is immediately extinguished and the land is automatically vested in Her Majesty the Queen free and clear of any claims to or encumbrances upon it. All that is left to the former owner of the land, or a person having had a claim to or an encumbrance upon it, is a claim to compensation, which by section 23 of the act is made to stand in the stead of the land. And I might add here that the settlement of claims to compensation is frequently unconscionably delayed.

I have frequently called attention to these provisions of the law and stated that Canada has the most arbitrary system of expropriation of land in the whole of the civilized world. I am not aware of any other country in the civilized world that exercises its right of eminent domain in the arbitrary manner that Canada does. And unfortunately, the example set by Canada has infected several of the Canadian provinces in which a similar system of expropriation has been adopted.

These words come from a man whose knowledge of the law is without question. He made this statement in one of the very few cases where an individual who had his land expropriated had the means to appeal to the only court available to him, the exchequer court. I know of one case of land expropriation by the National Capital Commission in which a man living within the confines of the metropolitan city of Ottawa took his case to the exchequer court but finally gave up after spending some \$28,000 or \$29,000 in the presentation of his case. Yet we call this justice. It is time we did something about it.

It is not good enough that we go on and on saying that this law is not the right kind of law and that we must revise it. We simply have not enacted legislation to amend it, to make it as just as it should be and as just as every citizen of our country expects it to be. I believe it would be very easy and proper to provide that before any land is taken for a public purpose by expropriation, except in time of war, a public hearing should be held before a judge so that everyone can be satisfied that it is in the public interest for that land to be taken. No citizen, I believe, should ever be deprived of his property without at least having the privilege of his day in court.

I believe the exact method of expropriation should be spelled out, such as a certain number of days' notice, and disclosure of the intent of the authority. In addition, a safeguard should be provided so that no land would be expropriated unnecessarily or by mistake.

Again I say, referring to the words of wisdom passed on to us by Abraham Lincoln, that when individual rights and property rights are in question the right of the individual must be given first place.

BROADCASTING

IMPLEMENTATION OF CANADIAN POLICY

The Chairman: When the committee rose on Friday clause 2 (g) (i) was under consideration, with an amendment proposed by the hon. member for Red Deer. Clause 2 (c) was allowed to stand.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, at the close of the debate last Friday on Bill C-163 I moved an amendment to clause 2 (g) (i). I did so because I am convinced that if this bill is to be of any use to the management of the C.B.C. and if it is to give us any assurance that the management in relation particularly to programming, will be more effective than it has been under the former arrangement it is necessary that guide lines be laid down in a more effective way than is the case with those already in existence. It may seem that the amendment is a very minor one and does not in any way really change the intent of this clause, but I believe it is important because it lays down a guide line that is vital to the well-being of this country. During this debate I have spoken as a parent concerned about what is being presented over our public broadcasting system that may be damaging to family life and the welfare of our youth in an age which has more pressures and temptations than ever before.

The amendment deserves to be given very serious consideration by the minister. It also certainly deserves the support of the members of this house who I believe are just as concerned as I am about the environment in which young people generally and our own children find themselves today. Television can be a tremendous force for good if it sets objectives directed toward supporting that aspect of our society which is vital to the future of our country. There is no more important aspect than home and family life. It is my belief that the public broadcasting system has a greater and more real responsibility to the parents, families and young people of this country than perhaps even our educational institutions, and I do not detract from their responsibility in any way. Certainly television, if it faces up to its responsibility in this area, could be a tremendous force for good, and it is in this light that television management should view its responsibility.

Many of my constituents and others from all provinces of Canada who have written me are concerned that, unfortunately, the C.B.C., our public broadcasting system, is producing the opposite effect in its television broadcasts.

It would seem, as many of these letters suggest, that there must be some people who are intentionally and deliberately attempting to break down our culture and the concept of family life in this country. Otherwise the type of programming we now have could not continue as it does.

The second part of the amendment might be considered from the aspect of whether programs disseminated over our public broadcasting system can be considered as encouraging criminal activity. That is a pretty serious statement to make but I am convinced that is exactly what is happening. No better evidence of this could be provided than the program last night relating to the drug culture. I do not know how many saw it. At first it did not seem to me to be such a bad presentation. As I studied it and made note of some of the remarks and what seemed to be the over-all objective, I could come to no other conclusion but that it was not a public affairs show and not entertainment but a very subtle and clever job of selling drugs as an acceptable part of the new morality. This program was thoroughly advertised to ensure a very large audience. I am sure the majority of those who watched it were teenage university and high school students.

An hon. Member: When was it shown?

Mr. Thompson: It was shown on the C.B.C. program "The Way It Is" between ten and eleven o'clock p.m., Sunday, January 28.

I am so concerned about this drug culture program shown on C.B.C., after weeks of advertising to ensure a large audience, that I feel it can only be termed the greatest betrayal of Canadian youth and the most potentially dangerous emanation from any broadcasting agency ever to be seen in Canada. The tragedy is that almost no adults watching it would understand the dangers.

Mr. Lewis: Except the hon. member, no doubt.

Mr. Thompson: I am convinced that I was not the only one who recognized the dangers. As a result of the telephone calls and telegrams I received this morning I realize there are thousands of parents across this country who agree with me.

It seems to me that Ross McLean, the producer of "Drug Culture", and Patrick Watson deliberately attempted to encourage the teenage population to take up the use of drugs. To understand the show you have to put yourself in the place of a Canadian or American teenager watching it. Young people in cities and towns all know of some of their friends who

have tried drugs, or have heard of someone who has, particularly around the schools and colleges. In fact, I have a personal friend whose daughter attends a high school in western Canada and just last week she was approached by drug pushers right in the high school where she attends classes.

Therefore there is a temptation to try these drugs. We have all experienced that young, impressionable period of life and we should know that such things appeal because they are different and unknown. What could this program do for the youth who watched it except encourage them to experiment with drugs?

Not even one, strong statement was made about the danger of taking drugs. The one person on the panel who opposed it was an old man whose statements were for the most part all right but were anything but forceful. I ask hon. members to listen to what a leading medical man has to say, as quoted in today's *Globe and Mail*, "L.s.d. is a desperately dangerous drug", said Dr. J. S. Prichard, chief of neurology at the Hospital for Sick Children. Then he said:

Enough evidence is in now that youngsters shouldn't even take one dose—and I'm not talking about the legal or moral aspects, but about the physical.

Later he referred to the evidence that l.s.d. causes breaks in the chromosomes which carry the genes that transmit hereditary characteristics and also govern certain processes within the body. He said there have also been reports of psychoses, that is, severe mental illnesses, resulting from the use of l.s.d.

On the program last night there was not one single reference to the adverse effects of using drugs. The producers of the program attempted to encourage their use and to give the impression that the taking of them was not really harmful. "Enough evidence is in now", said Dr. Prichard, "that youngsters shouldn't even take one dose." He referred to other scientific evidence to support his statement. These statements were made in the course of a seminar for teachers. Last week a statement attributed to the department of health of New York city revealed that in that city there are at the present time at least 150 young people who are in mental institutions as a result of taking l.s.d.

I have in my hand a quotation from an issue of the *New York Times* published only a few months ago. One of the world's authorities on the use of drugs, when speaking at the University of California, Los Angeles, Dr. Constandinos J. Miras, a pharmacologist from the University of Athens, said that chronic

users of marijuana usually suffer adverse personality changes and are subject to damage to the brain and other organs. Dr. Miras said, further:

I can recognize a chronic marijuana user from afar by the way he walks, talks and acts.

This newspaper article continues:

He said personality changes after use of the drug included slowed speech, lethargy, lowered inhibitions and loss of morality. But users may also become suddenly violent without apparent provocation. "They will even kill," Dr. Miras said. The common medical belief is that marijuana is not harmful to health.

That was the idea that was put across in the program last night, without any mention of the statements by health authorities. Dr. Miras went on to say that these symptoms occur after only two cigarettes a day for two years or longer. He said that personality changes result.

I can only add to these reports that I know that in California tragic numbers of people have been drawn into the use of heroin and other drugs by starting on marijuana, and most of them started on marijuana while attending educational institutions. Look at the police records in the United States and see how many of their young criminals had their moral level lowered by marijuana and entered upon crime without a moral qualm as a result, it is believed, of using the drug.

I say; Wake up Canada. There are men in the C.B.C. who would betray this country. Any research of any consequence at all would have turned up these facts for the producers of "The Way It Is" if they had been interested in presenting the other side of the story. Any responsible producer would have put these facts in their proper perspective on that show last night. But what did we see? No strong voices were opposed to the misuse of these drugs. There was only subtle discussion giving the pros and cons in a very calm and deliberate way.

It is obvious that the producers of this show deliberately selected their panelists, their audience and their film clips to play up the joys of drug-taking, making only a token reference to the dangers thereof. There was one short, quick sequence of a man writhing about in the withdrawal symptoms but, minutes on end portraying good looking, intelligent boys talking about the fun, appeal and joyous effects of taking drugs. They are in the words of one youth, King for a day.

This program last night even showed youth how to prepare the needle and how to prepare the powdered drug and put it into the needle. Then it showed where and how to

inject it. Is this necessary on a public show which has the intention, or at least should have the intention, of showing the dangers of taking drugs? I do not think it is.

There was a bearded professor from Buffalo on the program who is at this very moment facing drug charges in the courts of the United States. He was brought to Canada to appear on a panel show that would give our young people the impression of promoting the use of drugs. This professor gave a long harangue on the virtues of the drug culture. Then an eloquent youth from the audience did likewise. He said, "What if only four or five die each year from l.s.d.? What is that compared with the millions killed in the war in Viet Nam? We in the drug culture are against war". Take drugs, was his message, and join the new generation who would save the world.

There was not one protest from that youthful audience against the use of drugs; there was only support. I know there are many responsible young people in our institutions and in our society who are opposed to the use of drugs and are protesting against the increasing traffic in drugs in our educational institutions. But where were their voices last night? They were not included, and it was not intended that they should be. If I were a member of the Mafia I would pay \$1 million to promote a program such as we heard last night on "The Way It Is." Perhaps we had better look into that too. The sad thing is that most adults, as I did at first, would not even catch the subtle appeal that was intended to attract youth to accepting the message that drugs are okay. Try it, the youth implied, lots of kids do; there is no trouble getting out of it if you want to stop it afterwards.

I quote the words of the moderator of the program, Mr. Saywell, as I took them down, "We have come a long way from hostility to drugs to the investigation of them." So now mothers and fathers need not warn their children of the dangers of drugs; this question is being investigated to find out whether there is any harm in them. That was the gist of his remarks.

It is necessary to understand the appeal of television. It is not the words that matter so much as the appeal to the emotions. The camera played on the face of a beautiful boy several times for periods up to a minute while apparently he was under the influence of drugs. What a come-on for youth!

With regard to air pollution the C.B.C. portrayed on a feature program a few months ago, a spine-chilling spectacle of the tragic human consequences of fluoride polluted air. But with drugs there is no presentation. Instead there is a quiet approach showing that drugs are not really so bad after all.

I believe that the national television network is being used to promote something that is not only destroying the moral resistance of our young people but is also breaking their health, apart from the fact that they are breaking the law by so doing. I think it is important that there be a guide line in this paragraph which would make producers responsible before the law for the production of programs which might be considered to be criminal in nature.

Mr. Knowles: I wonder whether the hon. member thinks it is fair to John Saywell to suggest that his approach in the show last night was favourable to the use of drugs. I received the impression that both John Saywell and Patrick Watson were scared stiff of them.

Mr. Thompson: I would hope that the hon. member's statement is right, but I have here the words used by Saywell. He said:

We have come a long way from hostility to drugs to the investigation of them.

That kind of statement does not carry the message which the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre is suggesting.

Mr. Knowles: I do not have John Saywell's words in my mind but I certainly remember Patrick Watson saying that because of his puritanical, Ontario background this thing scares hell out of him.

Mr. Thompson: I should like to think that something would scare some hell out of Patrick Watson because in my opinion he is doing a lot of damage in this country on the C.B.C. I can only say that as I listened to some young people explaining last night's program to me, my daughter being one of them, I understood it carried the subtle message that the use of these drugs is all right, that they should go ahead and try it and be king for a day because it is a great experience and there is nothing wrong with it. It also implied that the use of these drugs should not be considered a criminal act.

I do not intend to speak much longer. I commend this amendment to the minister and to the committee as one which merely sets down some guide lines for management in controlling not only the technical and financial aspects of public broadcasting but also programming in relation to what is apparently the attitude today among many television producers that free speech gives them the right to use the airwaves to promote their particular idea of what is right and wrong and in a way they think is right. Not only must we ascertain that the taxpayers' money is well spent; it is also necessary to ensure that a program dealing with the drug problem or the drug culture, as it is called, is fair in its approach and attempts to present the other side of the picture, at least by giving the general impression that the use of drugs is wrong. Therefore I hope that the committee and the minister will consider the amendment as being a useful guide line to the corporation's management.

CANDID COMMENT

from
Bob Thompson
20 FEBRUARY 1968—3
M.P.

► ► February, the shortest month of the year, was long on newsworthy events. There was much to write and comment about — from the constitutional crisis in Canada and the developing leadership race to the critical escalation of war in Viet Nam, not to mention the victory of Canada's favourite daughter, Nancy Green, who, through a tremendous reserve of nerve and courage, gave Canada its only gold medal at the winter Olympics. The most startling event, however, was one which was not planned or even expected — the "accidental" defeat of the government on the 5 0/0 income tax surcharge. On Monday afternoon, February 19, this Bill passed committee stage with a three vote majority. It came up for a vote on final reading only because Finance Minister Sharp blundered and no one on the front benches of the government was able to retrieve it. Forty-eight of the ninety-eight absent M.P.'s being Liberals, the government went down to shocking and embarrassing defeat. Many have attempted to blame this on the minority situation in the House of Commons, but the real cause was simply that the Liberals defaulted by failing to look after their responsibilities. This could just as well have happened to a majority government under the same circumstances. The entire fiasco, which has lost public opinion support for the government and for Parliament, points to the fact that the government at this moment is in disarray within its own ranks and also that there is imperative need of some obvious reforms to the rules and regulations governing the House of Commons.

► ► The critical issue of the immediate hour is not if and when we have an election but is the struggle within the Liberal Party. Not only has it the responsibility of choosing a leader but also a man who in a few short weeks is destined to become the fifteenth Prime Minister of Canada. Much as Canadians hope for a return to some stability in parliamentary and government positions, prospects are not cheerful. The future promises more confusion and instability — something which Canada can ill afford.

A paradox of the 5 0/0 surtax rate was that the bill went before the House of Commons for third reading without having been properly moved and seconded. Finance Minister Sharp said he had not moved it, but that he would go along with third reading, all the while shaking his head. Deputy Speaker Batten responding to the urging of the opposition did not heed Mr. Sharp's protest nor that of Government House Leader McEachen and called for the fatal vote. History will record the defeat of the Pearson government on a vote which was out of order.

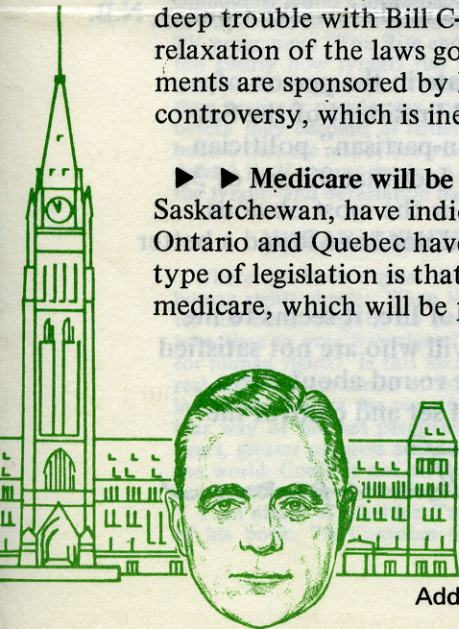
► ► The seven Cabinet Ministers who are leadership candidates become increasingly restless to get out on the hustings to bolster their cause. The restrictions of Cabinet solidarity imposed on them by the Prime Minister is a frustrating factor hindering the campaign plans of those who are caught in the responsibilities of Parliament and of departmental administration. It is now evident that the controversial Bill C-186, which would give the Quebec-based CNTU unions recognition and rights on the national scene with CKC international unions, will either die in the Labour Committee, where it is now being studied, or be withdrawn by the government. In spite of the accepted advice of his three Quebec converts, Messrs. Trudeau, Pelletier and Marchand, the Prime Minister now knows that he is in deep trouble with Bill C-186. Likewise will the amendments to the Criminal Code, which include the relaxation of the laws governing abortion and homosexuality, die on the order paper. These amendments are sponsored by Minister of Justice Trudeau, who is not now anxious to become the centre of controversy, which is inevitable, in Parliament or in his own Liberal caucus.

► ► Medicare will be implemented on July 1, 1968. Only two provinces, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, have indicated that they will go along with the Federal Government. Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec have firmly stated that they will not, at least not this year. The tragedy of this type of legislation is that all the people of Canada will have to share the cost of the federal portion of medicare, which will be paid by increased general taxation, whether or not their province participates.

This in effect will ultimately force all the provinces into the federal scheme, as public opinion will never accept the responsibility of paying for something in which it does not share. This situation makes mockery of democratic federalism, and is a major factor in the never ending build-up in oppressive bureaucracy. Beyond this is the fact that most Canadians are satisfied with voluntary health insurance, and with "NEEDY care" rather than "MEDICARE" — being a more efficient and effective way of meeting the public responsibility in needy areas.

COMMUNICATING WITH PEOPLE

Address Correspondence: Robert N. Thompson, MP, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa



► ► The protest grows against the omnibus bill containing the proposed amendments to the Criminal Code which, amongst other things, would legalize abortion and homosexuality. It is difficult to understand how the new morality has taken over, even amongst the Members of Parliament. However, one cannot but wonder where Justice Minister Trudeau and the Prime Minister think they will get the support required to pass the bill. They obviously believe they have the necessary backing. Homosexuality, if legalized between consenting adults, would leave prostitution in a different category. The debate will be strenuous as the opposition begins to group and plan their defence strategy.

One of those who spoke most clearly against this bill was the Provincial Secretary of Quebec, Yves Gabias. Mr. Gabias declared that "Abortion is always a crime against nature. Nobody has the right to snuff out human life." He then went on to say, "History shows us that each and every time homosexuality was legalized, decadence set in as the result. Precisely at the time that everyone is talking of Canada's great future, the Government of Canada proposes this new Criminal Code change to legalize homosexual acts. I strongly hope that Canadian citizens and public organizations will bring pressure to bear that will create enough of a public outcry that Mr. Trudeau will be obliged to withdraw his omnibus bill. These proposed changes are unacceptable to decent-minded Canadians." Thank you Mr. Gabian. I agree with you.

► ► Opposition to General de Gaulle's interference in Canadian affairs comes not only from English-speaking Canadians and the Federal Government. A respected representative from New Brunswick, Senator Edgar Fournier was critically outspoken regarding the Acadian delegation from his home province who visited France last month seeking aid from France and the French Government. Senator Fournier, rising in the Senate on a question of privilege, criticized the delegation for making it appear that they represented all Acadians and for making French Canadians seem like beggars (as did Gilles Gregoire and Pierre Bourgault who went to France for the same purpose a few weeks earlier.) He said, "This group of four, self-appointed Acadians were not a true representation of Acadians or of French Canadians in New Brunswick or the Maritim provinces," he said.

"The Acadians, in their struggle for survival have within their own structure several organizations which usually work hand in hand with everyone else for the better cause. On this occasion every one of these organizations has been bypassed or ignored; all preparations for the trip were kept secret from everyone . . . If I am well informed, the Province of Quebec had nothing to do with the planning of the trip."

"The people responsible were the four, self-appointed delegates, and I am of the opinion that they took on their own responsibility a step which far exceeded their own powers and their own authority."

"Now they have returned to Canada with a baggage of promises of various kinds of assistance and they have also left the image across Canada that we Acadians or French Canadians have reached a begging level."

Senator Fournier, who was born in St. Basile, N.B., and now resides at Iroquois in Madawaska County, N.B.

► ► The Prime Minister has made another political appointment to the Senate in the person of Herbert O. Sparrow of North Battleford, twice defeated Liberal candidate, and President of the Saskatchewan Liberal Association. It was anticipated that Lester Pearson as a "non-partisan" politician would elevate the Senate above the level of the political wastebasket but it is a fact that 32 out of 36 senatorial appointments by Mr. Pearson have been direct Party appointments for the most obvious political reasons. If the Prime Minister wanted to eliminate the Senate, he could not have found a better way to do so.

► ► As I travel across the country and speak to Canadians from every walk of life, it seems to me that Canada's greatest need is for men and women of substance and dedicated will who are not satisfied just to be thermometers, merely registering the temperature of the atmosphere round about them, but who through determination and conviction become thermostats which will set and control the necessary temperature for desirable and healthful living.

Bob Thompson

THE INTOLERANCE OF NEUTRALITY

The basic reason for today's failures is that the vast majority of people, the so-called solid citizen, the respectable fellow, whether he or she lives in Quebec, in Ontario, or elsewhere. I am convinced that the greatest intolerance Canada faces today is not from the Quebec separatists but from the neutral Canadian—the chap who sits back and lets the other fellow do it, cussing the politicians, the indolent, the separatists, and in general everyone whom he sees on the horizon of his experience. Such people are all over—east, west and centre. They are here in our midst today. This intolerance is the result of the neutrality of Canadians in their attitude toward the basic responsibility to the nation, to the world, to the people of the world, and to God. This is reflected in all phases of our way of living—in general morals—in business—yes, and in politics too. It is one of the reasons modern politicians are failing in their responsibility to democracy and to the people they represent. Strangely, we are surrounded by an aura of neutrality.

The position of neutrality comes about through an attitude of lukewarmness regarding basic issues. It clogs up the avenues of the soul with sins of omission. Lukewarmness is to be despised because it is a quiet intentional appreciation of other things over the real issues, over principles and convictions. It cheapens the nation and parts with it second hand. It pretends friendship; hence it involves the twofold guilt of treachery and hypocrisy. John said to a lukewarm Laodicean Church—"I would that you were either hot or cold," and added in so many words, "But as you are neither hot nor cold—you are of no value—you will have to be discarded." Not only does God abhor lukewarmness, but the world does as well. Impressed by actions, rather than by words and platitudes, it too says, "You have nothing to offer me—I shall discard you from my life." If we Canadians really have convictions, we are not lukewarm; that which we truly believe activates us; if we truly believe that there is a better way, that which we believe in takes on new values.

WAKE UP, CANADA!

As Canadians we must not withdraw from the political and economic realities of today. A vociferous minority is trying to create an isolationist Canada in the face of growing communist military power. Let me ask one simple question. If by some phenomenon the United States should disappear into the sea tomorrow, or destroy itself by internal strife, where would we stand? Without America, we are lost, and yet those leftwing minorities those uninformed or irresponsible politicians would have us withdraw from NATO and NORAD and play no role in collective security. Tragically, a groundswell of indifference is being generated in Canada, in which Canadians now do not even want to defend their own country. Wake up, Canada! Stop throwing rocks at those who are risking and giving their lives in our very defence.

Strong collective security has given us relative peace since World War II except for the fringe wars. Let us clearly remember that the hope of all of us for armament inspections and controls to guarantee peace in the world was destroyed solely by the communist world's unwillingness to co-operate and open its door to inspection as the western world was willing to do. The current TV programme "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" shows all too clearly how tyrants rise when nations fail to deal with the bully and the aggressor. We must work for peace—but at the same time keep our powder dry and help in resisting aggressive nations before they become, as Hitler did, hungry tyrants who come to believe that the rest of the world has gone soft and is unwilling to defend itself appropriately. Appeasement has always encouraged the tyrant—and devastation has followed!

HUMAN RIGHTS—From God or Man?

There has been a great deal of talk about the need of a new human rights charter. When Mr. Trudeau talks about a new charter for human rights, do you know what he means? Do you take time to even investigate? Do we really need a new charter for human rights? Is this idea merely a camouflage covering the real issues? I am afraid of this sudden concern for human rights in Canada. We are the most free nation on the face of the earth. Our way of life has permitted more to be accomplished in 100 years, greater progress and development, than in any country of the world. Could it not be that the present Bill of Rights would be adequate if it were strengthened in a few places?

I am afraid of what Mr. Trudeau says. In the very first chapter of his book, "A Canadian Charter of Human Rights," I read

The danger of neutrality has been expressed by many who have gone before us. Plato long ago said, "The penalty good men pay for indifference to public affairs is to be ruled by evil men."

By the time of the 12th century, Dante put it in more caustic words. He said, "The hottest place in hell is reserved for those who, in a period of moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

Some six hundred years later, Edmund Burke observed "all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

100 years ago Lincoln said words to the same effect—"To sin by silence when they know they should protest, makes cowards of men!"

How can anyone in his right mind be neutral today? In the midst of regionalism, of immorality, or crime, of threatening economic chaos, of political instability, of separatist attitudes—of the type found in Quebec or in B.C. or elsewhere—there cannot be room for neutral, passive people.

Canada needs men and women who are not just thermometers and merely registering the temperature of the atmosphere round about. Our nation needs men and women who are thermostats. Individuals who will set and control the desirable temperature necessary for healthful living.

This situation which continues and grows today will not change unless men individually change.

It must always come back to ourselves. The greatest reactionary in the world today is the man who wishes to change the world but will not change himself. Change must start with us. The Kingdom of God is within you. Responsibility can only begin with the individual who accepts it. God gave us the responsibility of choice. We choose our governments; thank God we still can. We choose our way of life—what we shall live for and how we shall live it. The way of life of our nation is really, in the long run, just the aggregate, the sum of synthesis of the good or evil permitted in the lives of us all. As I am, so is my nation.

"Interest in human rights is as old as civilization itself. Once his primary requirements of security, shelter and nourishment have been satisfied, man has distinguished himself from other animals by directing his attention to those matters which affect his individual dignity." I always thought that human rights did not come from governments or men—let alone from animals!

John F. Kennedy once said "... The rights of man come not from the generosity of the state but from the hand of God..."

If this new concept of constitutional rights is based on the concept that man is just another animal, albeit the most advanced and capable, I am afraid of the new approach. I do not think it will get us very far! If this is the basis of the new morality, it will not do this nation or its people much good. It is fortunate that the provincial premiers refused to go along with the Minister of Justice. Do you agree or aren't you concerned?

Economic Nationalism or Practical Patriotism

The recent Watkins study under the tutelage of Walter Gordon proposed a policy of economic nationalism, which would, if implemented, destroy the very basis of private enterprise in Canada. Joining with the popular cry of left inclined theorists it would throttle foreign investment capital and instead promote Canadian enterprise, resource development and trade control, through vast state investment enterprises set up.

Mr. Gordon called it a very good report! He apparently is quite willing to blame the United States for our own error—for what we refuse to do for ourselves.

Last year the Chicago stock exchange reported a great growth in its operations, and attributed it to the tremendous amount of Canadian dollar investment. As the Toronto Star said last Tuesday, "Can't we encourage some of that southbound cash to stay in Canada and help pull ourselves up to a standard of living by our own bootstraps?" The Watkins Report would prefer to kill the goose that lays the eggs and destroy the eggs as well. Last year, 1967, Canadians bought US stocks in America to a value of more than \$1.75 billion. For every per capita dollar Americans have in Canada, Canadians have more than \$3 in the USA.

Is it not time that some of our politicians stop harping on buying back foreign ownership and begin encouraging Canadians to invest in Canada. It is likewise about time for Canadian investment dealers to start encouraging Canadian investment instead of promoting US stocks many of which have a proven pattern of poor returns. It is not only imperative but it is a national responsibility for every Canadian to reinvest his savings in Canadian enterprise and development. If this should happen Canada would not require foreign investment—and Canadians would be the better off.

PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU — No. 11

WHO IS HE? — Candidate for the leadership of the Liberal Party, Minister of Justice since April, 1967; elected to Parliament, November, 1965 as the Liberal Member for Mount Royal. He is described as a wealthy, swinging intellectual, bachelor, lawyer, professor and politician. Born in Montreal October 18, 1921, of a Scottish mother and prosperous French Canadian father, he is fluently and correctly bilingual. A brilliant student, he holds degrees from the University of Montreal, Harvard, London School of Economics, and the University of Paris. He is an ardent outdoor man and sportsman. He paddles a canoe and, once during the Cuban crisis, the U.S. Coast Guard is reported to have apprehended him trying to row from Florida to Cuba, signifying his sympathy for Castro whom he knows personally. He is a nonconformist in dress and manner. Mr. Trudeau has frequently attacked the church and in his writings reveals himself as a free-thinking humanist. Not only is he known as a doctrinaire socialist of the far left variety, he also shakes hands with his left hand.

HIS RECORD — A world traveller, once blacklisted by the FBI and the U.S. immigration service. He first visited Red China in 1949, again in 1960. He is equally at home on vacation jaunts in Moscow, Jerusalem, Karachi as he is even in Tahiti. He was active in the struggle against Premier Maurice Duplessis and served for two years as an economic adviser to the Privy Council. Leaving the civil service, he became a labour lawyer and later a professor in constitutional law at the University of Montreal. Following his participation in an economic conference in Moscow in 1952, when Joseph Stalin was firmly in power, his pro-Soviet articles earned him a reputation as a solid leftist. He was co-founder of the monthly magazine, "CITE LIBRE," the left-leaning mouthpiece for the "quiet revolution" in Quebec, and a close personal friend of Rene Levesque. He went on to become a member of the NDP, being one of the main strategists in drafting the policy statement for that Party's founding convention in 1961. With Jean Marchand, former head of the CNTU and now Minister of Manpower and Immigration, and Gerard Pelletier, former Editor of La Presse of Montreal and now Parliamentary Secretary to External Affairs Minister Paul Martin, he joined the Liberals in the conviction that Confederation required a strong federalist team and that as realists they were not prepared to wait 20 years for the NDP.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT MR. TRUDEAU

CHARLES LYNCH, Ottawa Citizen: "The Liberals have always stolen ideas from the socialists, now they are stealing their men. By forsaking the New Democratic Party for the Liberals, Pierre Elliott Trudeau could be the first socialist to become Prime Minister of Canada."

PETER NEWMAN, Toronto Star: "He offers a complete contrast to the kind of florid, self-satisfied personages who have governed this country for most of the past hundred years. His intelligent, skull-formed face is a pattern of tension, subtlety, unrest and audacity. He is a man who both in his physical presence and intellectual discourse manages to maintain a detached view of his environment, yet at the same time give the impression of being responsive to the play of the political forces around him. Unlike the unreconstructed political dinosaurs of the Liberal Party who still occupy most of its positions of power, Mr. Trudeau is an agent of ferment, a critic of Canadian society, questioning its collected conventional wisdom. He mistrusts rhetoric, has only disdain for pomposity, and longs for contemporary fulfilment through experience. . . . 'Justice,' he told me during a recent interview, 'should be regarded more and more as a department planning for the society of tomorrow, not merely the government's legal adviser. It should combine the function of drafting new legislation with the disciplines of sociology and economics, so that it can provide a framework for our evolving way of life. Society is throwing up problems all the time—divorce, abortions, family planning, LSD, pollution, etc.—and it's no longer enough to review our statutes every 20 years. If possible, we have to move the framework of society slightly ahead of the times, so there is no curtailment of intellectual or physical liberty.'"

THE OTTAWA JOURNAL: "The announcement should be welcomed. His mind and nature have attracted much attention and admiration, as has his outspoken attitude to the best course for French-English relations. Had he not stood for the leadership any eventual result would always be dogged with the wondering whether Trudeau would have won if he had entered. The winner would lack a positive indication of a national party's cross-Canada sentiment towards what Trudeau clearly stands for."

He has been associated with the Peace Research Institute since its inception and, along with Gerard Pelletier, still serves on its Board of Directors.

He has consistently fought for Quebec provincial rights, but has at the same time stood firmly for the federal authority of Ottawa. His stand as a federalist has not made him too popular in Quebec; in fact he lacks strong base support in his own province.

WHAT HE HAS SAID—In "The Practice and Theory of Federalism"—"Federalism must be welcomed as a valuable tool which permits dynamic parties to plant socialist governments in certain provinces, from which the seed of radicalism can slowly spread."

"Indeed the experience of that superb strategist, Mao Tse-tung, might lead us to conclude that in a vast and heterogeneous country, the possibility of establishing socialist strongholds in certain regions is the very best thing."

"These (speaking of Mao Tse-tung and his officials) mature men with beards, today represent the triumph of an idea, an idea which has shaken the entire world and changed the profound course of history."

"The upshot of my entire argument in this section is that socialists, rather than water down (to use a previous expression) their socialism, must constantly seek ways of adapting it to a bicultural society governed under a federal constitution. And since the future of Canadian federalism lies clearly in the direction of co-operation, the wise socialist will turn his thoughts in that direction."

On socialism and the NDP: "My plea is merely for greater flexibility in the socialist approach to problems of federalism. I should like to see socialist feeling free to espouse whatever political trends or to use whatever constitutional tools happen to fit each particular problem at each particular time."

On Quebec: "The Quebec revolution would go ahead faster if we had more people like Rene Levesque in positions of governmental power."

In "A Canadian Charter of Human Rights"—"Interest in human rights is as old as civilization itself. Once his primary requirements of security, shelter and nourishment have been satisfied, man has distinguished himself from other animals by directing his attention to those matters which affect his individual dignity."

CLAUDE RYAN, Montreal Le Devoir: "Mr. Trudeau presents serious limitations which together impel us toward a negative conclusion. Mr. Trudeau entered into active politics only a little more than two years ago. He has been minister for only a year. Intellectually, he has long demonstrated that he possesses practically unlimited resources. If it were only a question of this, no doubt would be possible. But a party and government leader must also have proved himself as a government man, as a leader of men and as an administrator. Can one seriously maintain that Mr. Trudeau has been sufficiently tested under these three headings? We do not believe it. Mr. Trudeau does not possess in Quebec the solid and stable basis of assured support needed by a leader to assert himself before the rest of the country. He was vigorously applauded at the last congress of his party's Quebec section. But the applause of one congress is not enough to establish beyond doubt the strength of a politician's roots within his own realm. English-speaking Canadians who are the first today to promote Mr. Trudeau's candidacy would be the first to reproach him tomorrow for the weakness of his support in Quebec."

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE, on the Omnibus Criminal Code Bill: "The Commons has given first reading to a massive bill modernizing Canada's criminal code in more than a dozen major areas. The measure, introduced by Justice Minister Trudeau, legalizes lotteries in Canada, widens grounds for abortion, . . . (and legalizes) all sexual acts between consenting adults . . ."

A fellow leadership candidate: "The Trudeau comet is burning pretty brightly right now. But it's weeks to convention, and comets have a way of burning out."

The Liberal Party carries a grave responsibility—not only will it elect a leader but also a Prime Minister, long or short though his term of office might be. Neither the Liberals nor Canada needs Trudeau—in fact it would be a catastrophe for both Party and nation should he be selected. —R. N. T.