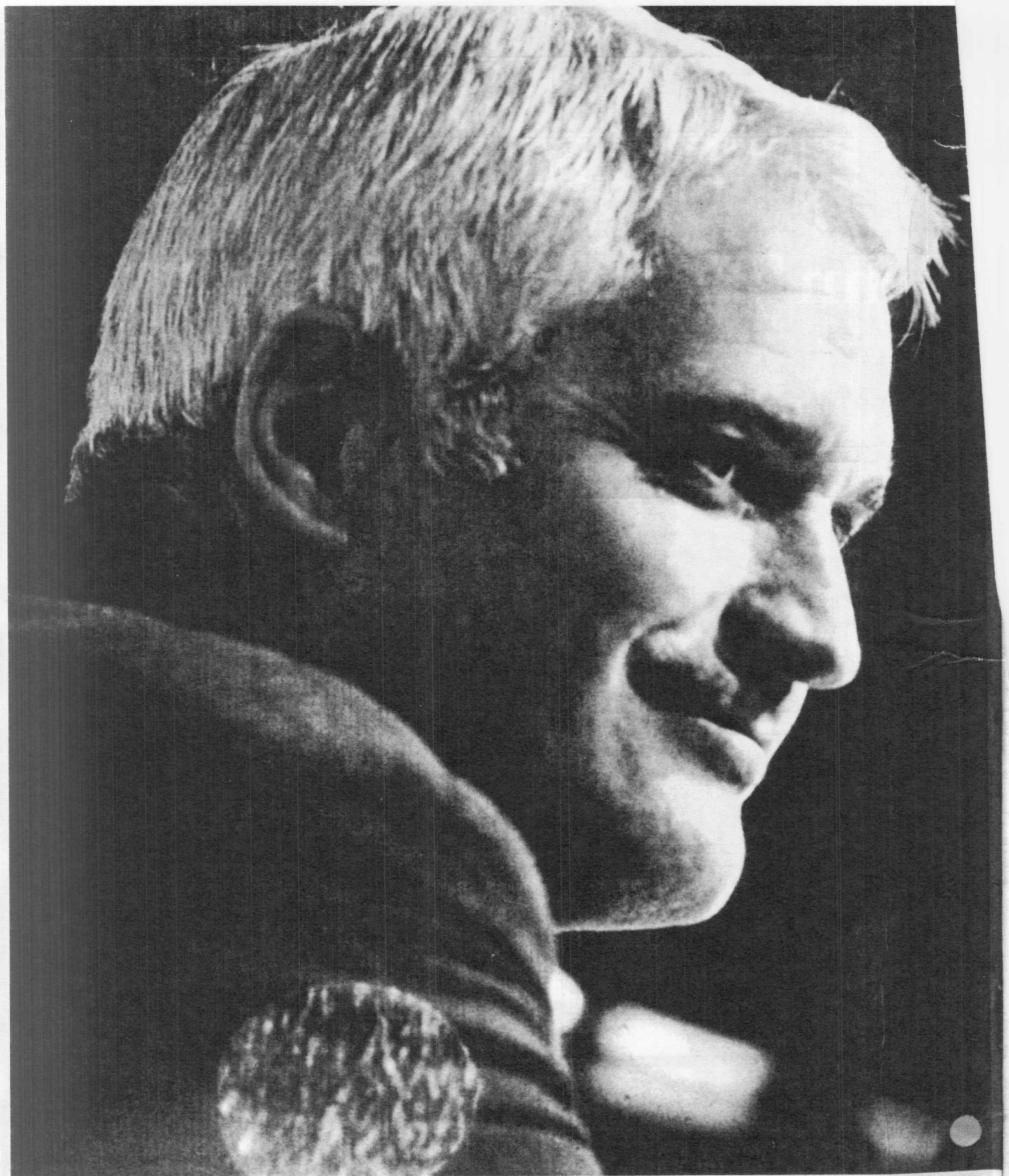


The Issues

John Turner Speaks Out

TURNER



The Issues JOHN TURNER Speaks Out

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During the election campaign, the Prime Minister will be expanding on many of the issues he raised during the recent Liberal Leadership Campaign.

If you did not have the opportunity to read or hear his speeches, you may be interested in the following excerpts from speeches delivered by John Turner over the last several months.

**National Campaign
Committee
Liberal Party of Canada
July 1984**



Authorized by
The Federal Liberal Agency of Canada,
registered agent for The Liberal Party of Canada.

JOHN TURNER

"We must not fear what is new"

1. General

"We must not fear what is new. We are the most fortunate cluster of people on the face of the globe."¹

"We must believe in ourselves and in our country."¹

"Together we will welcome the future with courage and conviction and confidence."¹

"I commit myself to promoting a new harmony in our country; among our regions, among our provinces and between the workers and business; less confrontation and more conversation and consensus. . . I will lead an effective government, a cost conscious government, but a sensitive and compassionate one that will be dedicated to growth and stability. I will lead a government and a party that is open, accessible and accountable. I will be responsive to our Parliament and conscious of our legislatures, and I will be committed to reform, to the equality of all Canadians, and the equality of opportunity everywhere in our country."²

"We must have excellence in government where our best ideas and our best people can be attracted, in the service of our country."³

"I believe I have what it takes to do the job. There is nobody in this leadership race who has enjoyed the combination of public and private service that I have had in this country."⁴

"I have had fourteen years of service in the Parliament of Canada, including ten as a Cabinet Minister. For the last eight years I have been in private life a legal advisor to businesses, big and small, in this country and around the world."⁴



"I know and understand the concerns of business and labour. When I was Minister of Finance I was elected by the member countries of the International Monetary Fund to be Chairman of its Executive Committee."⁴

"I believe the search for excellence needs to be at the centre of all our achievements. Excellence in individual achievements, in business and in government, which pushes us to continually seek better and more creative ways of doing things. Excellence pushes us to leave no stone unturned in achieving our goals. It makes us strive for perfection as we compete at home and abroad."⁵

"I have returned to public life because I have a mission: to lead Canada back into growth and to restore national confidence and harmony."⁶

- (1-1) Halifax Policy Forum — May 5, 1984
- (1-2) Burnaby — B.C. — April 26, 1984
- (1-3) Halifax Policy Forum — May 6, 1984
- (1-4) Toronto — May 9, 1984
- (1-5) Quebec — May 2, 1984
- (1-6) Toronto — May 9, 1984



"We are not pure"

2. Acid Rain

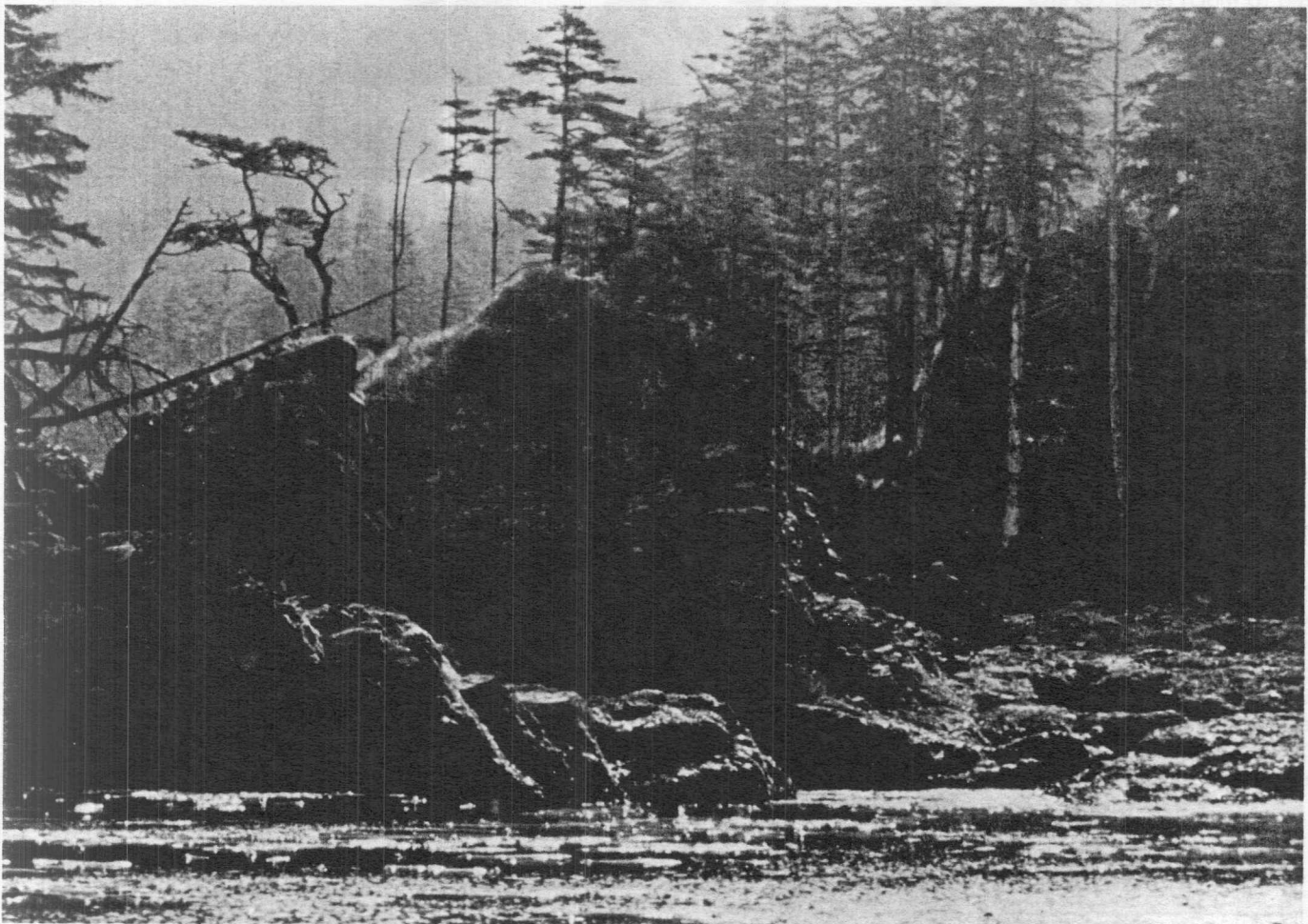
"I am among the ten or fifteen people in this country who have canoed virtually every major waterway in the country, and right into the Northern Territories. I do not want to see that heritage sullied and perhaps lost forever."¹

"We are not pure and we have to look towards cleaning up our own air and our own water, at a pace that makes sense in terms of the costs, and we have to move towards escalating our negotiations with the United States."¹

"I would move to see the President and say 'look how about a clean air treaty'."

"But we've got to go to the United States with clean hands. We've got to clean up our own act too."²

(Z-1) St. John's — April 16, 1984
(Z-2) Sault-Ste-Marie — May 31st-1984



"I will sell your wheat"

3. Agriculture

"I will sell your wheat."¹

"The greatest risk takers of all Canadians are the farmers. They are at the mercy of elements beyond their control... the weather, the soil, inflation, high interest rates, low commodity prices and cut-throat competition."²

"We must look at increased borrowing authority under the Farm Credit Corporation, increased flexibility on cash advances for the grain stored on the farm and again possible reduction in fertilizer costs because of the taxation affecting natural gas, and the costs that go into fertilizers."²

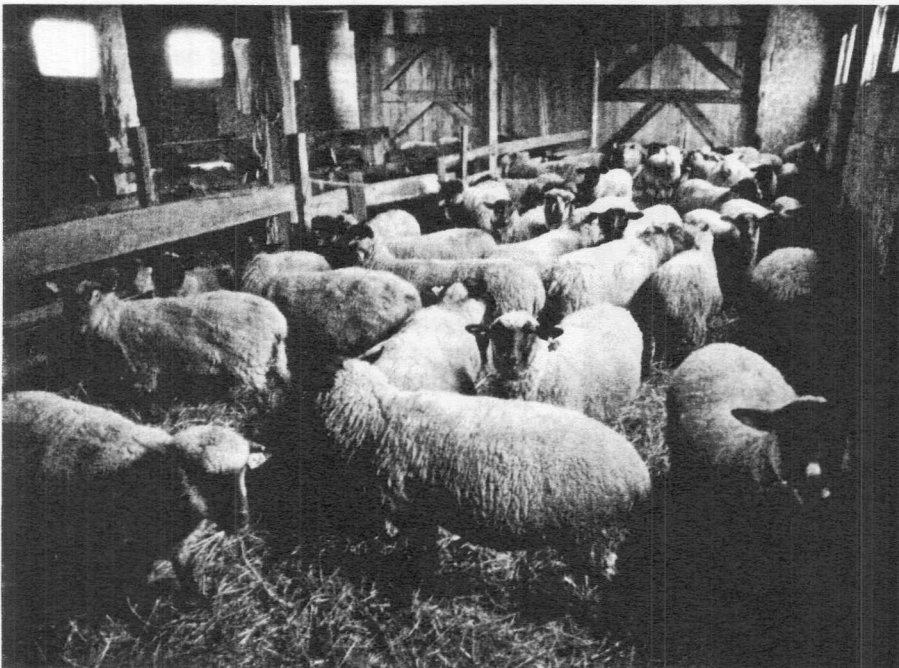


"We were selling in many countries in the world; the markets are out there. The markets are there

to allow diversification here too; it does not need to be just wheat, it can be many grains, and it can be many other kinds of food. I think it is very important for us to move towards diversification."³

"We must give small business and small farmers the incentive to produce more. They must be the engines that drive our economy and create our jobs. Farmers need more cash flow, fewer regulations, more freedom to exercise their talents and entrepreneurial skills."⁴

"New technology must be harnessed for the benefit of the farmers. The agricultural sciences must be made to embrace them. The new Hydrology Laboratory in Saskatoon is a step in this direction — a step to make the farmers more competitive and to provide them with new products to meet the new demands of our customers."⁵



(3-1) Regina — April 2, 1984

(3-2) Trenton — May 10, 1984

(3-3) Saskatoon — Policy Forum — April 29, 1984

(3-4) Halifax Policy Forum — May 6, 1984

(3-5) Winnipeg — April 26, 1984



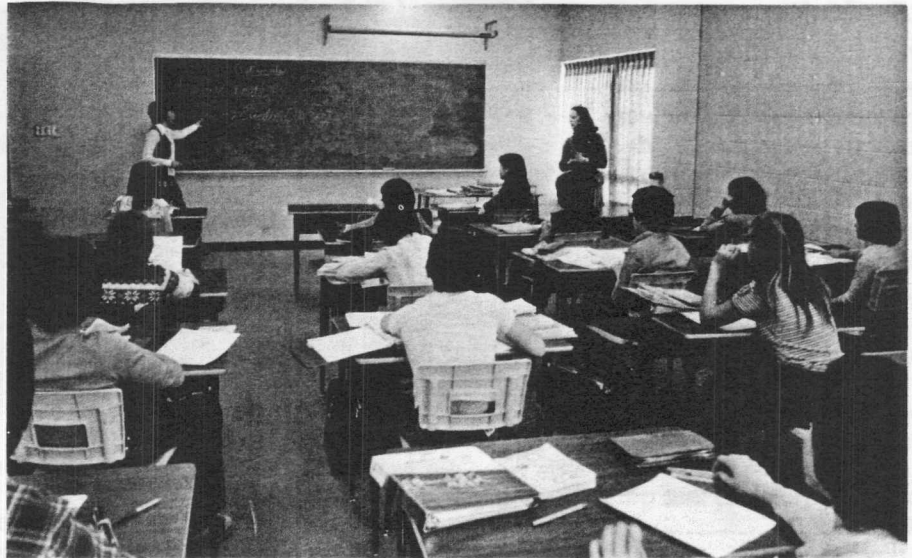
"I believe in bilingualism"

4. Bilingualism

"I believe in bilingualism. When I was Minister of Justice I piloted the Official Languages Bill through Parliament. I successfully negotiated with the four western Attornie-Generals so that they wouldn't challenge that Bill before the Supreme Court of Canada. I am deeply committed to the principle that Canadians have the right to communicate with their federal government in the official language of their own choice. My commitment remains as strong as it was then, and I am pleased that the thrust of the **Official Languages Act** is now incorporated in the **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms**."¹

"Bill 101 went too far. I can understand the Government of Quebec wanting to protect the French language, because Quebec and the people of Quebec are living in an island of English speaking people in North America, and they need that protection, but it went too far and it limited the fundamental rights of the English speaking minority."²

"I would like to see the Charter and the recognition of the equality of the language better reflected in Quebec."¹



"I think the goal should be to restore the accessibility of the English speaking minority to the full rights of the English language in this Province."³

"While I would think it would be good for Canada, and good for Ontario to have the extension of the French language services in Ontario, it is clearly a matter for the Legislature of Ontario, hopefully in cooperation with the three political parties, to reach an accommodation that would satisfy the people of Ontario. We are dealing with something that goes right to the heart of our national unity, and the best solution is a publicly agreed upon solution and not a judicially imposed one."⁴

(4-1) Toronto — March 24, 1984

(4-2) Montreal — Interview — April 13, 1984

(4-3) Montreal — April 11, 1984

(4-4) Quebec — May 2, 1984

"We need an urgent review"

5. Crown Corporations

"We need an urgent review of all Crown corporations to determine which need to stay under government ownership and which are much better suited to the private sector."

"Crown Corporations that remain under public ownership must be subjected to much firmer control and accountability to Parliament."¹

"Canadair and de Havilland; these are prime examples of what can go wrong when the government gets into commercial businesses and fails to exercise proper supervision and control. Before these companies have stopped losing money I venture to say it will have cost us 5 billion dollars. Both companies are, however, producing good aircraft and we must ensure that these lines stay in production as long as they can be sold in world markets. The long-term future, however, lies in co-production with the few major manufacturers left in the world."¹

"Petro Canada; I believe there is a role for a state-owned company in exploration and development. It gives government a window on what is going on in the oil and gas business. I believe Petro Canada should be given a clear mandate to operate with a view to profit. Otherwise there is no clear discipline for management and no way to judge its efficiency."¹



[5-1] Toronto — May 9, 1984



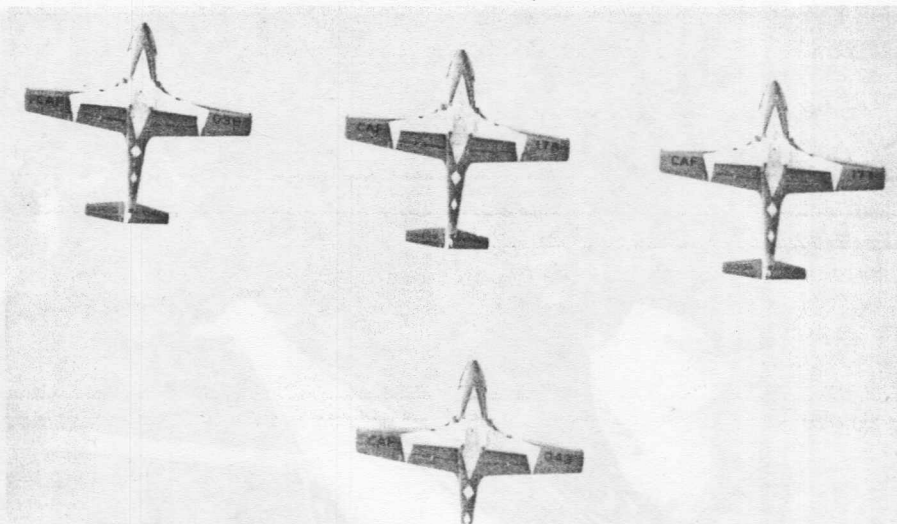
"Peace is a concern to all of us"

6. Defence — Cruise Missile — Peace

"I will follow in the footsteps of our last three leaders in the search for peace and international stability. I will seek ways to take advantage of the momentum generated by the initiatives of Prime Minister Trudeau — ways to give it a new thrust."¹

"Peace is a concern to all of us. The old fears of war have been replaced by an even greater fear — fear for the survival of the human race. The devastation of modern weaponry defies the most fertile of imaginations."¹

"... In terms of defence policy, we must fulfill our commitments to our European and American partners in NATO. We have to fulfill our commitments to the United States in our mutual defence of this continent... whatever that takes in reasonable budgetary terms, I would want to fulfill."²



"I believe that the government made the correct decision in allowing the testing of the cruise missile. It is an unarmed missile, it is in furtherance of our treaty obligations to our European allies and our European partners and if we are going to have any influence in working towards world peace, we first of all must fulfill our commitment to our NATO allies."³

"And then having done so (tested the cruise), we can use the leverage that that commitment gives

us, to move as the Prime Minister has been moving, towards promoting a multilateral disarmament conference and multilateral disarmament agreements."³

"I believe, that unless this country fulfills its obligations internationally, it will not have the clout for credibility to argue towards general disarmament."³

(6-1) Toronto — April 24, 1984

(6-2) The Journal — CBC — March 11, 1984

(6-3) Vancouver — March 30, 1984

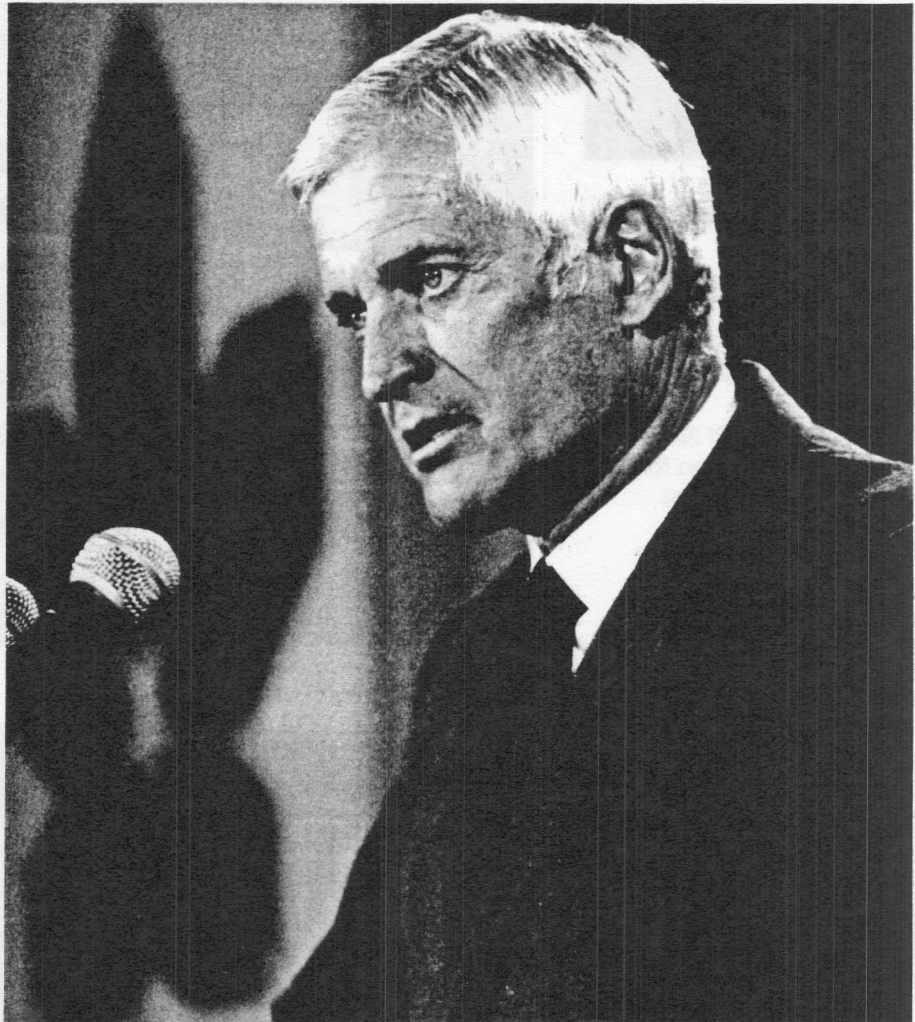
"Regulatory bodies should be careful"

7. Deregulation

"Where a service to the public must take the form of a monopoly or a virtual monopoly, a regulatory body to protect the interests of the public is essential. Despite new forms of long-distance competition the telephone service remains a monopoly both at the local level and in long distance telephone service. In broadcasting the limited availability of TV channels and radio frequencies prevents the free play of competition from holding sway. These are just two examples where regulation must continue."¹

"Regulatory bodies should be careful not to perpetuate monopolistic situations in the face of changing technology or new commercial developments. They should not see it as their function to protect the people they are regulating. This is a constant danger wherever regulatory boards and commissions exist."¹

"It would be foolish for Canada to try to ignore the U.S. example of the benefits that can accrue from easing up on out-dated regulatory regimes in aviation."¹



(7-1) Toronto — May 9, 1984



8. Economy (general)

"Throughout the next decade and perhaps even longer, our basic task as Liberals and as a government is to give priority to the economy."¹

"It is growth that will allow us to afford better protection for the disadvantaged and to pass on the Liberal heritage of compassion for the less fortunate members of our society."¹

"There is a very simple principle underlying growth, one that we have perhaps had a tendency to forget; that is the pursuit of excellence."¹

"We are going to have some stability in our economic life, and some predictability so that capital investment can be made on the assumption that the rules are not going to change in the middle of that investment."²

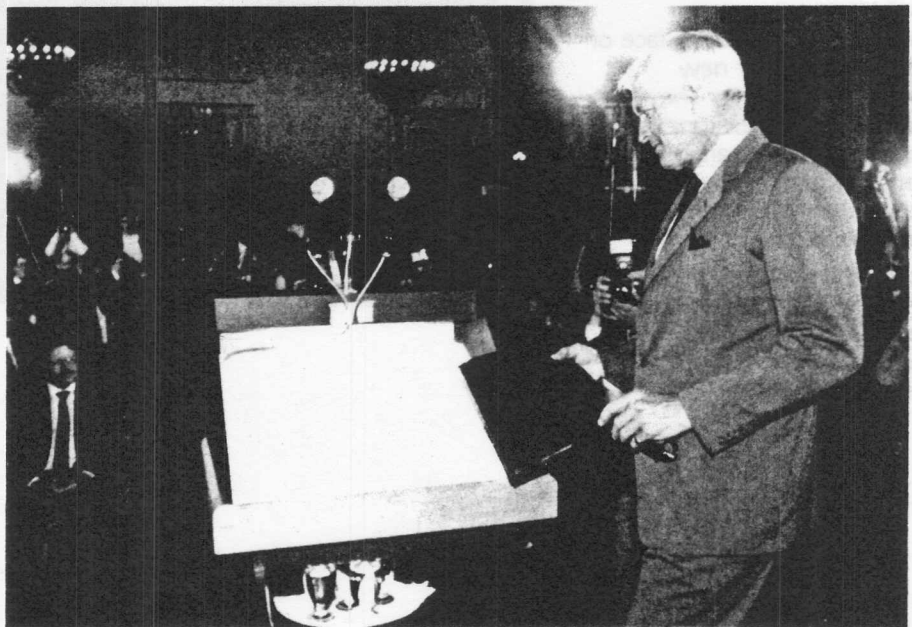
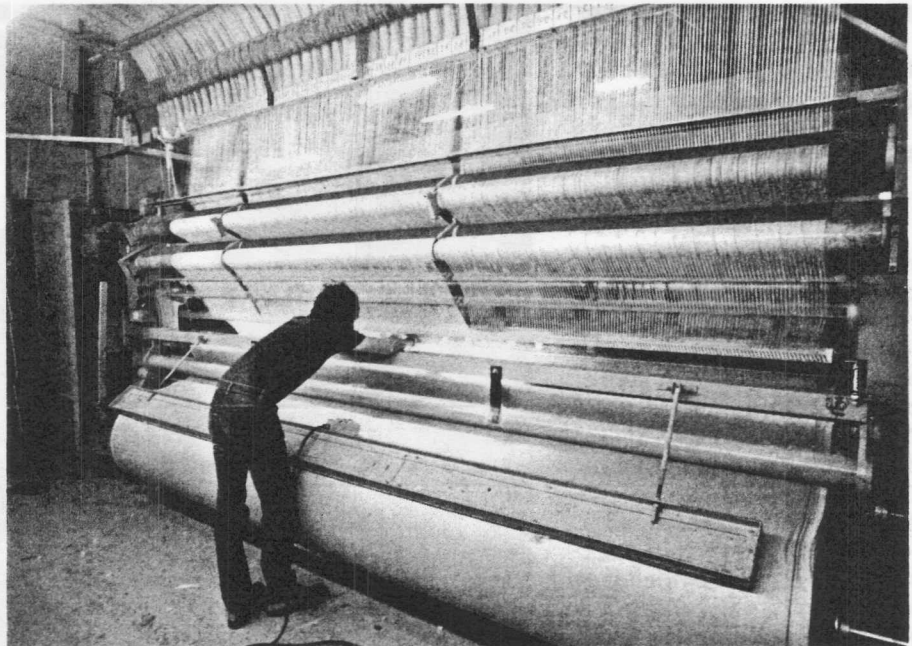
"No economy can survive and grow with aged machinery and plants."³

"No economy can survive and grow by government alone."³

"No economy can survive and grow without managing the new technologies."³

"No economy can survive and grow without a well-educated and well-trained work force."³

"No economy can work where government does not reach out to its partners in the economy: business and labour. It is particularly important that workers, organized or not, be made part of a national



partnership, and that joint efforts be made towards further efficiency, competitiveness, more safety at work, enhanced quality of work and job satisfaction."⁴

"National economic policy must be predictable and stable so that businessmen and women feel confident enough to invest. Investment is necessary for

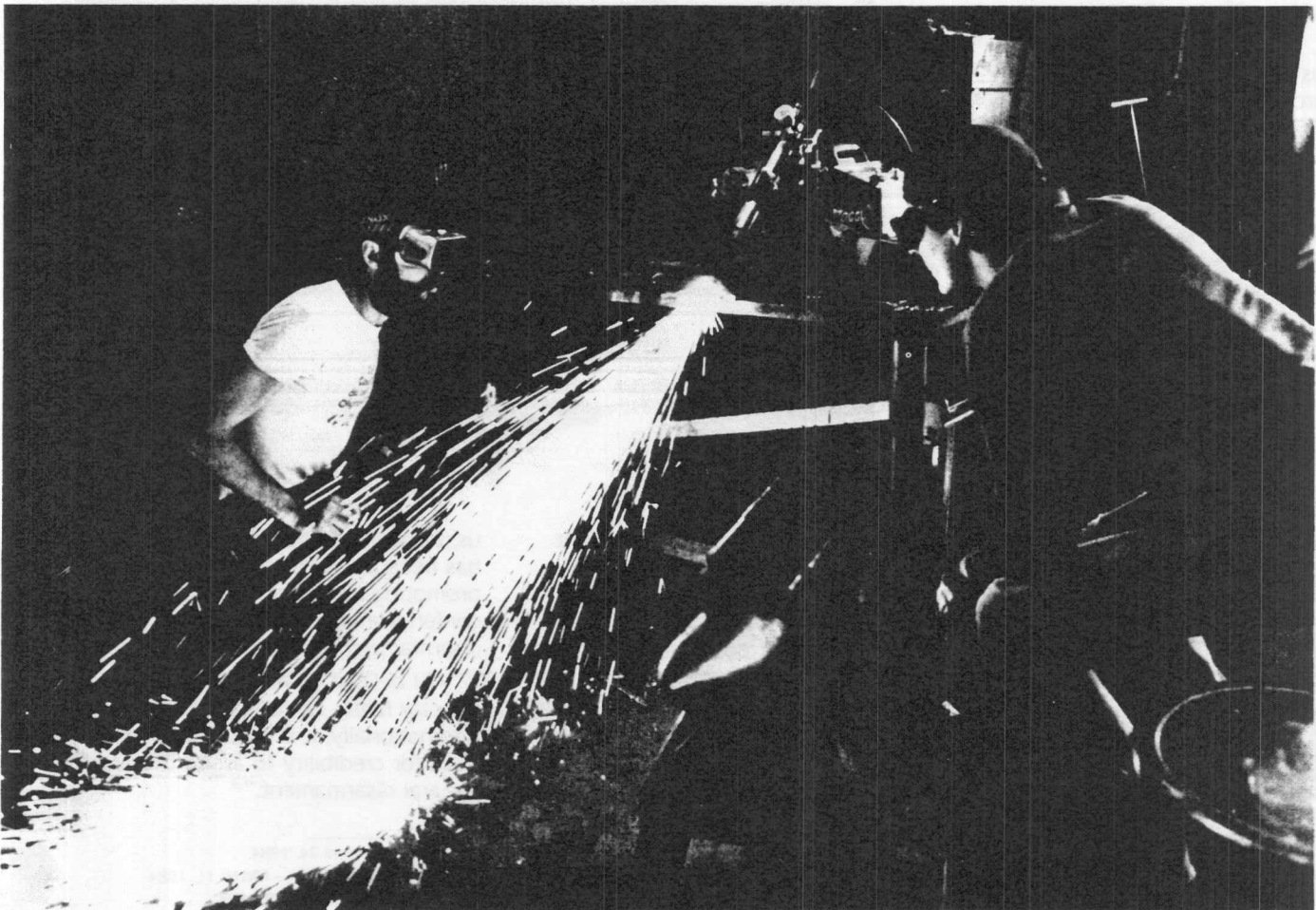
JOHN TURNER

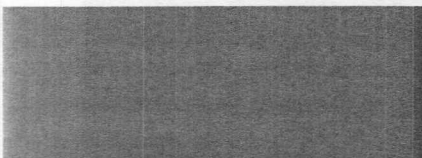
expansion — expansion is necessary for growth — growth is necessary for jobs.”⁴

“I have no problem philosophically with a mixed economy. I have no problem with business/government co-operation and with properly conceived and properly controlled crown corporations. I do believe that the market works . . . and that job creation must be accomplished fundamentally through businesses in the private sector, particularly, small businesses. Our efforts should be channeled to provide the right climate for business.”⁵

“The Liberal Party recognizes that the role of government in the economy must evolve, and government must adapt to a changing world. The government’s role is to facilitate and simplify things.”⁶

“Ultimately, our economic strategy must be to excell in everything we do.”⁶





Deficit

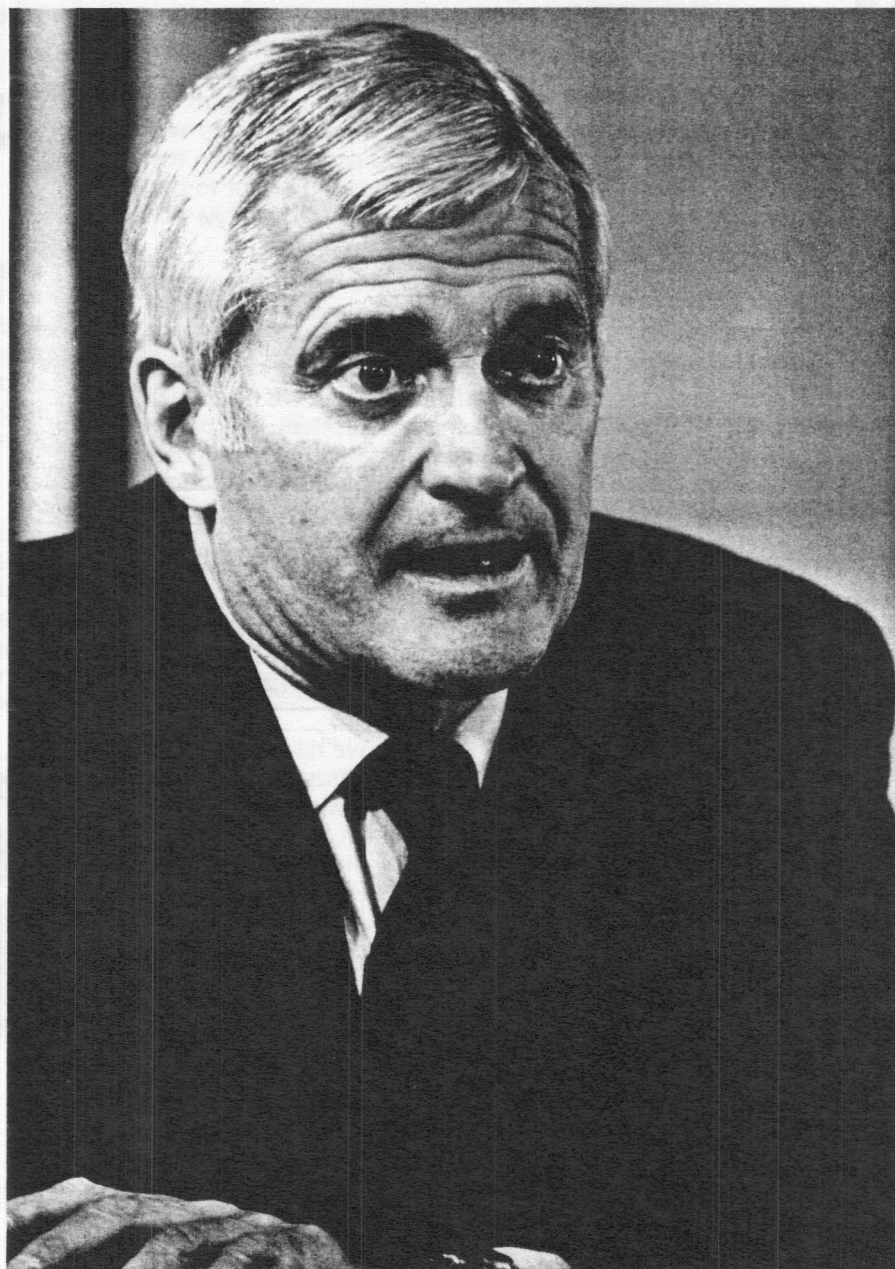
"Without getting into what the deficits do to us in terms of impeding investment, keeping interest rates high, jeopardizing the exchange rate; what they are really doing to us, if we do not get them under control, is forcing us to pay twenty cents on every tax dollar to pay the interest on our debts, and a good deal of that is being paid to foreigners."⁷

"Over a period of time, unless we get our expenses into better kilter with our revenues and unless we bring that deficit down to reasonable proportions, we are going to leave a debt for our children that they are not going to be able to manage and they are not going to enjoy this country in the same fashion we were able to enjoy it."⁸

"How would we achieve this; (decreasing the deficit) well, by limiting our incremental spending; by finding more efficient ways of delivering social services; by avoiding duplication of Federal and Provincial Governments' services; by creating a more efficient public administration.



On the revenue side, we are expecting a revitalization of the economy so there will be growth in revenue which will help to re-establish the balance."⁹



«Education is the best investment we can get to start to combat unemployment»

9. Education

“Education is the best investment we can get to start to combat unemployment.”¹

“We must cure the current mismatch between our educational system and the skills needed for today and tomorrow. A national effort is needed to mobilize our educational resources for a technological age.”²

“As a nation we must equip our young people for the future, we

must do it legitimately and as a number one priority.”³

“In this time of the country's history where education and training are so crucial to our health, our prosperity and our ability to compete; and so crucial to the ability of our generation to enjoy a meaningful intellectual life, any diversion of funds away from those programs, any failure to come to terms with the proper priorities in terms of education, any measures that restrict total accessibility of the young people who have the ability to gain something from a university education, are counter to the interest of this country.”⁴

“I will challenge business, labour and other governments to establish a much broader apprenticeship-work study program so young people coming out of school will have a job. I will work with the provinces to modernize our technical schools and

to stick with it. Only in this way can they be trained for the higher paying jobs of the future.”⁶

“We will have to move into the new industrial society. We will have to become comfortable and educated and trained in the new technology. Our young people will have to be educated in ways and in a fashion that will qualify them for jobs.”⁷

“We contribute 50 cents on every dollar to post secondary education and together with the provinces we have got to restore education as a prime investment in the future, and we have got to ensure that the provinces distribute that 50 cents on every dollar the way it was meant to do in education and not divert it for other purposes.”⁸

“Obviously education is a provincial matter and falls under provincial jurisdiction, but any type of inter-provincial cooperation that we can achieve to assess how our younger people should be educated for the jobs of the future, I would encourage. Indeed whatever federal leadership the provinces would tolerate, I would encourage.”⁹

“We do have a great contribution to make in the post secondary field in supplying about 50% of the funds to university education and that should allow us some reason, and some justification for participation in the task.”⁹

“We must meet with the provinces to ensure that our post secondary educational funding and grants, and student aid is channeled properly by the provinces, and is not reduced.”¹⁰



universities to pursue excellence in our teaching and research. Helping young people through the first employer's door must be a priority we all share. We must give young Canadians experience to put on their resume.”⁵

“Young women must be encouraged to take science and math courses in high school — and

- (8-1) Quebec — May 2, 1984
- (8-2) Ottawa — April 12, 1984
- (8-3) Halifax Policy Seminar — May 6, 1984
- (8-4) Toronto — May 9, 1984
- (8-5) The Journal — Interview — March 16, 1984
- (8-6) Quebec — May 2, 1984
- (8-7) Vancouver — March 30, 1984
- (8-8) Calgary — March 29, 1984
- (8-9) Saint-Foy, Quebec — May 2, 1984

- (9-1) St. John's, Newfoundland — April 16, 1984
- (9-2) Toronto — May 9, 1984
- (9-3) Fraser Valley, B.C. — April 27, 1984
- (9-4) Vancouver — March 30, 1984
- (9-5) Halifax Policy Forum — May 6, 1984
- (9-6) Toronto — April 24, 1984
- (9-7) Edmonton — March 28, 1984
- (9-8) Burnaby — April 27, 1984
- (9-9) London — April 6, 1984
- (9-10) St. John's — Newfoundland — April 16, 1984



"I don't believe in proportional representation because it produces weak governments"

10. Electoral Reform

"I would think that we could do it (provide regional representation) far quicker and in a far more populous way if we were to do it through active political parties and the representation in those parties."¹

"I don't believe in proportional representation because it produces weak governments and if we want a strong federal government proportional representation is not the way to do it."²



(10-1) Vancouver — March 30, 1984
(10-2) Saskatoon — Policy Forum — April 29, 1984

"Energy will remain vital for the western Canadian future"

11. Energy/NEP

"Energy will remain vital for the western Canadian future. Coal, oil and gas can bring down-stream benefits not only to the country as a whole, but the western Canadian economy."¹

"The National Energy Program was based on premises, not all of which have been borne out in fact,

particularly world price. I am in agreement with the objectives of the program, namely progressive Canadianization of our industry, self-sufficiency and a fair sharing of revenue between governments and producers."¹

"The program (NEP) will need to be reviewed when the agreements with the producing provinces come up for review in 1985 and 1986. Changes must not be disruptive and must recognize the validity of existing investment under the present rules."¹

"I think that we must emphasize the western sedimentary basin with some enhanced recovery, a renewed effort to get what is there in the limitless tarsands and to get at the heavy oil because I think that this is the fastest route to self sufficiency in Canada."²

"One of the first things that I am going to do is call the Government to Newfoundland back to the table. I bring a fresh face to these negotiations, a fresh attitude. I don't bear the scars of what might have gone before. I believe we must escalate the exploration and drilling in those waters and bring what we have there to fruition."³

"I believe that preference should be given, in terms of employment and believe that whatever joint offshore management board is set up, ought to recognize an equal voice for the people of Newfoundland with some sort of mechanism to break a deadlock."³

(11-1) Winnipeg — April 26, 1984
(11-2) Calgary — March 29, 1984
(11-3) Cornerbrook — April 16, 1984



"I want to lead a government of consultation not confrontation, of consensus not ultimatums"



12. Federalism

"I believe in a strong federal government. I believe in a federal government that is strong enough to protect our minorities, strong enough to give us equal opportunities across the country, strong enough to respond to crises."¹

"I believe that Canadians want a strong federal government which represents the sum of the parts and is greater than the sum of the parts."¹

"The way to begin (rebuilding Canada) is by fostering a new sense of purpose — a new direction — in this country. The time has come where there must be co-operation between the federal and provincial governments, between business and labour, between business, labour and government. I want to lead a government of consultation not confrontation, of consensus not ultimatums."¹

Federal — Provincial Relations

"I want to end the bickering and bitterness that is denying us our national destiny. I want to give the word **National** real meaning for all Canadians."²

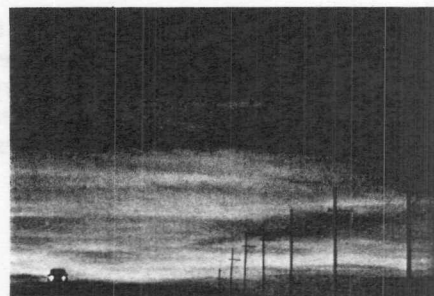
"I promise you a new harmony, I promise you a strong national government, I promise you a government that will seek consensus, not confrontation. I promise you a government that is willing to negotiate, a government that will not issue ultimatums and I pledge that we are going to work together and concentrate on the real target which is to present to our children an even better style of life than we have enjoyed."²

"We have got to have a closer harmony between the federal and the provincial governments across Canada. The way we have been treating ourselves, we have been balkanizing ourselves. The provinces have been starting to put up barriers against the movement of goods and services and people across the provincial boundaries.

I think we really have to find a new harmony and start pulling together and recognizing that the number one problem for this country is our ability to compete in a new tough world."³

"I think we have got to continue the thrust of the present government towards equalizing opportunity everywhere in Canada, and towards equalizing the fiscal capacity of our provinces everywhere in Canada as we have under the Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act. I think it is very important that the coordination of services be a cooperative one."⁴

(12-1) Toronto — May 9, 1984
(12-2) Calgary — March 29, 1984
(12-3) Quebec — May 2, 1984
(12-4) Moncton — April 19, 1984



"I support the legislation"

13. FIRA

"I support the legislation. The purpose was not to catch minor transactions but was to control foreign acquisitions and extensions of major businesses or sensitive sectors in our economy affecting our national identity and economic sovereignty."

"It is important when we need jobs so badly, and thereby investment, that we make it clear as a government that we welcome foreign investment from all over the world, subject to conditions imposed on that investment for the benefit of Canada."¹



(13-1) Toronto Star Interview — May 26, 1984



"If fishing is to be a healthy and viable industry off the coasts of this province (Newfoundland)"

14. Fishery

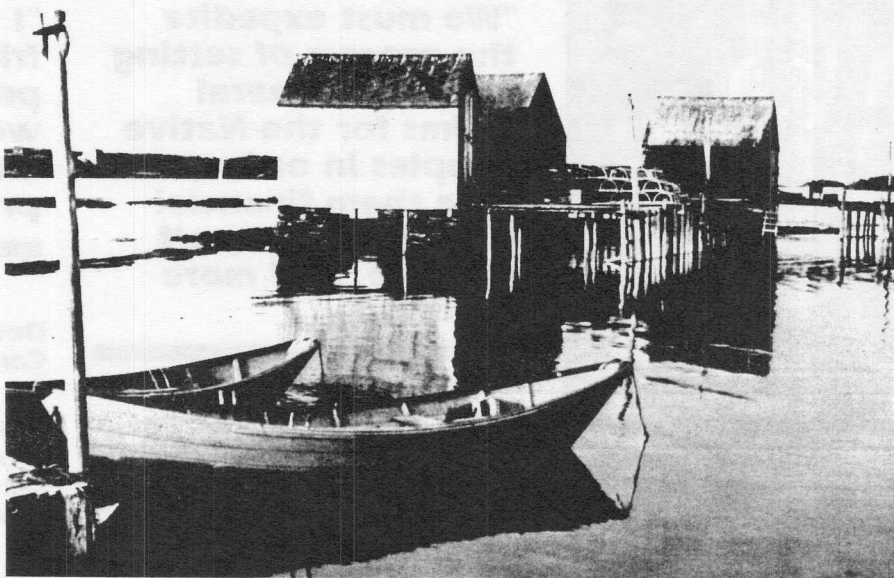
"I want to give to you, publicly, a strong personal commitment to the deep sea and inshore fisheries of this province, and reiterate my belief that all partners in your industry, management, plant workers, trawlermen, fishermen be treated equally. If fishing is to be a healthy and viable industry off the coasts of this province (Newfoundland) all partners to that industry must feel that they are receiving a fair share."¹

"The restructuring of the companies into a new super company Fishery Products International, was probably, the only way to save the deep sea fisheries of Newfoundland, where many livelihoods depended upon those jobs."¹

(14-1) St. John's — April 16, 1984

"My highest priority is jobs"

"I will help our young people find their first job. I will assist them in the difficult transition from school to work"



15. Job Creation

"When we were younger, we had dreams. I want young people today to be able to dream as well, to dream of a future full of promises. They have to be able to count on us to help them realize those dreams."¹

"My highest priority is jobs. Young Canadians must be equipped to work, compete and succeed in the post-industrial society."²

"I will help our young people find their first job. I will assist them in the difficult transition from school to work."³

"Job creation means re-establishing our competitive stance with the rest of the world; it means re-establishing our competitive stance with our resource industries; it means equipping ourselves for the new technology and information world; it means more productivity from workers and from management; it means a climate for better investment. It means predictability of economic policy and stability of economic policy so that the capital markets and businessmen will have confidence in investing. Unemployment is undoubtedly the major economic and social problem we face."⁴



"There must be a better co-ordination between the federal government and the provinces on education so that we're educating our young people for the jobs that are and the jobs that will be. We must get a business climate and a stability in economic policy and a tax regime in which people are going to invest and produce those new jobs. Let's not underestimate the problem, Canada has a real job to do."⁵

"I will challenge business, labour and other governments to establish a much broader apprenticeship work study program so young people coming out of school will have a job. I will work with the provinces to modernize our technical schools and universities to pursue excellence in our teaching and research."⁵

- (15-1) Quebec — May 2, 1984
- (15-2) Toronto — April 24, 1984
- (15-3) Halifax — Policy Seminar — May 6, 1984
- (15-4) The Journal C.B.C. — March 16, 1984
- (15-5) Halifax — Policy Seminar — May 6, 1984
- (15-6) Toronto — Star Interview — May 26, 1984
- (15-7) St. John's — April 16, 1984

"No economy can work where government does not reach out to its partners in the economy: business and labour"

"... the program I've advocated across Canada of a national apprenticeship program, on the job training in co-operation with business, labor and the provinces to ensure our young men and women are helping in that first difficult step from school to the first job."⁶

"In the short term, for our young people we may need to envisage a youth job corps for enhancement of our environment and our infrastructure. There may be room also, in cooperation with our municipalities to improve our municipal infrastructures."⁶

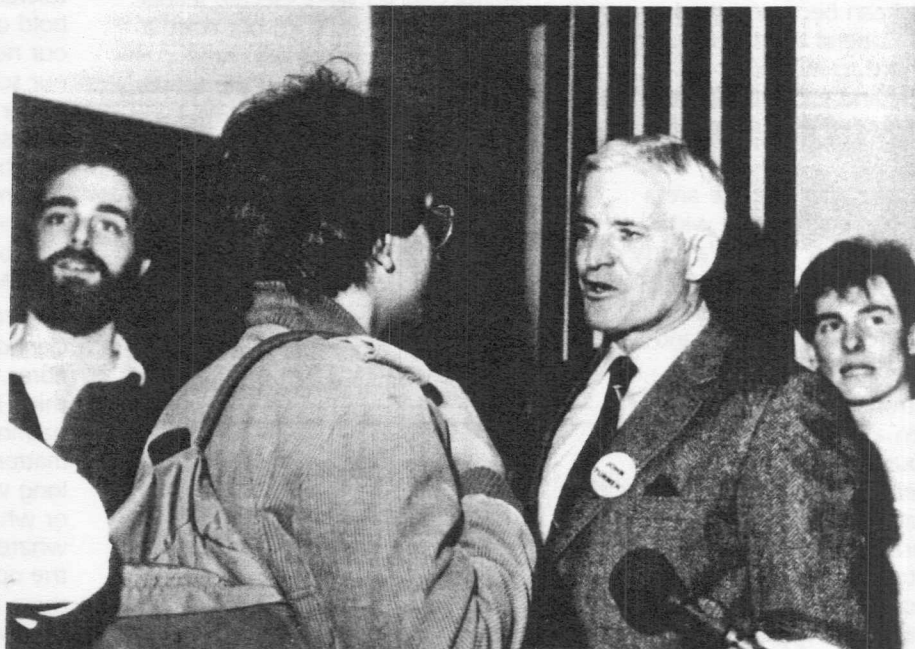
"I believe in retraining. This is the third time I have recycled myself in the past fifteen years."⁷

16. Labour

"If given the confidence of this Party, I would sit down with the leaders of Labour in this country, the leaders whom the Labour movement has elected, regardless of where they might think their political allegiance lies, because I know their national interest is shared by our national interest. They are concerned, as we are, for the working men and women of this country as to whether we are competitive as a nation. They are concerned about the safety of work, the quality of work, profit sharing and the adjustment and retraining of the existing work-force."¹

"No economy can work where government does not reach out to its partners in the economy: business and labour. It is particularly important that workers, organized or not, be made part of a national partnership, and that joint efforts be made towards further efficiency, competitiveness, more safety at work, enhanced quality of work and job satisfaction."²

- (16-1) Saskatoon — Policy Forum — April 29, 1984
- (16-2) Toronto — May 9, 1984





"For me, Liberalism is a happy marriage of social and economic ideas"

17. Liberalism

"I joined the Liberal Party of Canada more than two decades ago because I believed in and advocated helping those Canadians who need help, ensuring that all Canadians have equal access to basic services and care."¹

"I decided to return to public office because I believe more than ever in the concept of Liberalism. For me, Liberalism is a happy marriage of social and economic ideas. Through the impetus given by our superior leaders, from Laurier through King, St. Laurent and Pearson to Trudeau, Liberalism has had an extremely important part to play in making Canada one of the most advanced societies in the world."²

"I intend to rebuild provincial bases, and I intend to maintain the bases here in Atlantic Canada as closely as I can because I think a Liberal is a Liberal is a Liberal, and that we have to mobilize, provincially and federally, if we are going to succeed as a national party."³

"I believe also that we are a Party that has embraced a wide spectrum of views. We are a Party of the radical centre, we are a party that is progressive, that believes in change, understands reform and can accommodate it."³

"A strong federal government needs men and women to win seats in the House of Commons. I have undertaken within the councils of the Liberal Party, and in consultation with Liberals everywhere across Canada, to broaden the national scope and policy of the Liberal Party by attracting young men and women of quality and calibre who

credibly represent your communities in Saskatchewan, and in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia so that together we will elect them, and again form a national government in Ottawa."⁴

"My views are quite simple and straightforward. I want a party that is open, I want a party that is visible, a party that is public, nothing behind closed doors. I want a party that is accessible to Canadians of all creeds and of all races no matter how long you have lived in this country. I want a party that is accountable. I want a Liberal Party that is run by the people we elect as officers of our Party. The people whom we elect as officers of our Party must account and report back to us, and justify their mandate as bearers of our trust as Liberals."⁵

"The Liberal Party, through its long service to our country, has historically earned the confidence of Canadians by blending great concern and compassion with fiscal responsibility in a broad range of policies and programs."⁶

"I will fight Tories, not Grits."⁶

"I said to the people of Western Canada that if I were elected leader of the Party, I would go out once a year, in each province and hold Town Hall meetings with the Leader of our Provincial Liberal Parties. I would be there to report to you Liberals as leader of your Party without anybody in between us."⁷



(17-1) Toronto — May 9, 1984
(17-2) Quebec — May 2, 1984
(17-3) Halifax — April 18, 1984
(17-4) Saskatoon — Policy Forum — April 29, 1984
(17-5) St. Catharines — April 25, 1984
(17-6) Ottawa — March 16, 1984
(17-7) Kitchener — April 6, 1984

"I believe that all Canadians should have equal and fair access to all programs of the Government of Canada"

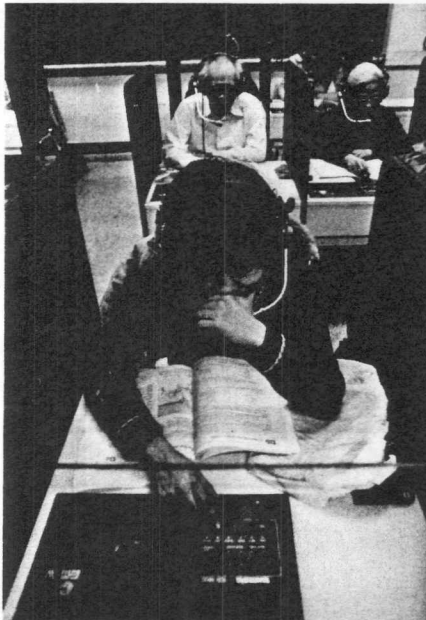
18. Multiculturalism

"I believe that all Canadians should have equal and fair access to all programs of the Government of Canada, and I believe in a Government which is responsive to all our citizens and which does not cater to select groups, establishments or elites."¹

"I am committed to the principle that Canadians of all origins be represented on our Federal Boards, on our Federal Advisory Committees, on our Federal Agencies and in our Courts, sitting as judges."¹

"It is how we live; it's how we treat our own neighbors and it's how we welcome newcomers to this country that makes us a great multicultural nation. If we show tolerance and compassion and if we hold out the hand of friendship to our neighbors, at our work and in our schools and if we are generous in our family relationships, then that atmosphere will spread across the country, and it will do more than government or rights commissions or anything else, important as those may be. I urge you, let's live, let's live like Canadians."¹

"One of the strengths of Canada is the various strands and fibres from which we all come, and I think its fundamental to a harmonious healthy Canada, that no matter where we come from, or how long we have lived in this country, or whatever colour of our skins or whatever creed we believe in, that the opportunities are unlimited, that there are no barriers. Given a little hard work, given a little opportunity for education, given a little self



discipline, given a little patience and a little luck, you can go all the way in Canada. You can go to the top of the business, you can go to the top of politics, you can go to the top of the professions."²

"I support the enactment of a Multicultural Act, which would put in statutory form, the various programs that we now have and would set out the statement of principles following section 27 of the **Charter of Rights and Freedoms**."²

"Rather than set up a specific department, (of Multiculturalism) I would ensure in my government that every department fulfilled our multicultural program as recognized in a Multicultural Act."²

(18-1) Toronto — April 23, 1984

(18-2) MTV Interview — April 13, 1984

"We must expedite the process of setting land and mineral claims for the Native Peoples in order to give them financial freedom, more self reliance, and more autonomy"

19. Natives

"The social and economic problems of our Native Peoples must be dealt with more directly and more effectively than is the case now. The majority of Native Peoples live in the West, so Westerners are more aware of the problems and are bothered by the failure of our governments to cope with them."¹

"The recently established Native Economic Development Fund must be made to work."¹

"Particularly in Western Canada we have got to be conscious of the native children on the reserves. We are going to have to look for some more environmental and infra-structure work to get them something meaningful to do. In Western Canada we have more and more of a problem of native youth in the cities, (Regina, Winnipeg, Calgary). Because of the birth rate and high unemployment we are going to have a very difficult human problem to resolve unless we get right down to the job core."²



(19-1) Winnipeg — April 26, 1984

(19-2) Saskatoon — Policy Forum — April 29, 1984

"I will use my friendships with people around the world, to find new markets for Atlantic products"

20. Regional Development in Atlantic Canada

"It (Regional Development) means investment in modernization of our fisheries, our forestry, our farms, our mining industries and our small businesses."¹

"It (Regional Development) means providing efficient transportation at reasonable cost so our producers can move their goods to market. It means development of the offshore."¹

"It (Regional Development) means a commitment to growth, to alter the balance of government dependence, so people of this region (Atlantic Canada) can once more take their place as full partners in Canada."¹

"It (Regional Development) means opening new trade and new sales."¹



(20-1) Halifax — Policy Forum — May 6, 1984



"My program for small business would simplify the tax system for small and medium businesses"

21. Small Business

"Small business is the source of most of our new ideas — it can lead us into the information and post-industrial age."¹

"The thrust of my program for independent business will be three-fold:

- simplify the tax system for small enterprises and establish the appropriate tax structure for allowing adequate cash flow in the early start-up years.

- make regulations much less cumbersome and costly.

- open new opportunities for women and men from all backgrounds and all parts of the country to go into business for themselves."¹

"My program for small business would simplify the tax system for small and medium businesses. It would provide a structure for continuous sufficient cash flow, especially in the first years of operation."²

"Small and medium-sized business have the flexibility it takes to make room for innovation in a wide variety of areas. Individual incentives, such as profit-sharing, have increased their potential. This



type of initiative must be encouraged and expanded."³

"This sector creates jobs more rapidly than any other sector. It is the most important element in regional development. It can expand our foreign markets. It is a sector of particular interest to women. We have no firm statistics for the Canadian experience. However, in the U.S., more than one half of the small businesses have been started by women... the survival rate is higher for the women managed businesses."⁴

(21-1) Toronto — May 9, 1984

(21-2) Quebec — May 2, 1984

(21-3) Quebec — Regional Chamber of Commerce

(21-4) Toronto — April 24, 1984

"I commit myself to maintain the social contract of the universality of health programs, of old age pensions and of family allowances"

22. Social Programs

"I commit myself to maintain the social contract of the universality of health programs, of old age pensions and of family allowances in the continuation of the Liberal heritage that we have always carried, to the protection of citizens in difficulty."¹

"Recent tough years have proved the worth of that system (social programs). We must also be prepared to look at new ideas for improving our social policies and solving the social policy concerns of tomorrow."²

"We must not cut back on policies and programs developed by this party over the last decades to protect the poor and disadvantaged."²

"I believe in enlarging the day care opportunities of women so that

they can participate in the workforce. I am very conscious of the rights of single parents, and I want to reaffirm the principle of universality to our fundamental social programs, Medicare, Pensions and Family Allowances."³



Pension Reform

"Those who suffer most from inadequate retirement income are senior women living on their own. We cannot claim to have achieved social justice when so many women, who have contributed to building our country, whether in the work place or in their home, cannot live with security and dignity."⁴

"Much study has been done on pension reform, and many of you have made important contributions to those studies. We know what the problems are. It is time to stop studying and to start action."⁴

"Our senior citizens, especially senior women, must not be dogged by the fear of poverty. Social justice demands for them a secure and dignified retirement."⁴

(22-1) Montreal — April 11, 1984

(22-2) Toronto — March 24, 1984

(22-3) London — April 6, 1984

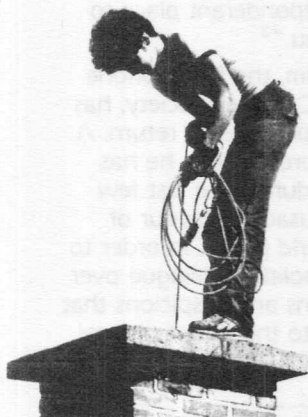
(22-4) Toronto — April 24, 1984

"Our taxation system should be fair and equitable. It should encourage saving and investment"

23. Taxation

"I will continue to simplify the tax system to arrange the tax systems so that the cash flow in the early start-up years of a small business are encouraged; that research and development and technology is also quickly written off; that the burdensome heavy hand of regulation is withdrawn, so some of the cost and cumbersome tasks of trying to run a business and deal with the bureaucracy is lifted; that the risks become commensurate to the reward, and that entrepreneurial instincts will be compensated in this country."¹

"We must develop a climate in which young men and women can succeed. That means a tax system which encourages saving; a tax system which rewards initiative; a tax system which allows a small business to become a larger business to become a big business and to allow that type of success to happen."³



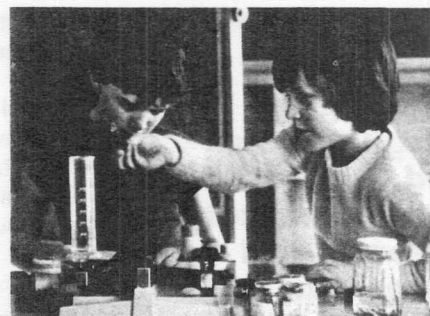
(23-1) Burnaby — April 27, 1984

(23-3) Calgary — March 27, 1984

"We should also offer greater incentives to improve co-operation between universities and industry"

24. Technology/R&D

"We have developed a network of agricultural research stations across the country. Each station has the necessary staff and equipment to be able to deal with farmers' problems on the spot. This same strategy must be applied throughout industry."



"I will also ensure that federal government policies and funding are not unduly biased towards large scale investments and R&D projects that tend to lend themselves much better to bureaucratic management standards."¹



(24-1) Quebec — May 2, 1984



"I will use my connections throughout the world, not just to find new markets for our goods and services, but to bring stability to the international economic system"

25. Trade

"I think that Canadians are now on the threshold of a very important challenge which I believe we have to meet. The competition this country is facing from the other industrial countries and from the newly industrial countries is making it absolutely imperative for us to compete in what we manufacture if we are going to survive and prosper as one of the great trading nations of the world."¹

"To further increase our international trade, we should become more innovative and more creative than our competitors in penetrating new markets, financing exports and marketing our products. I also recognize that our proximity to the United States means that sectoral free exchange agreements would make access to the American market easier."²

"I used to say that I treated the United States as our biggest and



best customer, buying 70% of everything we produced. But I'd be like the owner of a general store, if I had one customer who bought 70% of everything I had on the shelf, I'd certainly invite him into the back room for a cup of coffee, but I wouldn't let him run my store."³

"And on the free trade matter I'm not an absolute free-trader, but I believe that there are advantages in the current initiative of the Canadian Government to explore sectors of free trade, if they can be established to the advantage of Canada."⁴

"I will take the initiative to make Canada a leader in resolving the economic problems in an interdependent world."⁵

(25-1) Edmonton — March 28, 1984

(25-2) Quebec — May 2, 1984

(25-3) The Journal — CBC Interview — March 16, 1984

(25-4) Ottawa — March 16, 1984

(25-5) Toronto — April 24, 1984

"We must move towards a diversification and development of the Western Canada economy based on that resource base"

26. Transportation

"I think we must continue to expand our transportation infrastructure, we must continue to see what we can do for the processing of the resource base of Western Canada. We must move towards a diversification and development of the Western Canada economy based on that resource base. I think, we must ensure that Western Canadians get their share of new high tech post-industrial small businesses."¹

(26-1) Saskatoon — April 2, 1984

"Pierre Elliot Trudeau, is the most remarkable Canadian of our generation"

27. Trudeau

"I admire him for a number of things: he secured the position of Quebec in our Confederation. He established the French fact in Ontario in the government and throughout the federal institutions of our country. He brought back the Constitution, enshrined the **Charter of Rights and Freedoms**, and initiated the peace thrust; I think history will be very generous to him."¹

"I believe that one of Mr. Trudeau's greatest achievements was to establish the French fact firmly in Ottawa and within the ranks of the federal government, and to allow citizens of either language to approach their government in Canada in the language of their choice."²

"Pierre Elliott Trudeau, is the most remarkable Canadian of our generation. He is a Chief of State of world-wide stature of which Canadians and all Québec can be proud. I am convinced that History of our country will give an important and even preponderant place to Pierre Trudeau."³

"With him, the francophone presence in Canadian society, has reached the point of no return. A man with a broad view, he has undertaken, during the last few months, a crusade in favour of peace, of world peace, in order to re-establish political dialogue over heavy tensions and suspicions that give weight to the threat of total nuclear conflict."⁴

(27-1) Calgary — March 27, 1984

(27-2) The Journal — CBC Interview — March 16, 1984

(27-3) Montreal — April 11, 1984

(27-4) Montreal — April 11, 1984

"I make a pledge to you. I will do everything in my power — by actions not words — to make the West a true partner in confederation"

28. Western Canada

"The Liberal Party must make Westerners welcome in its highest councils and at all levels of its activities. We don't just want numbers — although the more Westerners who join us, the more effective the Party will be as a truly national political force. What we want are Westerners' ideas and input in the development of policies."¹

"Federal Crown corporations and agencies must be made more responsive to Western interests. In appropriate instances some could be headquartered in Western Canada, but the presence of Western interests can best be accomplished by appointments to Board of Directors and senior executive posts."¹

"Decentralization of the Canadian banking system must be accelerated, so that the West and the Atlantic have physical access and geographical proximity to development capital. There is a severe shortage of venture capital and other equity funding for Western Canadian projects."¹

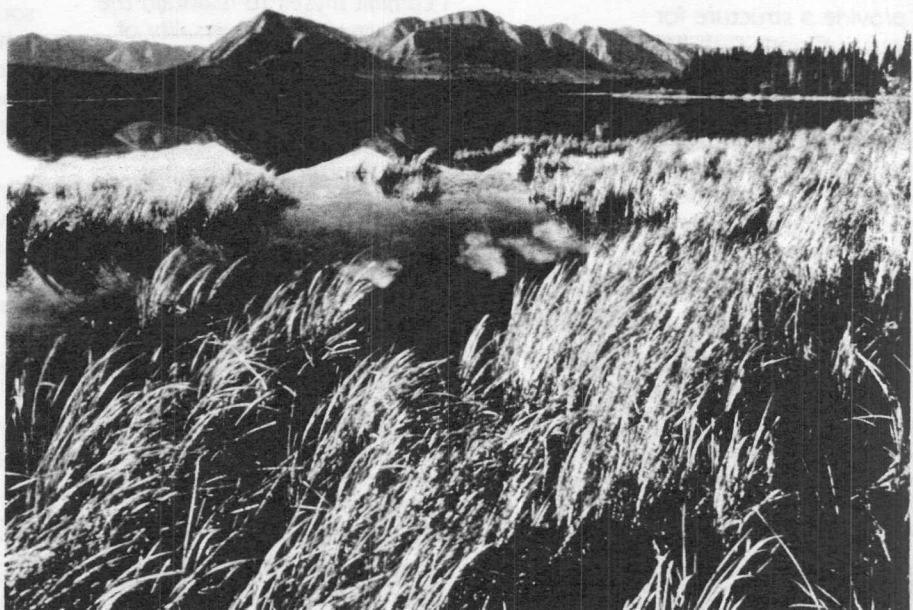
"The West is rich in resources. Her people have a strong spirit of self-reliance. The real risk takers of Canada are the Westerners — the farmers and independent business people, the oil men and the miners, the lumbermen and the professionals. Laurier and Sifton may have opened the West to settlement, but it is her people who have made it a strong and vibrant part of Canada."¹



"I know your sense of frustration and alienation. I know that you feel that you are not getting a fair shake in our federal system. I know you feel isolated — with reason — from the decision making process at the national level."¹

"I make a pledge to you. I will do everything in my power — by actions not words — to make the West a true partner in confederation."¹

(28-1) Winnipeg — April 26, 1984





"I intend to ensure that women play a major role in my Party and my government. No woman shall be denied opportunity because she is a woman"

29. Women's Issues

"I intend to ensure that women play a major role in my Party and my government. No woman shall be denied opportunity because she is a woman. No woman shall be penalized, economically or otherwise, because she is a woman. Fairness and competence are the only criteria and judgment on these matters shall not be made by men alone."¹

"I want to know what you (women) are thinking on all issues, not just the women's issues. Be generous in the flow of your ideas. You will find I am a good listener."²

"Affirmative action does not mean a quota system, such a system is demeaning. The barriers which prevent the recruitment and advancement of women must be eliminated. In the public service we want an equal access system, an equal promotion system. In many instances this will mean additional training and retraining for women — and some revision of our eligibility rules."³

"Equal pay for work of equal value. This must become the rule, not the exception."³

"The federal government must practice what it preaches. We can ensure equal pay for work of equal value to our women employees. Under my leadership, the federal government will insist that all crown corporations and federal agencies follow this principle."³



"And we will go even further. We will insist that all others who do business with the federal government adhere to the principle of equal pay for work of equal value."³

"The National Director of my leadership campaign is a woman. A woman is co-chair of my national campaign and is extremely active in all facets of it — policy, strategy and organization. Women are co-chairs of the committees in all provinces, the Territories and the Yukon."³

"I would ensure that our nomination processes are open and unbiased and that women get a fair crack at good constituencies."³

"Women represent the majority of the Canadian population and that percentage should be represented in the House of Commons, and, indeed in the Provincial legislatures."³

"I think that women in the political process have got to recognize that they must fight for nominations, they must fight for positions and that we do recognize the political facts of life and the population numbers, but we are in a hopeful process and I would hope that women would actively contest constituencies."³



(29-1) Ottawa — March 17, 1984
(29-2) Toronto — April 24, 1984
(29-3) Toronto — April 24, 1984