

UNITY, SECURITY AND FREEDOM ARE FUNDAMENTAL LIBERAL PRINCIPLES DECLARES PRIME MINISTER KING

The following is a condensed version of an address delivered by Prime Minister King over a national radio hookup recently. Unity, security and freedom are the basic principles of the Liberal Party, he maintained. They are the banners under which, throughout the whole of Canada, the Liberal Party will continue to serve.

A political party is not an end in itself. It is the means whereby men and women gain the public support required to enable them to carry out their policies.

A multiplicity of parties has proven a misfortune in all countries where they have existed.

Unity a Basic Principle.

The basic principles of the Liberal party may be summed up in the words: Unity, Security, Freedom. To maintain national unity and to strive for world unity; to extend social security and to co-operate for international security; to defend and to extend the frontiers of freedom; these are the fundamental aims of the Liberal party.

It is a basic principle of Liberalism that all its policies should make for national unity. That unity, Liberals believe, cannot be achieved unless the party itself is nation-wide in its organization and membership.

The General Interest.

Another fundamental principle of Liberalism is that the party's policies should serve the general interest rather than particular interests. Giving to this principle its immediate and practical application, let me say that the Liberal Party in Canada exists to serve the interests of the people as a whole, not the interest of any particular class or group in the country, or of any particular section of the country. This, too, is an essential of national unity.

Security and Freedom.

Of Security and Freedom it may be said that they are opposite sides of the same shield. One cannot be free without a sense of security. One cannot feel secure so long as freedom itself is threatened. The essence of both security and freedom, it seems to me, lies in the elimination of fear. Fear, in some measure, will always be present. In one respect, it is Nature's method of breeding caution. Excessive fear, however, is paralyzing in its effect. As fears increase, men lose their sense of security. With the loss of security, freedom also disappears.

There is, however, more to freedom than merely freedom from fear. Freedom also has its positive side. On the positive side, Freedom may perhaps best be defined as opportunity for the individual, free from undue fear, to

develop his whole personality.

In Canada, we are happily free from many of the fears which in other lands circumscribe security and freedom.

Economic Fear.

While some of the old fears have disappeared or lessened, other fears have made their presence more strongly felt. Next to the fear of war, the great fears in men's minds today are social and economic fears. The fear of unemployment; the fear of sickness, accident and disability; the fears that come with the death of the breadwinner; the fear of poverty in old age; the fear for the home and the family; these are the great fears born of modern industrialism subject as it has been to the recurrent dangers of inflation and depression. Until these fears are removed, complete freedom will not have been achieved.

This is a large task. It will not be completed in a year. Perhaps not in generations. Nevertheless, to press on towards the goal of social and economic freedom is the great task of Liberalism. Of recent years, much has been accomplished. Old age pensions, pensions for the blind, unemployment insurance, floors under farm prices, family allowances: all these are examples of measures introduced by Liberal Administrations. But something more is needed than remedies for social disabilities and economic misfortunes. Prevention, where possible, is always better than cure. What are

(Continued on Page Six)

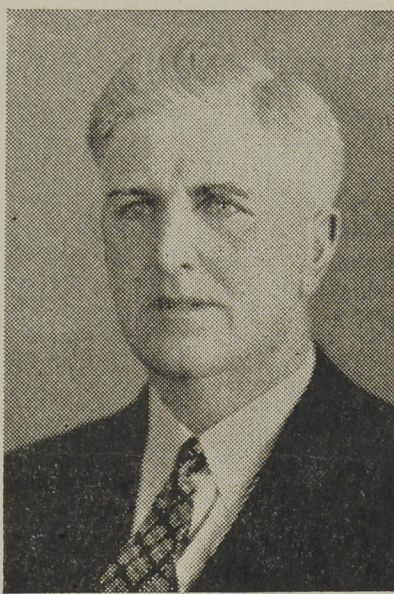
LOWEST COST

Hon J. J. Hayes Doone, provincial secretary-treasurer, recently announced the sale of \$5,000,000 Province of New Brunswick Debenture issue at a record low cost to the province for any long-term financing.

It was further evidence, said Mr. Doone, in his announcement, of the soundness of New Brunswick finances and reflected steady progress in the marketing of New Brunswick securities.

The issue was for a straight 20-year term, non-callable to maturity, and carries a coupon rate of 2½ per cent. The cost to the province was 2.85 per cent.

The new issue was in respect of a maturity of \$649,000 4½ per cent debentures which fell due Feb. 15, with the balance in relation to hydro and public works projects. The sale was made to a Canadian syndicate headed by Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., Ltd.



Edward S. Darrah (L.-Queens) and Michel Fournier (L.-Gloucester) who brilliantly moved and seconded the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. Both Mr. Darrah and Mr. Fournier deplored the fact that agriculture appeared to be losing its attraction for the younger generation.

Anglers, Hunters Flock Lands and Mines Dep't In Record Numbers To Promoting The Study Of N. B. Throughout 1946 Conservation In Schools

The lure of New Brunswick forests and streams brought 3846 non-resident hunters and 4,597 non-resident fisherman to the province in 1946, Lands and Mines Minister R. J. Gill has announced. It was an all-time record for hunters and an increase of 920 anglers over the 1945 influx.

Resident hunters also took out more licenses than ever before, 38,273. Deer hunting was the big attraction for both resident and non-residents with the estimated kill placed at 14,117. Of this total 64 per cent were bucks and 36 per cent does.

Throughout the summer months deer were seen in large numbers in the settled areas throughout the province and reports received since the close of the hunting season indicate that the deer population kept up well not withstanding the larger number of hunters. Of special interest was the fact that moose appear to be coming back, particularly in the northern counties. During the past year the improvement in the moose situation was apparent in most sections of the province.

The estimated kill of ducks during the past season showed a decrease from 1945 although reports from the duck-nesting areas had all indicated a favorable hatching season.

Bounties were paid on 812 bobcats, 1,106 bears and 45,376 porcupines while 1,954 special permits were issued for the trapping of beaver. A total of 6,901 beaver were taken.

In an effort to promote better understanding of the value of and need for conservation, the Department of Lands and Mines has sent a book on the subject as a gift to 3,200 student teachers in the province of New Brunswick.

Entitled "Conservation Illustrated" the book is an attractive paper-bound volume of 128 pages. By sending it to teachers the subject could best be brought to the attention of our young people, said Hon. R. J. Gill, Minister of Lands and Mines. He thought it most important that the story of conservation be presented to school children so that the lesson learned might be an enduring one.

Not only does the book contain informative articles by various authorities, but it is profusely illustrated with pictures and drawings. The lessons they teach are capable of being understood by youngsters attending the early grades.

Mr. Gill's Hope.

Mr. Gill said that it was his hope that the teachers would cooperate by reading the book and then conducting lessons or lectures based on the various articles.

The Department's action in sending out these books was prompted by the growing need for conservation of natural resources not only in New Brunswick but in Canada as a whole, Mr. Gill said.

Letters of appreciation from teachers have already been received by the Minister. All express their belief in the value of conservation instruction and promised cooperation.