



PARTY POLICY:
A Blueprint for Restoration



Table of Contents

1. The Canadian Nation	1
1.1. General Statements	1
1.1.1. National Identity	1
1.1.2. Loyalty	1
1.1.3. Patriotism	1
1.1.4. Freedom	1
1.1.5. Reconciliation	2
1.1.6. Canada's Constitution	2
1.2. Citizenship	2
1.2.1. Primary National Allegiance	2
1.2.2. Respect for Christian Heritage	2
1.2.3. Multiculturalism	2
1.2.4. Bilingualism	3
1.3. Aboriginal Affairs	3
1.3.1. Treaty Claims	3
1.3.2. Indian Act	3
1.3.3. Steps Toward Healing	3
1.4. Immigration	3
1.4.1. Admittance	3
1.4.2. Immigrants' Obligation to Canada	3
1.4.3. Public Disclosure	4
1.4.4. Refugees	4
2. National Sovereignty	5
2.1. General Statements	5
2.1.1. Safeguarding Our Nation	5
2.1.2. The Crown	5
2.1.3. Parliament	5
2.1.4. National Sovereignty, Not Globalism	5
2.1.5. World Court	5
2.1.6. Foreign Policy	6
2.2. National Defense	6
2.2.1. Independent Preparedness	6
2.2.2. Military Alliances	6
2.2.3. Arms Reductions	6
2.2.4. Foreign Commitment	6
2.2.5. Domestic Duties	6
2.2.6. Recruitment	7
2.2.7. Defense Procurement	7

Table of Contents

2.2.8. Esprit De Corps	7
2.2.9. Role of Women	7
2.3. Civil Defense	7
2.4. External Affairs	7
2.4.1. Globalism	7
2.4.2. Peace and Liberty Requires Security	8
2.4.3. Totalitarianism	8
2.4.4. Terrorism	8
2.4.5. Sanctions	8
2.4.6. Israel	8
2.5. United Nations	9
2.5.1. Membership	9
2.6. Foreign Aid	9
2.6.1. Avoiding Waste	9
2.6.2. Restructuring Debt	9
2.6.3. Type of Aid	9
2.6.4. Distribution	9
2.6.5. Ideological Propagation	9
3. National Prosperity	11
3.1. General Statements	11
3.1.1. God: the Source of Prosperity and Economics	11
3.1.2. Man's Stewardship	11
3.1.3. Private Property	11
3.1.4. Spheres of Responsibility	11
3.1.5. Duty of Government	11
3.1.6. Functions of Government	12
3.1.7. Responsible Free Enterprise	12
3.1.8. Monopolies	12
3.1.9. Supply and Demand	12
3.1.10. Privatization	12
3.1.11. A Growing Economy	13
3.2. Labour and Employment	13
3.2.1. Equality of Opportunity	13
3.2.2. Government As Employer	14
3.2.3. Wages	14
3.2.4. Collective Giving	14
3.2.5. Contributions to Political Parties	14
3.2.6. National Day of Rest	14
3.3. Labour and Professional Associations	15
3.3.1. Voluntary Association	15

3.3.2. Function of Unions	15
3.3.3. Voluntary Affiliation	15
3.3.4. Responsibility of Union and Business Officials	15
3.3.5. Jurisdiction	15
3.4. Collective Bargaining	15
3.4.1. Mutual Respect Between Government, Management and Labour	15
3.4.2. Cooperative Labor Relations	16
3.4.3. Essential Services	16
3.5. Independent Businesses	16
3.5.1. Importance	16
3.5.2. Forward Planning	16
3.6. Consumer and Corporate Affairs	16
3.6.1. Corporate Ownership	16
3.6.2. Business Closures	17
3.6.3. Bankruptcy	17
3.6.4. Advertising	17
3.7. Regional Industrial Expansion	17
3.7.1. Mandate	17
3.7.2. Invalid Obligations	17
3.7.3. Regional Disparity	17
3.7.4. Awarding Federal Contracts	18
3.7.5. Regional Distribution	18
3.7.6. Inter-Provincial Free Trade	18
3.7.7. Northern Development	18
3.8. Industry, Trade and Commerce	18
3.8.1. Necessity	18
3.8.2. Support	18
3.8.3. National Self-Sufficiency	19
3.9. International Trade	19
4. National Finances	20
4.1. General Statements	20
4.2. National Currency	20
4.2.1. Weights and Measures	20
4.3. National Banking	20
4.3.1. Deposit Insurance	20
4.3.2. Confidentiality	20
4.3.3. Supervision	20

4.4. National Budget	20
4.4.1. Balanced Budget	20
4.4.2. National Debt	21
4.4.3. Spending VS. Income	21
4.5. National Revenue	21
4.5.1. Lotteries	21
4.5.2. Taxation	21
4.6. National Spending	22
4.6.1. Order of Responsibility	22
4.6.2. Productivity and Fiscal Responsibility	22
4.6.3. Public Accountability	22
4.6.4. "Zero-Base" Budgeting	22
4.6.5. "Value for Money" Evaluation	22
4.6.6. "Sunset" System	23
4.6.7. Special Interest Groups/N.G.O.s	23
4.6.8. Duplication of Studies	23
4.6.9. Canada Pension Plan	23
5. Resource Management	24
5.1. General Statements	24
5.1.1. Good Stewardship	24
5.1.2. Provincial Jurisdiction	24
5.1.3. Greenhouse Gases	24
5.1.4. Pollution	24
5.1.5. Climate Change	24
5.1.6. Education	25
5.2. Agriculture	25
5.2.1. The Family Farm	25
5.2.2. Respect for Farm Land	25
5.2.3. Corporate Farming	25
5.2.4. Diplomacy	25
5.2.5. Research and Development	25
5.3. Forestry	26
5.3.1. Federal-Provincial/Territorial Cooperation	26
5.3.2. Federal Spending	26
5.4. Fisheries and Oceans	26
5.4.1. Federal-Provincial/Territorial Cooperation	26
5.4.2. Salmon Enhancement Program	26
5.4.3. Habitat Protection	26
5.4.4. Fishing Restrictions	27
5.5. Land, Energy and Mines	27

5.5.1. Land	27
5.5.2. Provincial Ownership Laws	27
5.5.3. Necessity for Energy Conservation	27
5.5.4. Nuclear Energy	27
5.5.5. Climate Geoengineering	27
5.5.6. Alternative Energy	27
5.6. Tourism	28
5.6.1. Tourist Promotion	28
5.6.2. Prohibit Gambling	28
5.6.3. National Parks	28
6. The Law: Basis of Christian Civilization	29
6.1. General Statements	29
6.1.1. Origin and Purpose of Law	29
6.1.2. Overregulation	29
6.2. Justice	29
6.2.1. Justice and Common Law	29
6.2.2. The Letter and Spirit of Common Law	29
6.3. Legislative Responsibility and Limits in Law	30
6.3.1. Our Christian Heritage	30
6.3.2. Defending Christian Observances and Institutions	30
6.3.3. Freedom of Faith and Worship	30
6.3.4. Respect for God’s Authority	30
6.3.5. Respect for Requirements of Christian Service	30
6.3.6. Lord’s Day Act	31
6.3.7. Government Funding	31
6.3.8. Tax Immunity	31
6.3.9. Moral Law	31
6.4. Individual Human Worth	31
6.4.1. Sanctity of Human Life	31
6.4.2. Abortion	31
6.4.3. Human Worth	32
6.4.4. Compassion for Needy	32
6.4.5. Care for the Suffering	32
6.4.6. Reproductive Technology	32
6.5. Sanctity of Marriage and the Family	33
6.5.1. Marriage	33
6.5.2. The Family	33
6.5.3. Sexual Aberrations	33
6.5.4. Responsibility of the Family	33
6.5.5. State Intervention	33

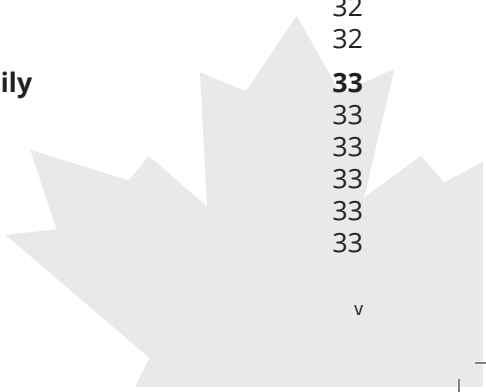


Table of Contents

6.5.6. Discipline	34
6.5.7. Mothers and Homemakers	34
6.5.8. Child Care	34
6.5.9. Primacy of Parental Authority	34
6.5.10. National Guidelines	34
6.6. Honesty and Integrity	35
6.6.1. Integrity of Public Servants	35
6.6.2. Integrity of Community Leaders	35
6.7. Freedom of Speech and Association	35
6.7.1. Speech, Opinion, and Publication	35
6.7.2. Official Secrecy	35
6.7.3. Obscenity	35
6.7.4. Liberty of Movement and Association	36
6.8. Criminal Law	36
6.8.1. Crime, Self-Restraint, and Legal Restraint	36
6.8.2. Proper Pursuit of Justice	36
6.8.3. Mitigating Circumstances	36
6.8.4. The Jury	36
6.8.5. Capital Punishment	37
6.8.6. Biblical Requirements VS. Community Standards	37
6.8.7. Self-Defense and Firearms	37
6.8.8. The Use of Violence in Protest	37
6.9. Punishment and Rehabilitation	37
6.9.1. Objectives of the Justice System	37
6.9.2. Parole and Probation	38
6.9.3. Rehabilitation	38
6.9.4. Volunteer Programs	38
6.9.5. Misuse of Public Office	38
6.9.6. Productive Assignments	38
6.9.7. Restitution	38
7. Civil Government	40
7.1. General Statements	40
7.1.1. God, Man, and Government	40
7.1.2. Church and State	40
7.2. Rights and Freedoms	40
7.2.1. Origin of Human Rights	40
7.2.2. Supremacy of God and the Bible	40
7.2.3. Discrimination	41
7.2.4. Anarchy	41
7.2.5. Protection of the Pre-Born Child	41

7.2.6. Protection of Private Property	41
7.3. The Principles of Canadian Government	41
7.3.1. Monarchical	41
7.3.2. Constitutional	42
7.3.3. Parliamentary	42
7.3.4. Responsible	42
7.3.5. Democratic	42
7.4. The Institutions of Government	43
7.4.1. The Crown	43
7.4.2. The Senate	43
7.4.3. The House of Commons	43
7.4.4. The Cabinet	43
7.4.5. General Elections	44
7.5. The Judiciary	45
7.5.1. Supreme Court Justices	45
7.5.2. Magistrates	45
7.5.3. Cultural Criteria	45
7.5.4. Reversibility	45
7.5.5. Prerogative Writs	46
8. The Public Service	47
8.1. General Statements	47
8.1.1. Quality of Services	47
8.1.2. Responsible Attitudes	47
8.1.3. Accountability	47
8.1.4. Recruitment	47
8.1.5. Dismissal	47
8.2. Transport	48
8.2.1. Role of Government	48
9. Welfare Services	49
9.1. General Statements	49
9.1.1. Basic Human Needs	49
9.1.2. Family Stability	49
9.1.3. Self Reliance	49
9.2. Health Services	49
9.2.1. Private Medical	49
9.2.2. Preventive Medicine	50
9.2.3. Classification of Health Supplements	50
9.2.4. Provincial Jurisdiction	50

Table of Contents

9.2.5. Sexually Transmitted Diseases	50
9.2.6. Patents	50
9.3. Veteran's Affairs	50
9.3.1. Recognition	50
9.3.2. Eligibility	51
9.3.3. Benefits	51
9.4. Youth	51
9.4.1. Government Role	51
10. Arts and Communications	52
10.4.1. Code of Ethics	52
10.4.2. Freedom of the Press	52
10.4.3. Religious Broadcasting	52
10.4.4. Government Support of the Arts	52
10.4.5. CBC and Radio Canada	52
10.4.6. National Film Board	53
Party Policy Footnotes	F-1

1. The Canadian Nation

1.1. GENERAL STATEMENTS

Thankful to God for our Christian heritage and respecting historically developed boundaries both national and international, we acknowledge the responsibility toward our nation, Canada, to maintain justice, peace and harmony.

1.1.1. NATIONAL IDENTITY

We affirm that a nation consists of a body of people associated with a particular territory who are sufficiently conscious of their unity to seek or possess a government peculiarly their own. We believe that obedience to God and His commandments should be the foundation of government; and we believe that a unifying sense of national identity, stewardship, common resolve, and patriotism should be cultivated through educational institutions and cultural associations. In the interests of national identity and stability, we believe it is wise to enhance public appreciation for God's role in Canada's unique history, laws, freedoms, political structure, resources, economic opportunities, all of which reflect Canada's Christian heritage.

1.1.2. LOYALTY

We affirm that a national identity helps to evoke loyalty to one's nation, and loyalty is also borne out of appreciation for one's national heritage and personal freedoms, especially when compared with conditions in other nations.

1.1.3. PATRIOTISM

We uphold patriotism, or devotion to one's country. However, we regard extreme nationalism which involves manipulation of people's national allegiance in order to bring about that which is evil and selfish, rather than upholding and taking pride in that which is good, as an aberration of patriotism.

1.1.4. FREEDOM

We believe that Canada has been blessed by a benefit sought by many and found by few, namely Freedom. This priceless benefit must be humbly understood as the liberty to live virtuously in obedience to the will of God. It is a privilege which must be safeguarded with constant vigilance, and is not a right that should be abused or taken for granted. Personal freedom matched with personal responsibility must be

restored as cornerstones of Canadian society.

1.1.5. RECONCILIATION

We affirm that Canada's unique history, geography, and shared experiences demonstrate the value of a confederation uniting all jurisdictions and peoples. We oppose all attempts to fragment this nation; we endorse all attempts to achieve lasting unity, believing that "in unity, there is strength".

1.1.6. CANADA'S CONSTITUTION

We affirm that the arbitrary conversion of Canada's fundamental law from its Common Law origins to Charter Law has been a judicial and social disaster. CHP therefore advocates a full-scale review of Canada's Constitution, including a process which will allow the people of Canada to have a voice in the shaping of any changes. The preamble statement recognizing the supremacy of God and the rule of law must remain in any new constitution. (See also 7.5.4)

1.2. CITIZENSHIP

1.2.1. PRIMARY NATIONAL ALLEGIANCE

Whereas the institution of democracy itself is conditional upon a fundamental unity of all the people in respect to values and objectives, we believe that immigrants to Canada - although proud of their own cultural heritage - have a duty to give their primary allegiance to the land which they now choose to call "home".

1.2.2. RESPECT FOR CHRISTIAN HERITAGE

We believe that our Christian heritage lies at the heart of our national identity, and that this identity desperately needs to be awakened and revitalized in order that our nation might be restored to moral, social, political, and economic vigour and prosperity. The reference to God in the preamble to Canada's Constitution refers to the God who has revealed Himself through the Bible. With this understanding, our primary allegiance must be to God, and our laws and policies must always conform to Biblical principles.

1.2.3. MULTICULTURALISM

We affirm that people of various ethnic backgrounds should be free to observe their native cultural traditions provided that these do not violate the laws of Canada. We endorse that concept of multiculturalism which appreciates the diversity of our peoples while not diminishing respect for Canada's Christian heritage. Multiculturalism must not be

distorted so as to enhance divisiveness between Canadians, and should not be subsidized. Whatever our origin, we must build a primary sense of being “Canadian”.

1.2.4. BILINGUALISM

We recognize that Canada is bilingual in the sense that there are two official languages, French and English. Bilingual government services should be available where warranted by the mix of both English and French speaking people.

1.3. ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

1.3.1. TREATY CLAIMS

Treaty claims should be settled equitably, as soon as possible, having consideration for both the historic and legal rights of both aboriginal and non-aboriginal Canadians.

1.3.2. INDIAN ACT

The Indian Act is outdated and should be abolished.

1.3.3. STEPS TOWARD HEALING

The federal government should commit to:

Recognition of prior occupancy by first peoples.

Restitution where and as appropriate.

Reconciliation leading to full participation in Canadian society for all Canadians.

1.4. IMMIGRATION

1.4.1. ADMITTANCE

We affirm that every sovereign state has an indefeasible right to determine who shall, and who shall not, be admitted to residence.

1.4.2. IMMIGRANTS' OBLIGATION TO CANADA

Immigrants must be made aware before their entry into Canada that they are to abide by the Common Law code which embodies Christian moral values and principles. Immigrants have an obligation to become self sufficient in the shortest time possible and to respect Canada's laws and heritage. Deportation should be employed for all major non-capital offences committed by landed immigrants.

1.4.3. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Canada's immigration policies and statistics (i.e. cost of maintaining our immigrant and refugee population, quotas, criteria, and places of emigration, etc.) should be a matter of public record, and should not be kept from public scrutiny.

1.4.4. REFUGEES

We affirm that correction of the domestic policies of many governments around the world is the only ultimate solution to the total refugee problem. Canada should act with compassion towards genuine refugees and show the world that maximum justice, peace, and personal freedom exist when governments adhere to Biblically-based principles. Canada's refugee policy must not be abused to shelter criminals (persons convicted anywhere of "crimes" within the meaning of the Criminal Code of Canada), terrorists or others who pose a danger to Canada. Such persons should be deported regardless of conditions in their homeland.

2. National Sovereignty

2.1. GENERAL STATEMENTS

2.1.1. SAFEGUARDING OUR NATION

We affirm that Canada, as a free nation, should take all necessary measures to safeguard Canadian independence, and to ensure an effective presence of Canadian forces to protect our territory and resources, including off-shore resources.

2.1.2. THE CROWN

We affirm our allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen of Canada and her heirs and successors according to law. We affirm also that the Crown is the chief political and legal symbol of Canada's sovereignty and independence.

2.1.3. PARLIAMENT

We affirm our determination to maintain the Parliamentary system of government - Crown, Senate and House of Commons. We further affirm that the Parliamentary system has proved itself over the centuries to be stable, just, and conducive to the welfare of the people.

2.1.4. NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, NOT GLOBALISM

We affirm that it is unwise to work toward a one-world government under which all nations would be asked to give up their national sovereignty. This necessarily would be a syncretistic fusion of contradictory values, cultures and institutions which could produce only initial paralysis followed by the imposition of dictatorial rule under a dominant ideology. (1)

2.1.5. WORLD COURT

The International Court of Justice in the Hague must not become more than a court of arbitration for international disputes. Overtures to strengthen the World Court by investing it with powers of compulsory jurisdiction which make its decisions binding on all states, should be dismissed as another intrusion into national sovereignty and a direct move toward world government. 'International Law' must not take precedence over legislation prepared by the duly-elected representatives of sovereign states.

2.1.6. FOREIGN POLICY

We favour a foreign policy that is independent, but not neutralist. We affirm that freedom-loving people should not have a neutral or positive stance toward communism, fascism, or any other human tyranny.

2.2. NATIONAL DEFENSE

2.2.1. INDEPENDENT PREPAREDNESS

We affirm that governments have a responsibility to build up and maintain a strong military preparedness to protect their citizens from foreign threats and subversive influences which may deprive them of their liberties. Canada's national defence, therefore, must be vigilant and a "high priority" item even in times of minimal international tension. Canada's national defence forces must consist of a standing navy, army, and air force equipped with the best cost-effective weaponry and resources available, and maintained in such numbers as to ensure an effective commitment to the defence of Canada's interests.

2.2.2. MILITARY ALLIANCES

We affirm our support for combined efforts which enable Canada and her allies to reason with any nation from a position of strength in defence of the free world.

2.2.3. ARMS REDUCTIONS

We favour the pursuit of properly supervised multilateral reductions in the nuclear, biological and chemical arsenals of all superpowers, with the ultimate goal of the elimination of all such weapons.

2.2.4. FOREIGN COMMITMENT

We affirm that an important task of the armed forces should also be to help preserve international peace and to provide assistance and services in domestic and foreign disaster situations.

2.2.5. DOMESTIC DUTIES

A regular duty of the Canadian Coast Guard, Navy, and Air Force should be to help search for vessels carrying contraband. Military personnel (including the militia) and equipment should assist in domestic emergencies (e.g. weather and flood emergencies, major fires, search and rescue, riot control and law enforcement) where needed to fulfill the Federal Government's mandate to maintain "peace, order and good government."

2.2.6. RECRUITMENT

In general, admission to Canada's armed forces should be open to all applicants who are of the age of eighteen (18) years and who are resident in Canada, in sound physical health and not practicing either unnatural or immoral lifestyles. Recruitment should be on a voluntary basis in time of peace, encouragement being given to those wishing to make a career of the service. Conscription in time of war should make provision for conscientious objectors (on religious grounds) to serve their nation in non-combat roles.

2.2.7. DEFENSE PROCUREMENT

While supporting national defence, we also declare ourselves against waste and inefficiency in defence procurement and operation.

2.2.8. ESPRIT DE CORPS

Whereas the "esprit de corps" and morale of the armed services is influenced to a major extent by the history, tradition and individual identity of their component formations, the traditional designations of uniforms, names of ships, regiments and wings should be maintained, and pride in their historic achievements promoted.

2.2.9. ROLE OF WOMEN

Without diminishing the worth of the individual, government should respect the inherent God-given differences (physical and psychological) between men and women within the context of national defence. The role of women in the armed forces should be restricted to non-combat roles.

2.3. CIVIL DEFENSE

We affirm that Canada's civil defence should be strengthened and integrated with the militia in order to assist in national and local emergencies involving natural calamities, public evacuation contingency planning, and emergency communications networks.

2.4. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

2.4.1. GLOBALISM

The policies of Canada's Department of External Affairs should in no way further the aims of a global political federation, or otherwise compromise Canada's national identity and sovereignty.

2.4.2. PEACE AND LIBERTY REQUIRES SECURITY

Rejecting appeasement as a solution for long-term peace, we affirm that there can be no peace without personal freedom, and that it would be futile to strive for peace through pacifism or disarmament without also taking into account man's rebellious nature (2).

2.4.3. TOTALITARIANISM

We affirm that no state has the authority to abrogate basic God-given human rights, and we condemn the brutality of despotic "right and left wing" dictatorships equally. The current suppression of basic human freedoms throughout the world should be condemned through diplomatic channels and the United Nations. For example, various nations should be pressured into honouring the Helsinki human rights agreements. Canada has no choice but to cooperate with other freedom-loving states to preserve peace and liberty through strength until verifiable disarmament agreements can be reached that do not threaten our national security.

2.4.4. TERRORISM

Canada should not condone, give sanctuary to, assist, or otherwise cooperate in any way with those involved in terrorism. Accordingly, Canada should have no dealing with organizations which engage in terrorist activities aimed deliberately against innocent civilians.

2.4.5. SANCTIONS

We consider sanctions may be appropriate in a situation where the basic and fundamental human rights are infringed upon. However, sanctions should only be used after extensive dialogue and when moral leadership has failed, with careful consideration of the consequences of such actions. The applications of sanctions to a single nation among many with whom there may be ideological differences is hypocritical, self-righteous, and politically unwise.

2.4.6. ISRAEL

CHP has always affirmed the rights of all nations to exist peacefully behind secure borders. In addition, because of our commitment to the supremacy of God and Bible (Sec. 7.1.2), we affirm the unique right, mandated in the word of God, of the nation of Israel to enjoy peace and national security. This affirmation does not necessarily endorse every act of the secular civil government of Israel; but we stand in opposition to nations and organizations whose avowed purpose is Israel's destruction.

2.5. UNITED NATIONS

2.5.1. MEMBERSHIP

We affirm that Canada should retain its membership in the United Nations. While continuing to support the United Nations as originally constituted, we must not let wishful thinking blind us to the organization's serious and costly defects.

2.6. FOREIGN AID

2.6.1. AVOIDING WASTE

Canadian foreign aid programs must take precautions against waste and abuse. Starving people and victims of calamity should receive emergency help. Foreign aid should help Developing Nation's economies become more viable, and should be directed mostly to those nations which encourage free enterprise and respect for human rights.

2.6.2. RESTRUCTURING DEBT

Fair and reasonable measures to restructure Developing Nation's debt and to redress unfair, destabilizing trade imbalances should also be supported.

2.6.3. TYPE OF AID

Canadian foreign aid should consist primarily of emergency aid and self-help programs to other nations. Disaster relief is a humanitarian duty. No foreign aid should be given to a nation unless there is verifiable evidence that needy people are being directly helped with a minimum of political or bureaucratic interference. The Christian Heritage Party of Canada supports worthwhile efforts to alleviate world hunger. We prefer grants-in-kind of agricultural or manufactured products bought from Canadian producers at fair market value.

2.6.4. DISTRIBUTION

Only genuinely humanitarian non-governmental organizations (N.G.O.s) (i.e. those not politically-oriented) should qualify as distributors of Canada's foreign aid, with adequate monitoring to ensure the aid resources are properly employed.

2.6.5. IDEOLOGICAL PROPAGATION

We affirm that Canadian aid should not be used as an instrument for the propagation of ideological systems. Nor should Canadian aid be permitted to facilitate programs of coercive redistribution of wealth in

A Blueprint for Restoration

the mistaken belief that the standard of living in the least developed nations can be enhanced by the impoverishment of western nations.

3. National Prosperity

3.1. GENERAL STATEMENTS

3.1.1. GOD: THE SOURCE OF PROSPERITY AND ECONOMICS

We affirm that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof (3), and that economic prosperity is a blessing of the Lord (4). Prosperity also results from man's prudent use of land, labour, intellect, gifts, and resources consistent with Biblical principles of work, loyalty, honesty, thrift, and provision for family, church, neighbours, and society (5).

3.1.2. MAN'S STEWARDSHIP

We affirm that responsibility to develop the earth and harvest its resources was given to man (6), who is therefore accountable to God for this stewardship (7), and to pass on to succeeding generations a nation in as good condition as what we received from our forebears, or better. Individual stewardship includes the right to produce, buy, sell, trade, donate, or bequeath goods or property (8).

3.1.3. PRIVATE PROPERTY

We affirm the privilege to private enjoyment of property (9), not for abuse or despoliation (10), but as a trust from God (11). Private property is a Divine providence essential to man's economic prosperity, physical well-being and intellectual freedom (12).

3.1.4. SPHERES OF RESPONSIBILITY

We affirm that man operates within various spheres of responsibility which may sometimes overlap or be shared. Private enterprise by individuals or group associations, government, industry, and labour, therefore, have distinct and different functions and each must respect the jurisdiction and authority of the other.

3.1.5. DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

Government should be concerned with upholding the dignity and God-given rights of man (13); preserving general conditions conducive to the maintenance and growth of national prosperity through private enterprise; and enforcing a code of health and safety in the workplace. Government must also call citizens to an awareness of the need for morality, cooperation, mutual understanding, and responsibility as being fundamental to social harmony and prosperity.

3.1.6. FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

We affirm that the primary functions of government in the marketplace include providing a sound system of currency; ensuring accurate weights and measures; and prohibiting fraud, theft, violence, and collusion, and punishing those who commit them (14). Government should also ensure that the contracts which have been freely agreed upon, including those between the worker and the employer, are honoured.

3.1.7. RESPONSIBLE FREE ENTERPRISE

We favour responsible free enterprise and a responsible free market economy because these generally best allow the attainment of Biblical goals: to use economic resources in a stewardly fashion and to meet the needs of all, including the poor. By “free enterprise” we mean the freedom of individuals and groups to initiate, own and manage a business undertaking. By “responsible” we mean that such undertakings must be accompanied by social and moral responsibility which may need to be encouraged and enforced by government.

3.1.8. MONOPOLIES

Business should not be overregulated. However, we recognize that economic power and political power are inseparable, and that the state must therefore be able to mitigate monopolistic business practices(15).

3.1.9. SUPPLY AND DEMAND

By a responsible free market economy we mean a market in which no one individual or group is able to manipulate supply and demand to their own advantage and to the detriment of the community. We affirm that a free market economy which is subject to fluctuations in supply and demand is a fair economic system which rewards the thrifty, the talented, and those who are willing to work hard. It may, however, require a limited supplemental role by government to assist those who are unable to work or are unable to support themselves through reasons beyond their control. (See 9. WELFARE SERVICES)

3.1.10. PRIVATIZATION

Government should participate in the production of goods or the provision of services only if they are definitely required in the public interest and private enterprise is either unable, unwilling, or inadequate to supply them on a reliable basis. All government enterprises should be reviewed to determine if their sale to the private sector would better serve the public interest. The proceeds should go to reduce the national debt.

3.1.11. A GROWING ECONOMY

We affirm that the most efficient engine of economic growth is free enterprise, but government must recognize its responsibility to mitigate the negative aspects of growth such as pollution and dehumanizing working conditions. Governments can also assist by prudent spending habits; by keeping government interference to a minimum; by tax policies that do not stifle free enterprise; by encouraging research and development; by replacing renewable resources; and by being wise stewards of non-renewable resources. We believe that a growing economy will provide a wider tax base and more revenue from lower taxes.

3.2. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Insofar as the operation of federal government involves labour relations, we affirm that those human activities generally termed “labour” must be governed by moral principles in recognition of men’s dignity as creatures of God (16); their unique gifts and talents (17); their responsibility (to God) in accordance with their blessings (18); their rights with regard to sharing in the benefits of their labour (19); and the responsibility of individuals to each other (20), to those in authority (21), and to society as a whole (22). Government should not use its influence to strive for an egalitarian society where everyone is functionally, positionally, and materially equal. Work is a means by which citizens may pursue their vocation as an avenue of service, self-fulfillment, and economic well-being (23).

3.2.1. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

We support the principle of equal opportunity for all in the workplace, provided that it is observed voluntarily by a society which has become educated as to the need for fairness and integrity. We advocate effective community involvement programs for those groups historically underrepresented in the work force, such as the handicapped and native minorities. Government must, however, resist demands for affirmative action programs of the kind that unduly burden firms and the economy for purposes of forced equality. We oppose government imposed quotas which discriminate against merit, and which invariably lead to reverse discrimination and inefficiency. Guidelines for fairness would include equal opportunities for all people able and qualified to do a job irrespective of race, color, creed, or gender, and also reasonable allowance for one’s religious beliefs should they give rise to a conflict in the work schedule (See also 3.2.6).

3.2.2. GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Employment in government should be on the basis of merit, with due consideration given to the physical and psychological differences between men and women. Government should set an example of fair benefits, hiring practices, and wage rates through its dealings with its own employees, and it should observe Sunday, where practicable, as a day of rest within all its offices and departments (See also 3.2.6).

3.2.3. WAGES

Agreements between employers and employees should be morally and legally binding once made (24). Wages are part of the contractual agreements between an employee and an employer, each of which has a primary responsibility before God for fairness and integrity (25). We support the principle of equal pay for equal work. However, pay equity should not be a matter for government interference, but an issue to be resolved through bargaining if inequities exist. Private companies should not be compelled to pay wages according to formulas determined by others.

3.2.4. COLLECTIVE GIVING

We favour that all associations - whether partnerships, unincorporated businesses, corporations, trades unions, or voluntary associations - should render a full financial accounting to all in the association not less frequently than annually. No member should be forced to contribute against his or her will, either directly or indirectly, to any cause or interest. This does not preclude collective support of any interest by willing participants.

3.2.5. CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLITICAL PARTIES

We believe that all donations to political parties should be personal, voluntary, and eligible for tax receipts. This precludes corporate giving when such funds are taken arbitrarily from shareholders or union members.

3.2.6. NATIONAL DAY OF REST

A weekly twenty-four hour period of business closure should apply to all non-essential services and businesses across Canada. In respect of our Christian heritage, the day of closure should be Sunday. However, reasonable allowance should be made for those who, because of religious convictions, observe a different day of rest (See also 3.2.1, 3.2.2, & 6.3.2).

3.3. LABOUR AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

3.3.1. VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION

We affirm the civic right of workers to form voluntary professional associations and unions in order to pursue common objectives for the mutual benefit of their members. Primary loyalty should be to the professional's client or to the worker's employer.

3.3.2. FUNCTION OF UNIONS

The primary function of unions should be to negotiate just wages and working conditions for their members. Unions and professional associations must safeguard the dignity and liberty of their members and not pervert the function of their organization by pursuing objectives inconsistent with the legitimate interests of the trade or profession represented.

3.3.3. VOLUNTARY AFFILIATION

We affirm that exemption from compulsory union membership should be available to those with conscientious objection. To avoid unfair advantages of wages and working conditions achieved through collective bargaining, the exempt individual should be obliged to contribute an amount equivalent to the union dues to the union, or direct it to the charity of his/her choice. Employers, on the other hand, should not take unfair advantage of voluntary affiliation.

3.3.4. RESPONSIBILITY OF UNION AND BUSINESS OFFICIALS

Union and business officials should be held personally responsible for encouraging or condoning violations of law.

3.3.5. JURISDICTION

Labour unions and professional associations have the civic right to establish qualifying standards for admission and continuing competence, and to exercise internal discipline, but otherwise may not limit numbers of qualified or government-certified candidates, or fix prohibitive fee rates.

3.4. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

3.4.1. MUTUAL RESPECT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR

We believe that the interests of ownership, management, and employees are mutually interdependent, and that the health of an

individual undertaking, or of the economy as a whole, is dependent on their cooperation and mutual consideration. National prosperity and harmony in the workplace is, therefore, best served when government, labour, and management are united in their resolve to work together for the common good, mindful of the economic realities which face all parties and the community at large.

3.4.2. COOPERATIVE LABOR RELATIONS

We recognize that the principles of justice and fairness are often violated in the workplace, resulting in labour strife. On-going communication between employers and workers (unions) should foster mutual trust and understanding, and lay the foundation for meaningful negotiations and fair contracts.

3.4.3. ESSENTIAL SERVICES

The military, civil servants, and those involved in essential services such as police, post office, all those concerned with the operation of the courts, fire, aircraft control, and hospital workers, shall not withhold their services. The overriding concern for national stability and public safety warrants such prohibition.

3.5. INDEPENDENT BUSINESSES

3.5.1. IMPORTANCE

We regard the independent business enterprise (including agricultural) as the backbone of the private free-enterprise system. As the chief source of new employment opportunities, such businesses and their continued vitality should be a prime concern of government.

3.5.2. FORWARD PLANNING

Government should serve as a facilitator rather than a source of grants and subsidies. Long-term forward planning in anticipation of future social needs and international trends requires a forward-thinking government and a future-oriented economy. The resource sector, labour, vocational training, the education system, and research and technology should share a common vision and contribute in their own way toward attaining national goals.

3.6. CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

3.6.1. CORPORATE OWNERSHIP

In recognition of the fact that Canada already has a high proportion of

industry under foreign control, we affirm the right of government to control the sale of Canadian businesses to foreign interests. We believe that the expansion of corporations through mergers and holding companies is often a form of covetousness which in the long term may bend entire national economies to the will of a few private individuals. We favour permissible levels of foreign corporate ownership. Mergers which lead to significant market concentrations should be subject to government approval following an assessment as to whether such mergers would be in Canada's best interests.

3.6.2. BUSINESS CLOSURES

Businesses tied to multi-national corporate control and slated for closure or major reductions in production should be subject to government approval, or sale to Canadian interests.

3.6.3. BANKRUPTCY

In the event of business failures, workers' wages owing should have first claim upon the bankrupt company's assets.

3.6.4. ADVERTISING

An Advertising Code should be developed to ensure that all advertising upholds human dignity and does not express values or suggestive behaviour which may be deemed offensive or exploitative.

3.7. REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

3.7.1. MANDATE

Federal government should serve as a facilitator in bringing provincial authorities, labour, finance, and capital together in line with long-term national goals and capital works projects; in furnishing statistics; and in making the latest government-sponsored scientific research and development available to industry.

3.7.2. INVALID OBLIGATIONS

We affirm that the primary function of government is not to provide grants, devise grant-related social programs to create temporary employment or assume the role of job creator and employer. Any government involvement must proceed with due consideration for long-term economic benefits and ecological factors.

3.7.3. REGIONAL DISPARITY

Government must practice impartiality (26), and must not overtly or covertly cultivate regional disparity by means such as taxation,

extending manufacturing or trading advantages, and imposing unwarranted duties and sales taxes.

3.7.4. AWARDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS

In the awarding of federal contracts, primary consideration should be given to those bids of least cost to the Canadian taxpayer, the quality and reliability of service to be provided by the competing bidders, and the amount of Canadian content declared in the tenders. However, regional disparity should also be a major consideration.

3.7.5. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Where economically feasible, there should be a fair regional distribution of public employees.

3.7.6. INTER-PROVINCIAL FREE TRADE

In conference with provincial authorities, encouragement should be given to inter-provincial free trade by removing internal trade barriers such as discrimination against out-of-province bidders, and freight rates, licensing and professional regulations which impede the movement of goods and skilled labour.

3.7.7. NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

We recognize the unique challenges posed by the climate and geographical conditions of our northern territories, but because of their importance to the defence and prosperity of Canada, we favour policies that will encourage development of the north with maximum regard for the unique and vulnerable environments, or threat to the livelihood and security of indigenous peoples.

3.8. INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

3.8.1. NECESSITY

Government officials in dialogue with leaders from business and industry should formulate assertive strategies in developing overseas markets through Canada's foreign trade commissions.

3.8.2. SUPPORT

Government should promote Canadian businesses at foreign trade shows; and make the business community more aware of how government can assist them (e.g. using Statistics Canada to enhance business opportunities, or working with Immigration Canada to attract skilled technicians).

3.8.3. NATIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

National self-sufficiency and control in essential commodities such as food, water, energy, medicine & medical technology, construction materials, machine tools and electronics should be kept in focus when formulating government policy relative to business and industry.

3.9. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In general, all nations should strive for international exchange of goods and resources, and elimination of tariff duties insofar economic stability and national security are not threatened.

A Tariff Review Board should monitor major economic factors (e.g. foreign government subsidies, oppressive labour conditions, unfair competition, and environmental mismanagement) which contribute to the low price of those foreign commodities competing with Canadian-made products.



4. National Finances

4.1. GENERAL STATEMENTS

Government must practice sound fiscal management. Government must not overspend, except in times of national emergency, such as war, contribute to inflation, engage in chronic deficit budgeting, or engage in unjust expropriation or impairment of property rights.

4.2. NATIONAL CURRENCY

4.2.1. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

We affirm that it is the duty of government to uphold just weights and measures including an honest money system.

4.3. NATIONAL BANKING

4.3.1. DEPOSIT INSURANCE

In order to facilitate the growth of member-owned banking institutions, we favour the application of government-backed deposit insurance only to institutions which provide owner/membership and fair voting privileges in the selection of directors.

4.3.2. CONFIDENTIALITY

Government should not abridge property rights by exercising unauthorized examination or seizure of an individual's legally-acquired savings on deposit in a financial institution.

4.3.3. SUPERVISION

Financial institutions federally incorporated by Canada (federal banks) should be supervised and regulated via the federal government of Canada only; and that financial institutions incorporated or registered by a province (caisses populaires, credit unions, treasury branches) dealing with civil rights within such province, be supervised and regulated by such province(s) only.

4.4. NATIONAL BUDGET

4.4.1. BALANCED BUDGET

We believe that the cycle of deficit spending can be broken over a

reasonably short time and that government should strive to operate within a balanced budget.

4.4.2. NATIONAL DEBT

A specified period in which to retire the National Debt should be made, and a fixed portion of the national revenue should be set aside annually to retire the National Debt over the specified period.

4.4.3. SPENDING VS. INCOME

Since a nation cannot borrow itself out of debt, government should not spend without imposing taxes, and governments should not place future generations in bondage by deficit financing and public outlays designed to provide temporary and short-lived benefits based on political expediency. The CHP supports a Constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget with provision for an appropriate “escape clause” to allow for deficits in the event of a national emergency such as war.

4.5. NATIONAL REVENUE

4.5.1. LOTTERIES

Governments should not conduct, promote, or maintain lotteries. All winnings from any form of gambling should be treated as taxable income.

4.5.2. TAXATION

Government has the mandate to collect taxes in support of its legitimate programs in the public interest (27). Government, in turn, has a duty before God to conduct its economic affairs with honesty, impartiality, integrity, and a view to good stewardship of the taxes entrusted to it by the people of this nation.

The federal government is responsible to collect taxes in a way that respects the citizen’s right to private ownership and enjoyment of property; and one that is fair and treats all taxpayers equally. The federal government should not collect taxes in a way that acts as a disincentive to savings and investing, and that discourages productivity and adversely affects economic output. Therefore, the CHP advocates a taxation system whereby the federal government collects taxes by means of a National Sales Tax.

4.6. NATIONAL SPENDING

4.6.1. ORDER OF RESPONSIBILITY

We affirm that the needs of the community are better served when responsibility is placed where it rightfully belongs: close to the “grassroots” of society, rather than at the level of the state. Rather than being the means of first resort in responding to the needs and wants of its citizens, civil government should assume this responsibility only after the other spheres of government (i.e. the individual himself, the family circle, voluntary associations, charitable societies, and the church) have failed in their prior responsibility, or are unable to meet these needs (28). Liability should be reinstated for parents to maintain their children below age eighteen and living at home. Similarly, liability should apply for children to provide reasonable support for aged and infirm parents.

4.6.2. PRODUCTIVITY AND FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

All governmental departments should be obliged to review their efficiency and productivity levels with a view to minimizing wasteful expenditures. A review of any personal “perks” such as subsidized grooming, food and alcohol concessions, and unnecessary travel expenses should also be conducted.

4.6.3. PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

The office of the Auditor General should be free of political influence, and the Auditor General should have access to all relevant financial data pertinent to the pursuit of his duties. In the interests of greater public accountability, a concise annual statement of governmental expenditure of less bulk than the Public Accounts should be available for public inspection, and a broad breakdown of the allocations of each individual’s payment should be provided with every income tax receipt.

4.6.4. “ZERO-BASE” BUDGETING

“Zero-base” budgeting should be implemented in all government departments on a periodic rotating basis.

4.6.5. “VALUE FOR MONEY” EVALUATION

Comprehensive evaluation should involve continuous checks of spending controls, and ensure that departments and agencies provide full information to enable M.P.’s to make clear decisions on projects (e.g. cost estimates and whether results can be assessed). “Value for money” evaluation requires civil servants to measure the effectiveness

of their programs rather than just having to prove the money was spent for the purpose intended.

4.6.6. “SUNSET” SYSTEM

Government programs should lapse after a specified period, and the responsible ministers and public servants should be required to present Parliament with evidence to justify a continuation of funding.

4.6.7. SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS/N.G.O.s

No public funds should be given to special interest groups except by way of payment for specific services rendered on behalf of the government. Special interest groups should fund themselves or seek voluntary donations. Similarly, grants to all non-governmental organizations (N.G.O.s) should be examined as to their relative worth to the Canadian taxpayer and their compatibility with Canada's official foreign policy.

4.6.8. DUPLICATION OF STUDIES

The value of costly governmental studies should be carefully weighed before being initiated, and care should be taken to avoid duplication of similar studies prepared in the past.

4.6.9. CANADA PENSION PLAN

Government should strive toward a Canada Pension Plan which is self-funded.

5. Resource Management

5.1. GENERAL STATEMENTS

5.1.1. GOOD STEWARDSHIP

Man is a steward of God's earth and as such is responsible to God for both the preservation and the productive use of all the world's resources (29). Pollution and mismanagement of resources are an abuse of man's cultural mandate to develop the earth and care for it. Government should be committed to sufficient spending in the area of resource management, since more personal and national prosperity can be expected through careful conservation of our environment than from simply exploiting it.

5.1.2. PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION

Natural resources (& Health) fall under provincial jurisdiction (except the three territories) and an agreement like the so-called Kyoto protocols is ultra vires in Canada.

5.1.3. GREENHOUSE GASES

Both water vapour and carbon dioxide at all historical levels are to be recognized as beneficial greenhouse gases, and methane be recognized as a generally harmful greenhouse gas.

5.1.4. POLLUTION

Control of environmental pollution is an essential of good stewardship. Government has a duty to enact and enforce adequate legislation to safeguard against abuse of the nation's air, land, and water resources, including the establishment of humanly harmful ambient levels for pollutants.

5.1.5. CLIMATE CHANGE

We recognize the serious economic detriment, both nationally and worldwide, in creating policies and regulations based on unproven assumptions such as the "climate change" theory. The CHP does not support any international policies, treaties or Protocols, that are based on unproven environmental assumptions, and that would adversely affect the cultural and economic growth of developing countries. Based upon observable scientific data, the CHP will support those regulations and agreements regarding environmental stewardship which address real pollution problems directly affecting Canada and the world.

5.1.6. EDUCATION

Educational media should be provided for use in schools so that Canada's youth can be challenged to participate in recycling, conservation, and protecting the environment.

5.2. AGRICULTURE

5.2.1. THE FAMILY FARM

We recognize agriculture to be a mainstay of the Canadian economy, and the independent owner-operated family farm as a vital part of the social and political fabric of our nation.

5.2.2. RESPECT FOR FARM LAND

Farmland should be treated as a valuable resource and therefore should be subject to a reasonable standard of management. We believe that Canadian farmland should be owned by resident Canadian citizens and landed immigrants only.

5.2.3. CORPORATE FARMING

We affirm that the family farm or farm partnership (co-operative) is the form of tenure which allows the most stewardly and efficient use of land and animals. Ownership of farmland by large corporations should be restricted.

5.2.4. DIPLOMACY

Government must strive to create a level playing field for agricultural trade within our own nation. Government must also protect agricultural producers from heavily subsidized imported products from abroad. Agricultural policy must be continually upgraded to cope with new challenges in production and marketing. The government should work through diplomatic channels to reduce subsidies worldwide.

5.2.5. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

As a service to the farmer, government should make the latest statistics available on which products might command a higher return through diversification and improvements in technology. A scientific review of Canadian farming practices should be implemented, comparing them to US, European, and other models, with an eye to the value of diversification and national self-sufficiency. Adequate research and development should be devoted to matters such as biological pest control, efficient irrigation, soil conservation, uses of wastes for food and fuel, and new systems for handling, storing, processing and distributing food. Farmers should be introduced to the merits of new

knowledge and technology, and public recognition be increased that Canadian agriculture and forestry benefit from increased ambient levels (within historical limits) of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), a beneficial, natural non-pollutant.

5.3. FORESTRY

5.3.1. FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

There must be adequate federal-provincial/territorial cooperation to further develop and protect our forests, by encouraging amplification of the ambient carbon dioxide levels.

5.3.2. FEDERAL SPENDING

Adequate federal assistance should provide for forest inventories, research, fire protection, insect control, reforestation, and ambient Carbon Dioxide amplification.

5.4. FISHERIES AND OCEANS

5.4.1. FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

There must be adequate federal-provincial/territorial cooperation to preserve and enhance all fish stocks. Jurisdiction of salt water species should lie with the federal government, whereas provincial jurisdiction should apply to fresh water species. Resource management should be integrated with other departments and industry such as forestry, mines, and hydro, etc., to ensure that natural spawning grounds and channels remain viable. Where new dams or industry threaten the migratory habits of fish, adequate provision should be made for artificial fish ladders to permit access to spawning grounds.

5.4.2. SALMON ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

We affirm that the ongoing Salmon Enhancement Program (S.E.P.) is necessary for the continuing enhancement of the salmon runs on both the east and the west coasts. This program should include all provinces and territories.

5.4.3. HABITAT PROTECTION

Adequate protection of the habitat (e.g. controls on forest pesticide applications, thermal and chemical pollution, municipal waste and sewage disposal, reforestation, etc.) must be maintained to ensure sustainable yields of natural fish stocks. The basis of fisheries legislation should be the enforcement of an Act which provides for

stringent penalties for wilful or negligent impairment of the habitat.

5.4.4. FISHING RESTRICTIONS

Adequate legislation and facilities should exist for federal fisheries authorities to enforce maximum catch limits and foreign fishing restrictions within territorial waters.

5.5. LAND, ENERGY AND MINES

5.5.1. LAND

We affirm that in the interests of preserving our land for future Canadians, land other than one's principal residence, place of business, or a parcel of land for recreational purposes, should not be owned by other than a Canadian citizen or a corporation whose majority ownership is Canadian.

5.5.2. PROVINCIAL OWNERSHIP LAWS

We believe that no province should limit ownership of land to Canadian citizens resident in their province only.

5.5.3. NECESSITY FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

We affirm the importance of regulatory authorities bearing in mind the ultimate exhaustion of petroleum and natural gas supplies, and other non-renewable resources.

5.5.4. NUCLEAR ENERGY

Any expansion of the use of nuclear energy for commercial purposes should be accompanied with appropriate means of disposing the nuclear waste in a manner that will not irreparably damage the environment.

5.5.5. CLIMATE GEOENGINEERING

The federal government must not allow the intentional discharge in Canadian skies of any substance -- particles or gases -- designed to reflect sunlight for the purpose of reducing so-called "man-made" climate change.

5.5.6. ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

The Canadian federal government should encourage research & development and an orderly gradual transition towards replacement of reliance on non-renewable energy resources such as fossil fuels by renewable energy sources such as wind power, solar power, geothermal power, tidal power, small hydro and bio-fuels.

The energy produced must be sold at fair market value. The new renewable energy projects must be done with the best interests of the rate payers in mind; and, if there are any health or property concerns with a certain form of renewable energy, independent medical and scientific health studies are done.

5.6. TOURISM

5.6.1. TOURIST PROMOTION

Tourism should be promoted by government so as to share the natural beauties of our nation with visitors from home and abroad; to foster good will and international understanding through the interaction of citizens from other nations; and to help maintain a dynamic economy.

5.6.2. PROHIBIT GAMBLING

With the cooperation of other levels of government, tourist attractions such as gambling casinos (which naturally invite vice or crime) should be prohibited.

5.6.3. NATIONAL PARKS

Park land is a valuable legacy for future generations. We recognize the necessity of “wilderness preserves” to protect basic strains of plant and animal life. Where practicable, increased acreage should be set aside under the protection of national or provincial parks.

6. The Law: Basis of Christian Civilization

6.1. GENERAL STATEMENTS

6.1.1. ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF LAW

The Bible makes it clear that man's Original Sin (30) alienated man from God and made Law imperative. Man is restrained by one of two ways: Internal religious conviction and conscience, or external force of Law. We affirm that the Bible sets forth all the principles and essential elements of the Law (31).

6.1.2. OVERREGULATION

We view with concern the recent tendencies to enact specific legislation for every problem which arises; this without consideration as to whether a Common Law remedy does not already exist; and, even more seriously, whether the new legislation is compatible with God's laws revealed in the Bible.

6.2. JUSTICE

We affirm that the Bible defines justice in general as 'that which is equitable' and 'that which is right in a moral sense'.

6.2.1. JUSTICE AND COMMON LAW

Justice consists of judicial procedures based on the principles of God's revealed Word as found in the Ten Commandments (32), amplified in direct instructions to the Prophets, and perfected in the teachings of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. These principles and practices were the conscious bases of the Common Law as developed in Great Britain over fourteen hundred years, and imparted to Canada, amongst others. We assert the importance of maintaining the Biblical basis of the Common Law, transcending any clauses of or judgments under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, or any rulings or interpretations by Human Rights Commissions, in accordance with the Preamble to the Canadian Constitution.

6.2.2. THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF COMMON LAW

We affirm that the letter of Common Law includes those rules which govern man's conduct in society which are enforced by a branch of

civil government through the application of penalties. We recognize the spirit of the law as being that unwritten aspect of Common Law which takes into consideration established precedents, extenuating circumstances, and justice rendered in consideration of the moral code consistent with the Bible.

6.3. LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITY AND LIMITS IN LAW

6.3.1. OUR CHRISTIAN HERITAGE

We believe and Canada's Constitution asserts that Canada was founded on Christian principles, and that the essential values of Canada are represented by our Christian heritage. We affirm it to be the duty of Parliament to declare constitutionally that Canada is a nation based upon Christian principles in law and conduct. Any matter which clearly involves a Biblical principle must not be subjected to a public referendum.

6.3.2. DEFENDING CHRISTIAN OBSERVANCES AND INSTITUTIONS

We assert that neither legislative nor judicial process should be permitted to alter or deny any Christian observance. We also affirm that there is an inherent necessity in this sinful world for government to respect and protect the sanctity of Christian institutions. (See 6.3.6).

6.3.3. FREEDOM OF FAITH AND WORSHIP

With respect to freedom of faith and worship, we affirm that neither individuals nor legislatures may require conformity to any particular religious faith or system of beliefs.

6.3.4. RESPECT FOR GOD'S AUTHORITY

We affirm that contempt of the Bible, and any form of blasphemy against God, are an offence which Parliament has an obligation to prohibit and declare as morally wrong.

6.3.5. RESPECT FOR REQUIREMENTS OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

By neither legislative nor judicial process shall any outside authority determine: the qualifications or disqualifications for clergy or officials, church discipline, or the conditions for membership in any Christian church.

6.3.6. LORD'S DAY ACT

We believe that the Lord's Day Act should be restored, subject to provision for essential services, and faiths or denominations which desire a day other than Sunday, for religious observance. In all cases, there must be given one day in every seven for rest and observance. (See 6.3.2 & 3.2.6).

6.3.7. GOVERNMENT FUNDING

We affirm that religious organizations shall not receive government funding in any form, directly or indirectly, other than as a fee for specific services, or when acting as an official agent of the government.

6.3.8. TAX IMMUNITY

Church income and property used specifically for lawful and regular religious purposes shall not be subjected to any form of taxation, except to charge for services rendered by the government.

6.3.9. MORAL LAW

In the interest of preserving the God-ordained roles for marriage and singleness in our society, the CHP would restore elements of Canada's pre-1969 Criminal Code, which conformed to Moral Law by outlawing adultery and sexual aberrations, thereby preventing this behaviour from being openly flaunted in public, or being taught as 'normal' or an 'alternative lifestyle' in public schools.

6.4. INDIVIDUAL HUMAN WORTH

6.4.1. SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE

We affirm that human life exists and is sacred from conception and has God-given value, regardless of race, age, gender, or physical or mental handicap (33). We believe that the human body is the property of God, and that no one but God has the authority to terminate human life except in accord with the express provisions of the Bible (34). No person, institution, or government shall tolerate, encourage, or decree death by means such as abortion, euthanasia, or suicide.

6.4.2. ABORTION

We favour the elimination of all public funding of organizations that advocate or perform abortion. Abortion is the deliberate killing of an innocent human being, and therefore is a crime against God, the pre-born child, the mother and father, and society. It should be treated as such by the Government and must not be permitted or supported. The pre-born child has the right to life, liberty and security of the person

from the moment of conception. These rights of the pre-born must be protected in Canada's laws through appropriate amendments to our Criminal Code and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Once this protection is in force, any person who performs or assists in an abortion, or arranges for a woman to have an abortion, should be charged with a criminal offence. Any medical practitioner convicted of performing an abortion, or assisting in an abortion, or arranging for a woman to have an abortion should have his or her license suspended. Any individual or corporation that manufactures, distributes, sells, or administers any drug or device for the purpose of procuring an abortion should be charged with a criminal offence. The Government has a moral responsibility to provide financial assistance to social, community, and volunteer agencies which provide care and support for women during and after crisis pregnancies. Medical treatment which is necessary to prevent the deaths of either the mother or the pre-born child, or both, but which results in the unintended death of either or both, should not be considered a criminal offence. Every effort should be made to save both lives.

6.4.3. HUMAN WORTH

We affirm that the value and dignity of the individual is derived from the fact that 'man was created in the image of God' (35). Deliberate degradation or abuse of the human condition (either real or simulated) is, therefore, an offence against God. In consequence, all human degradation (e.g. pornography) shall be proscribed by law with punishment as may be appropriate.

6.4.4. COMPASSION FOR NEEDY

We affirm that the civil authority must ensure that adequate provision is made for those in our society who are truly helpless or needy, or are neglected by those upon whom God has laid the primary responsibility for their care (36).

6.4.5. CARE FOR THE SUFFERING

We affirm the crucial role of the Family in celebrating the joys, in being mutually responsible, as well as being supportive of each other in time of suffering. Government efforts should be directed toward encouraging families to provide home care for the sick and elderly. Proper codes for medical, palliative and hospice care will include facilitating the alleviation of suffering and preventing the taking of human life.

6.4.6. REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Except under very special circumstances and controls, human

genetic engineering is an attempt to alter God's creation artificially, and, therefore, does not properly respect the sanctity of life. Forms of reproductive technology and methods of birth control leading to abortion, non-therapeutic experimentation, and assaults on the fidelity of the husband/wife relationship, are contrary to our principles (e.g. embryo experimentation, in-vitro fertilization, artificial insemination by donor, surrogate motherhood, I.V.F. and insemination of lesbians). We oppose application, to humans, of technologies like cloning.

6.5. SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

6.5.1. MARRIAGE

Marriage is a divinely ordained and permanent institution which requires the government's protection. The purpose of marriage is for the mutual enrichment of both husband and wife; the propagation of the human race; and the foundation and the establishment of an orderly society.

6.5.2. THE FAMILY

We affirm that the family is a God-ordained institution and the fundamental, indispensable basis of human society (37); that it consists of a man and woman lawfully wedded in a secure family home where natural or adopted children can be lovingly nurtured to maturity (38). We affirm that heterosexual, monogamous marriage is God-ordained as the foundation of the family (39), and that any other form of union whatsoever is Biblically prohibited (40). We believe that widespread violation of these prohibitions inevitably leads towards moral collapse and social disintegration.

6.5.3. SEXUAL ABERRATIONS

It should be beyond the power of any legislative or administrative body to recognize, affirm, condone, or discriminate in favour of, identifiable sexually aberrant individuals or groups (41).

6.5.4. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FAMILY

The sphere of responsibility of the Family includes the conception, health, physical care, spiritual nurture, discipline, education, and supervision of the children, and care and respect for the elderly.

6.5.5. STATE INTERVENTION

We deny the right of the state or any state-sanctioned body to intervene in the Family or to remove any child from a Family except in cases of demonstrable abuse of the child.

6.5.6. DISCIPLINE

We affirm the obligation of the Family to impose firm but kindly discipline on the child to build character and to curb harmful attitudes or habits (42).

6.5.7. MOTHERS AND HOMEMAKERS

We affirm that a vital role in society which mothers can perform is that of homemaker and rearer of children; further, that failure in this role imperils the rising generation and the future of society and the state. We, therefore, assert that government efforts should be directed primarily towards so ordering the economy that mothers will not find it necessary to supplement family income by work outside the home. Homemakers must receive equal recognition under the law, and should be able to submit joint tax returns with their income-earning spouse. We believe that parents who choose to be homemakers should have the option of contributing to the Canada Pension Plan and that their contributions should be deductible from the spouse's taxable income.

6.5.8. CHILD CARE

We affirm that it is the responsibility of the parents--and not of the state--to raise and educate their children. The benefits of a responsible home environment is the most desirable form of child rearing. We therefore support the concept of in-home child care facilities and do not favour institutional child care. The rearing of children should take place in the home and it is the responsibility of government to encourage this. However, where this is not possible, we wish to see a viable family-oriented alternative provided.

6.5.9. PRIMACY OF PARENTAL AUTHORITY

The responsibility of the parents for the education and development of their children must indeed be recognized by government. We affirm that parents have the primary responsibility of educating their children at home, or delegating this task to the schools of their choice. Regardless of the choice of school, the right of parents to be informed about the content of their children's education must also be protected.

6.5.10. NATIONAL GUIDELINES

Safeguards and disincentives should be in place, at the federal level if necessary, to discourage any publicly-funded institution from openly teaching neutral or positive attitudes toward abortion, infanticide, euthanasia, suicide, homosexuality, extra-marital sex, the occult, or any political ideology which favours world government at the expense of national sovereignty.

6.6. HONESTY AND INTEGRITY

6.6.1. INTEGRITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

Government must set a good example in its conduct and integrity. Failure on the part of political leaders and officials must be dealt with as especially reprehensible.

6.6.2. INTEGRITY OF COMMUNITY LEADERS

It follows that similar moral integrity should be found in the conduct of our community leaders, with legal responsibility falling upon businessmen, directors, managers, trade union leaders, and all others charged with the direction of human affairs.

6.7. FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSOCIATION

6.7.1. SPEECH, OPINION, AND PUBLICATION

We affirm the right of freedom of speech, opinion, and publication, subject to the laws of libel, defamation, and propriety. The CHP believes that laws prohibiting 'hate' are self-defeating, and infringe upon freedom of speech and expression because any accusation of 'hate' involves a purely subjective interpretation of a statement or action subjectively considered to be offensive. In dealing with truly bigoted statements uttered in public, a much better result is obtained by allowing such statements to expose their own stupidity and then to let other, more rational, spokesmen for the proponents of a sober point of view denounce the offensive statements, thus setting the record straight without resorting to court action and endless recrimination over 'hurt feelings'.

6.7.2. OFFICIAL SECRECY

Free speech carries with it responsibility and is not to be interpreted as a freedom to divulge official secrets. We deny the right of any civil servant or other official to break his oath on assuming office by publishing or otherwise revealing government documents entrusted to him unless expressly ordered to do so by a judge in a court of law.

6.7.3. OBSCENITY

We support enactment and enforcement of legislation to combat the moral blight of pornography in our land. We affirm that erotic materials give a false impression of love and sexuality; glamorize promiscuity by depicting aberrant sexual behaviour; promote degrading acts such as bestiality, perversion, cruelty, and homosexuality as though they were the norm; create a thirst for increasingly offensive materials;

and may incite one to harm others in an attempt to satisfy perverted fantasies that have been aroused through prolonged involvement with erotica. If hard-core pornography is readily accessible to some, it will inevitably be available to all, and since children must be shielded from pornography during their formative years, we advocate stringent criteria and penalties pursuant to the import, production, sale, and distribution of obscene materials.

6.7.4. LIBERTY OF MOVEMENT AND ASSOCIATION

We affirm that liberty of expression and association includes freedom of movement and the freedom of citizens to stand for public office.

6.8. CRIMINAL LAW

6.8.1. CRIME, SELF-RESTRAINT, AND LEGAL RESTRAINT

Crime is any act of offence against persons or property, or society in general, which is punishable by law. We affirm that human beings are restrained from criminal acts in two ways: Self-restraint (42), or legal restraint (43). Therefore, in all cases where self-restraint is inadequate, the law must provide deterrence and punishment.

6.8.2. PROPER PURSUIT OF JUSTICE

We affirm that, in maintaining the law, the state is not justified in provoking crime, by entrapment, or in pursuing individuals or groups where there is not reasonable and sufficient evidence that a crime has been, or is about to be, committed.

6.8.3. MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES

a. PLEA OF INSANITY

There should be no pleas of temporary insanity. The spiritual and emotional disturbances which led an offender to commit a crime should be addressed as part of the redress or rehabilitation measures handed down at the time of sentencing.

b. INTOXICATION

Intoxication with alcohol or other psycho-active substances which are self-administered should never be considered to be a mitigating circumstance in relation to the perpetration of any crime, but should be considered as aggravating the crime, as is already the case in relation to motor vehicle offences.

6.8.4. THE JURY

Jury selection should be random, limited in time, and void of questioning

as to the personal opinions of the prospective jurors. Juries should be allowed to keep notes, ask questions, and have access to all evidence.

6.8.5. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

We affirm that man was created in the image of God and therefore all human life should be protected by laws that require the ultimate deterrence and punishment for the shedding of innocent blood. Government has a God-given responsibility to use its power to punish those who commit crimes and to protect those who are innocent. The law should provide for justice which includes capital punishment for those who commit first-degree, premeditated murder.

6.8.6. BIBLICAL REQUIREMENTS VS. COMMUNITY STANDARDS

We affirm that enforcement of the law must be based on Biblical principles, and not upon current notions of 'community standards' - the modern equivalent of 'every man did what was right in his own eyes' - a condition of anarchy which in our time can lead only to the demoralization and disintegration of Canadian society.

6.8.7. SELF-DEFENSE AND FIREARMS

We affirm that self-defence is a basic human right which must not be abridged. Citizens should be permitted to possess and use firearms within the limits of reasonable law (i.e. providing for registration of concealable weapons), and for purposes of hunting and sportsmanship, and/or defence of family and innocents, and from aggressors intruding onto the defender's property.

We assert that the federal government must not restrict the right of law-abiding citizens to own firearms, whether for sporting use or for self-defence. (See also 7.2.6)

6.8.8. THE USE OF VIOLENCE IN PROTEST

The government has been entrusted by God with the use of 'the sword' for the protection of the citizens and the punishment of evil. Groups of people or individuals, unless acting in self-defence or defence of family and innocents (see 6.8.7), are not justified in using force to oppose others. The government is to respect the freedom of non-violent expression.

6.9. PUNISHMENT AND REHABILITATION

6.9.1. OBJECTIVES OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

We affirm that the system of justice has several objectives and aspirations:

- a. To make it absolutely clear to all what is unlawful.
- b. To make clear, by measure of the severity of punishment, what are the greater and lesser offences.
- c. To prevent, so far as possible, the committing of offences by making clear the consequences.
- d. To induce, if possible, a repentant attitude and effect rehabilitation of the offender.

6.9.2. PAROLE AND PROBATION

We affirm that parole and probation have functions in the above process, but insist that they must be employed on such terms that the rehabilitation of the offender will be continued, and that society shall be protected against further offences.

6.9.3. REHABILITATION

We believe it self-evident that the secular humanistic program of psychological and psychiatric treatment has failed, and assert that rehabilitation based on Christian principles, both in prison and on parole, should be given pre-eminence.

6.9.4. VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

We encourage a working partnership between the offender, the correctional worker, and the community through various volunteer programs which are designed to improve the morale of inmates, provide wholesome role models, and generally build positive attitudes through trust and caring.

6.9.5. MISUSE OF PUBLIC OFFICE

We affirm that punishment should be just, and proportionate to the crime. Because employment in positions of public leadership, trust, and service entails the necessity of 'setting a good example', all convictions for breach of trust, embezzlement, bribery, corruption, 'disgracing the uniform', 'use of public office for private profit', and all similar crimes should carry proportionately heavier penalties than ordinary offences.

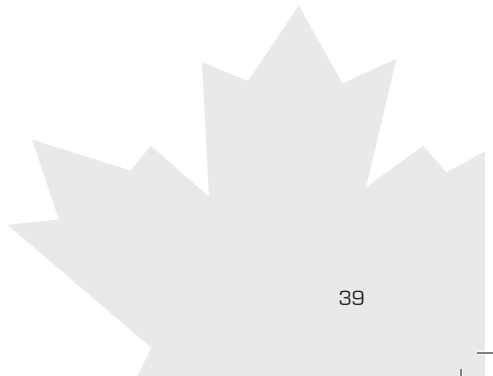
6.9.6. PRODUCTIVE ASSIGNMENTS

Since work has greater remedial efficacy than incarceration, particularly amongst young offenders, we believe that work programs, including community service, should be employed where practical and when the nature of the offence permits.

6.9.7. RESTITUTION

We affirm the principle of restitution, particularly in relatively minor

offences, in respect of persons and property, for the rehabilitation of the offender and for the mitigation of the victim's suffering.



7. Civil Government

7.1. GENERAL STATEMENTS

7.1.1. GOD, MAN, AND GOVERNMENT

We affirm that God is the Originator, Sustainer, and Judge of all governments. Those who govern, whether in the family, the church, or the civil realm, are ministers of God for our good, and therefore are subject to God's Laws (43). Since authority to govern is ultimately derived from God, the state does not wield supreme power over the individual, family, or church, but is obliged to respect their legitimate jurisdictions. Government exists to serve God by dispensing justice, protecting basic human freedoms, and directing the activities of the community as a whole towards justice and righteousness.

7.1.2. CHURCH AND STATE

We affirm that government and some belief system are inextricably intertwined, and that faith and government, therefore, cannot be segregated. Though the mandate of church and state are different, we deny that God and His Word should be separate from either institution.

7.2. RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

7.2.1. ORIGIN OF HUMAN RIGHTS

We affirm that the value and dignity of the individual is derived from man's being created in the image of God. 'Human rights', therefore, have no other source than the God of the Holy Bible, and cannot be construed as to mean the freedom to commit acts which the Bible openly calls 'sin' (i.e. the transgression of the Moral Law of God).

7.2.2. SUPREMACY OF GOD AND THE BIBLE

We affirm that the spirit, or moral ethic, behind Canada's laws must be that of the Holy Bible in recognition of the fact that Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law (44). 'Human rights' as expressed in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms can only, therefore, be legitimately interpreted in light of, or in conjunction with, the higher Moral Law of God. We therefore believe that Biblical principles must form the foundation for legislation and judicial interpretation thereof.

7.2.3. DISCRIMINATION

We affirm that no person (or group) has unlimited freedom to do anything desired, without due consideration for the 'rights' of others. 'Human rights' do not conflict, and the 'rights' of one person should not be interpreted by civil magistrates, or upheld under civil law, in such a way that they infringe upon the basic 'human rights' of another. The term 'discrimination' cannot in all cases be equated with a denial of 'human rights'. Discrimination is an inevitable consequence when a choice is made between good and evil, or between those that wish to uphold honesty and integrity, and those that don't.

7.2.4. ANARCHY

We believe that anarchy will result from prolonged enforcement of 'human rights' where these are interpreted to mean the freedom to act in violation of Biblical ethics, or where the term 'discrimination' is used as a pretext for the dilution or dissolution of morally-sound activity or conduct. We affirm that the insistence of so-called "Gay Rights" by homosexuals and lesbians is a threat to our nation's family life and extends civil rights beyond what is appropriate. We affirm that the society which indiscriminately stresses 'rights' is headed for revolution, while the society which stresses 'responsibilities' is headed for revival.

7.2.5. PROTECTION OF THE PRE-BORN CHILD

Section 7 of the 'Charter of Rights' should be amended to qualify the term "everyone" with the words, "including a pre-born child from the moment of conception" as having the right to life, liberty and security of the person. The Criminal Code must be amended to recognize the personhood of all human beings, from conception to natural death, ensuring their rights under the Constitution.

7.2.6. PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

We believe the 'Charter of Rights' should be amended to include the right to private ownership and enjoyment of property.

7.3. THE PRINCIPLES OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

We affirm the following principles of Canadian government:

7.3.1. MONARCHICAL

That the unity and continuity of the state and the nation is personified in the Sovereign - above all parties and factions - in whose name and by whose historic powers the executive functions are performed.

7.3.2. CONSTITUTIONAL

That there is a recognized body of Law - both written and unwritten - which determines the relationships of the parts of government to one another, and of the citizen to the state. All - from the Sovereign and the Government of the day, down - are bound to observe and obey the Constitution until changed by due process provided therein.

Canada's Constitution should articulate the limits and jurisdictions of government, so that its articles provide direction to legislators and administrators by outlining the limits of government powers.

Government programs must serve the common good by respecting the Moral Law.

There should be a constitutional cap on spending which requires a balanced budget, except in times of national emergency, such as war.

7.3.3. PARLIAMENTARY

That the Executive and Legislative branches are closely linked by the membership in Parliament (and provincial Legislature) of all the Ministerial heads (the Cabinet) of the various Executive Departments. The popularly elected House of Commons can be dissolved at any time to secure a mandate from the electorate on any desired issue.

7.3.4. RESPONSIBLE

That all Executive authority is vested in the Crown, in whose name all executive acts are performed. A minister of the Crown is responsible to the House of Commons for every executive act, and may continue to hold office only so long as the confidence of that House is enjoyed. The Commons, in turn, is responsible to the electorate in periodic General Elections. And the citizenry are responsible in their turn for loyalty to the Crown and obedience to the Law until constitutionally changed. This element of responsibility means that the use of Orders-in-Council must not be abused as a means of by-passing Parliament.

7.3.5. DEMOCRATIC

That every citizen, except for persons serving a prison term, has a full and equal right to participate in the election of his representative in Parliament; to have access to all essential information on the conduct of the Government, and to call them to account; and to persuade others, constitutionally, as to the future course of Government action.

7.4. THE INSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

We affirm the following institutions and functions of Canadian government:

7.4.1. THE CROWN

We advocate loyalty to the Crown by all Canadians. We recognize the Crown in Canada as the head of state; the personification of central and provincial executive authority; a part of Parliament (represented by the Governor-General) and the Provincial Legislatures (represented by the Lieutenant-Governors); a discretionary resolver of parliamentary deadlocks; and the nominal dispenser of justice.

7.4.2. THE SENATE

Established by the Fathers of Confederation as a ‘chamber of review’ and of ‘sober second thought’, the Senate, we believe, has an important, indeed essential role.

7.4.3. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Commons has been the ‘point of Sovereignty’ in Parliamentary government since 1688. Accordingly, we affirm the power of the House of Commons to enact legislation which overrides the provisions of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. To protect the principle of Members of Parliament’s accountability to their constituents, and their liberty of conscience, all votes in the House, except money bills, should be free votes.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The House of Commons should create a Standing Parliamentary Committee on the Judiciary, and arm that Committee with authority to review any court decision, at its own initiative, on the sole grounds of conformity to the letter and spirit of the Canadian Constitution. The Committee should have the authority, if it deems any court decision to be in violation of the Constitution, to bring into the House of Commons a bill for the amendment of that decision.

The Committee should also have the power to approve or reject any proposed appointment to the Supreme Court bench; and to initiate impeachment proceedings against any judge or justice for moral turpitude, bias, corruption, or neglect of duty.

The legislation creating this committee should be sheltered under Section 33 (“notwithstanding clause”).

7.4.4. THE CABINET

As the ‘hub of the wheel of government’, the Cabinet organizes and

coordinates all the work and relationships of government, and is one of the great 'conventions of the Constitution'. It combines great power with simplicity and the ability, when it is required, to act with great speed.

7.4.5. GENERAL ELECTIONS

a. Terms of Government

We believe that the legal limit of five years for the life of any one Parliament, combined with the constitutional convention that a fresh mandate from the people can be obtained at any time within the five-year maximum (enforced by the Prerogative of Dissolution), are provisions which must be maintained. Together they make possible a reasonable working period, yet a safeguard against governmental deadlock or an irresponsible Parliament.

b. Vacancies and By-elections

We believe that all citizens are entitled to representation in Parliament and that vacancies should be filled promptly. Political self-interest must not be a factor in determining the date of a by-election. Accordingly, we believe a by-election writ should be issued within 30 days of a warrant, the date of election shall be within 50 days of the writ being issued. Furthermore, reports of vacancies shall be made promptly to the Speaker of the House, in order that a warrant might be issued at the earliest possible date.

c. Proportional Representation

We affirm that the existing electoral system of 'First past the post' denies the 'level playing field' essential to true democracy. The CHP affirms that free democratic expression can most effectively be exercised through the application of true Proportional Representation in government.

d. Election Financing

- Natural persons should be allowed to make donations to parties or candidates, up to limits specified in the Elections Act.
- Businesses and corporations should be allowed to make donations in cash or in kind up to a maximum of \$5000 per business per year.
- Tax-supported institutions should not be allowed to make donations to political parties.

e. Review and Revision of Canada Elections Act

The Christian Heritage Party would advocate for a complete review and

revision by Parliament of the Election Act. The objective would be to facilitate access, by the citizens of Canada, to the electoral process and to allow effective opposition to be placed before entrenched political forces, remove obstructions to participation caused by excessively arcane reporting requirements, ensure that administrative assistance is provided by Elections Canada when required.

The review and revision would be consistent with the objective of producing a Parliamentary and electoral environment that serves the interests of the governed people, rather than serve the interests of the governing representatives or their parties.

7.5. THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary of Canada, headed by the Supreme Court of Canada, which interprets and enforces our Laws, rightly receives the highest confidence and respect of the people.

7.5.1. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

We affirm that Supreme Court Justices should be 'learned in the law' and of good moral repute. We believe that wisdom and justice ultimately have as their source a reverential fear of God (45) and respect for His Word. These, therefore, should be of primary importance in the selection of a Supreme Court Justice.

7.5.2. MAGISTRATES

We believe that the previously long-established practice of terming the lower ranks of the Judiciary, 'Magistrates', should be restored, since the qualifications and manner of appointment of the Supreme Court Justices and Magistrates are quite distinct.

7.5.3. CULTURAL CRITERIA

We view with grave concern appointments to the Supreme Court based on geographic origins and language qualifications as determinative factors. The American experience of an activist judiciary resulting in intense rivalry of ideological groups to secure appointments favourable to their views and so politically seduce the law, should act as a dire warning. Supreme Court Judges must therefore refrain from political activism. Appointments should be made for reasons of competence and experience in needed areas of expertise alone.

7.5.4. REVERSIBILITY

We see great danger in recent suggestions that the binding authority of previous decisions, or the decisions of courts of superior jurisdiction,

should be abandoned. The transient basis of 'community acceptability' is no substitute for the long-established authority of the Common Law rooted in Holy Scripture; nor could anything produce greater uncertainty and confusion in the law. Again the American experience is a lesson: When a change in the ideological 'complexion' of the Supreme Court has been secured, there is a rush to produce new cases, with the frequent effect of securing a diametrical reversal of the law - without action or consent of the legislatures concerned.

7.5.5. PREROGATIVE WRITS

For centuries the Prerogative Writs have 'secured the liberties of the subject'. There is reason to believe that the re-assertion of their employment would have proved more effective and less disruptive than the 'Charter of Rights and Freedoms'. We regret the decline in the use of the Prerogative Writs including:

- a. HABEAS CORPUS - Security of the person against unlawful imprisonment.
- b. CERTIORARI - To ensure trial by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- c. MANDAMUS - To require an official to perform his lawful duties.
- d. PROHIBITION - To require cessation of an unlawful act.
- e. QUO WARRANTO - To require an official to prove his authority for performing an act.

8. The Public Service

8.1. GENERAL STATEMENTS

We assert that the purpose of the Public Service is not to provide jobs, but to implement public policy as approved by Parliament; to do this in the most efficient manner possible; and to do it with the least possible intrusion into private lives or businesses of citizens.

8.1.1. QUALITY OF SERVICES

The essential character of a Public Service operation must be that (a) the service provided must be for the general good of all classes; (b) the service is within the reach of the least affluent; and (c) the service providers are continuously aware that they hold positions of trust for which they bear moral and practical accountability.

8.1.2. RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDES

It must be thoroughly ingrained in every Department that they are spending the public's money; that the usual criteria of business enterprises are largely applicable; and that they have, therefore, an obligation to meet higher standards.

8.1.3. ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability requires that there be one-point of final responsibility. The organization of every Department must make clear those lines of authority and responsibility, within the Department.

8.1.4. RECRUITMENT

We assert that recruitment for the Public Service must be on the basis of merit laid down by the Public Service Commission and made fully accessible to the public; further, that there are two aspects to 'merit': The first is the character of the applicant - his or her honour, integrity, and dependability; the second is professional or technical competence to perform the defined duties. No individual has a 'right' to public employment.

8.1.5. DISMISSAL

It follows that a public servant must be subject to the possibility of dismissal for incompetence, or inability to perform the duties for which engaged; for dereliction of duty; for violation of trust; or for conduct incompatible with the position of a public servant. Dismissal should be subject to adjudication by an impartial, non-Departmental review board.

8.2. TRANSPORT

8.2.1. ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

The role of government in transportation should be one of establishing and enforcing reasonable standards of safety and service in the interests of national commerce and defence. Government should be a facilitator for improved nation-wide transportation systems.

9. Welfare Services

9.1. GENERAL STATEMENTS

9.1.1. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

We affirm that Canadian residents should not lack essential food, shelter, and clothing, but 'to be our brothers' keeper' does not establish an indiscriminate and universal claim on public charity for those able but unwilling to work. Welfare services should be provided by government only after the prior spheres of responsibility have been exhausted, namely the individual's self-initiative, other members of the family, and voluntary social agencies. Municipal, provincial, and federal authorities should cooperate in formulating effective programs in meeting basic human needs.

9.1.2. FAMILY STABILITY

We believe that the prevention of hardship (rather than its alleviation after it has arisen) is the key to reducing welfarism, and that the stability of the family is basic in this regard. We believe that government assistance should be given to humanitarian and church-based programs which minister to the hurting, strive for reconciliation in marriage through counselling, support those involved in crisis pregnancies, and seek to help an individual overcome those factors (physical and spiritual) which inhibit self-reliance. We favour assistance for the deserving poor through programs which encourage individuals to be self-reliant.

9.1.3. SELF RELIANCE

Government should strive to eliminate the universality of welfare, restricting it to those in genuine need. No one who is able, but refuses to work has a just claim to be supported by others. Those able-bodied individuals who apply for state welfare, and otherwise are not bound by having to care for dependents, should be obliged to take part-time or seasonal employment, or other public service if such is available in the community or can be secured by social welfare agencies.

9.2. HEALTH SERVICES

9.2.1. PRIVATE MEDICAL

The CHP would not hinder the provinces from establishing privately funded and privately operated medical centres, which would provide

local delivery of health recovery and life saving treatments, diagnosis and surgery for patients

9.2.2. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

We believe that health care is first of all a personal responsibility. However, in the interests of our national health, public awareness programs should be introduced which promote the benefits of preventive health care through proper nutrition, exercise, relaxation, and moral living.

9.2.3. CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTH SUPPLEMENTS

Health Canada should establish safety standards and labelling requirements for vitamins and natural dietary supplements; but such supplements shall not be classified as “medicine” or “drugs”, nor be classified under the Codex Alimentarius.

9.2.4. PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION

The federal government’s national health care budget should in large measure be apportioned to the provinces on the basis of population to augment provincial government-subsidized medical insurance. Recipients of medical services should receive a statement of fees paid on their behalf by government.

9.2.5. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

As with any communicable disease, S.T.D.s must be dealt with as a public health issue, not a civil rights issue. A national advertising campaign should be implemented which stresses that virtue is a necessity, not an option. Educational media should be publicly presented which teach that the only safe sex is chastity until marriage, and fidelity within marriage.

9.2.6. PATENTS

The government prohibit the practice by pharmaceutical companies of changing product specifications, currently known as “Evergreening”, which indirectly extends patent protection and is an abuse of patent law.

9.3. VETERAN’S AFFAIRS

9.3.1. RECOGNITION

We affirm that more honour and recognition is warranted on behalf of Canada’s surviving veterans and spouses in order to remind young people of the high cost that Canadians have paid in previous generations to preserve our freedom.

9.3.2. ELIGIBILITY

Canadians serving with our declared allies (i.e. NATO, NORAD) or in ancillary support services to the military, such as the Merchant Marine in any theatre of combat should be duly recognized and eligible for veterans' benefits.

9.3.3. BENEFITS

Veterans' benefits must keep pace with increases in the cost of living.

9.4. YOUTH

9.4.1. GOVERNMENT ROLE

We affirm that government should serve as a facilitator of useful information and statistics which can assist Canada's youth in planning their careers. The role of government with regard to youth should not be that of an employer charged with providing work, creating jobs, or designing innovative and costly relief programs at taxpayers' expense.

Through public education, the media, and other means, Canadian young people should be challenged to think about what they can do for their country, rather than what their country can do for them.

10. Arts and Communications

10.4.1. CODE OF ETHICS

In view of the awesome power of the media and entertainment industries to shape public sentiment and attitudes, we favour the adoption of national codes of ethics to restore objectivity and to uphold wholesome traditional values. In the past, censorship implied the suppression of legitimate view-points or facts. In our own time 'censorship' is necessary to protect the weak and gullible from the avaricious. Therefore, a code of ethics incumbent on the mass media and entertainment industries, both printed and electronic, is necessary to halt the debauching of public morals, particularly those of the young.

10.4.2. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

'Freedom of the Press' in terms of freedom to report honestly and fairly all matters of legitimate concern and opinion is essential to the operation of democracy by a free people. However, if the media and arts are unable to regulate, by a self-imposed code of decency, those things which are calculated not to inform but to titillate or disinform, then censorship by authority becomes essential.

10.4.3. RELIGIOUS BROADCASTING

We believe that religious broadcasting by stations established for that purpose should be permitted and subject to an acceptable code of ethics incumbent upon the whole broadcasting industry.

10.4.4. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF THE ARTS

Government support of the arts should continue, but it must not be left aimless -- a condition in which it is susceptible to misuse or abuse by anti-social, anti-religious, immoral or unpatriotic ideologues. Instead, government funding should be targeted to works that ennoble the human spirit, educate, preserve and transmit the values of our culture and the Christian principles upon which they are based, encourage the aspiration to be better human beings, and glorify the Creator.

10.4.5. CBC and RADIO CANADA

It is not the function of the State to own and maintain a public broadcaster. The State should leave broadcasting to private business or the free market. The CBC and RADIO CANADA should be largely privatized, with the sale of all broadcasting originating facilities and as many re-transmitters as possible, the remainder to function solely to carry private broadcast signals.

In remote areas, and in parts of Canada where there is insufficient population to support the second language services of the CBC, the facilities would be operated as a trust by a downsized CBC to carry programs originating on regionally-pertinent private stations.

Sunset laws would apply to all publicly-funded broadcast activities to determine whether the need for the activities still exists.

10.4.6. NATIONAL FILM BOARD

The National Film Board should be reduced to an archival facility with a limited budget to purchase Canadian-made productions which document Canada's culture, history, natural history, and educational standards. The N.F.B. should not be used to promote political ideology. Films should be made available to educational institutions and air time purchased on private and educational networks for public exposure.



Party Policy Footnotes

Unless specified, all references are from the Revised Standard Version.

1. (2.0.4)

Genesis 11:1-10 RSV

Now the whole earth had one language and few words. And as men migrated from the east, they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. And they said to one another, "Come, let us make bricks, and burn them thoroughly." And they had brick for stone, and bitumen for mortar. Then they said, "Come, let us build ourselves a city, and a tower with its top in the heavens, and let us make a name for ourselves, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." And the LORD came down to see the city and the tower, which the sons of men had built. And the LORD said, "Behold, they are one people, and they have all one language; and this is only the beginning of what they will do; and nothing that they propose to do will now be impossible for them. Come, let us go down, and there confuse their language, that they may not understand one another's speech." So the LORD scattered them abroad from there over the face of all the earth, and they left off building the city. Therefore its name was called Babel, because there the LORD confused the language of all the earth; and from there the LORD scattered them abroad over the face of all the earth. These are the descendants of Shem. When Shem was a hundred years old, he became the father of Arpachshad two years after the flood;

Revelation 13:7-18 RSV

Also it was allowed to make war on the saints and to conquer them. And authority was given it over every tribe and people and tongue and nation, and all who dwell on earth will worship it, every one whose name has not been written before the foundation of the world in the book of life of the Lamb that was slain.

If any one has an ear, let him hear: If any one is to be taken captive, to captivity he goes; if any one slays with the sword, with the sword must he be slain. Here is a call for the endurance and faith of the saints.

Then I saw another beast which rose out of the earth; it had two horns like a lamb and it spoke like a dragon. It exercises all the authority of the first beast in its presence, and makes the earth and its inhabitants worship the first beast, whose mortal wound was healed. It works great signs, even making fire come down from heaven to earth in the sight of men; and by the signs which it is allowed to work in the presence of

the beast, it deceives those who dwell on earth, bidding them make an image for the beast which was wounded by the sword and yet lived; and it was allowed to give breath to the image of the beast so that the image of the beast should even speak, and to cause those who would not worship the image of the beast to be slain. Also it causes all, both small and great, both rich and poor, both free and slave, to be marked on the right hand or the forehead, so that no one can buy or sell unless he has the mark, that is, the name of the beast or the number of its name.

This calls for wisdom: let him who has understanding reckon the number of the beast, for it is a human number, its number is six hundred and sixty-six.

2. (2.3.2)

James 4:1-2 RSV

What causes wars, and what causes fightings among you? Is it not your passions that are at war in your members? You desire and do not have; so you kill. And you covet and cannot obtain; so you fight and wage war. You do not have, because you do not ask.

3. (3.0.1)

Psalms 24:1 RSV

A Psalm of David: The earth is the LORD's and the fulness thereof, the world and those who dwell therein;

Psalms 50:12 RSV

If I were hungry, I would not tell you; for the world and all that is in it is mine.

4. (3.0.1)

Job 1:21 RSV

And he said, "Naked I came from my mother's womb, and naked shall I return; the LORD gave, and the LORD has taken away; blessed be the name of the LORD."

Prov.10:22 RSV

The blessing of the LORD makes rich, and he adds no sorrow with it.

1 Sam 2:7-8 RSV

The LORD makes poor and makes rich; he brings low, he also exalts. He raises up the poor from the dust; he lifts the needy from the ash heap, to make them sit with princes and inherit a seat of honor. For the pillars of the earth are the LORD's, and on them he has set the world.

5. (3.0.1)

Mal. 3:8 RSV

Will man rob God? Yet you are robbing me. But you say, 'How are we robbing thee?' In your tithes and offerings.

Prov.10:4 RSV

A slack hand causes poverty, but the hand of the diligent makes rich.

Prov.14:23 RSV

In all toil there is profit, but mere talk tends only to wan

Luke 12:48 RSV

But he who did not know, and did what deserved a beating, shall receive a light beating. Every one to whom much is given, of him will much be required; and of him to whom men commit much they will demand the more.

6. (3.0.2)

Gen. 1:28 RSV

And God blessed them, and God said to them, "Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the air and over every living thing that moves upon the earth."

(Luke 12:48)

7. (3.0.2)

Gen. 2:15 RSV

The LORD God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to till it and keep it.

Luke 16:1-2 RSV

He also said to the disciples, "There was a rich man who had a steward, and charges were brought to him that this man was wasting his goods. And he called him and said to him, 'What is this that I hear about you? Turn in the account of your stewardship, for you can no longer be steward.'

8. (3.0.2)

Gen. 23:15-16 RSV

"My lord, listen to me; a piece of land worth four hundred shekels of silver, what is that between you and me? Bury your dead." Abraham agreed with Ephron; and Abraham weighed out for Ephron the silver which he had named in the hearing of the Hittites, four hundred shekels of silver, according to the weights current among the merchants.

2 Sam. 24:24 RSV

But the king said to Araunah, "No, but I will buy it of you for a price; I will not offer burnt offerings to the LORD my God which cost me nothing." So David bought the threshing floor and the oxen for fifty shekels of silver.

Acts 5:1,4 RSV

But a man named Ananias with his wife Sapphira sold a piece of property, and with his wife's knowledge he kept back some of the proceeds, and brought only a part and laid it at the apostles' feet. But Peter said, "Ananias, why has Satan filled your heart to lie to the Holy Spirit and to keep back part of the proceeds of the land? While it remained unsold, did it not remain your own? And after it was sold, was it not at your disposal? How is it that you have contrived this deed in your heart? You have not lied to men but to God."

9 (3.0.3)

Deut.19:14 RSV

In the inheritance which you will hold in the land that the LORD your God gives you to possess, you shall not remove your neighbor's landmark, which the men of old have set.

10 (3.0.3)

Lev.25:17 RSV

You shall not wrong one another, but you shall fear your God; for I am the LORD your God.

11. (3.0.3)

Gen.2:15 RSV

The LORD God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to till it and keep it.

12. (3.0.3)

Micah 4:4 RSV

but they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the LORD of hosts has spoken.

13. (3.0.5)

Prov.31:8-9 RSV

Open your mouth for the dumb, for the rights of all who are left desolate. Open your mouth, judge righteously, maintain the rights of

the poor and needy.

14. (3.0.6)

Rom. 13:3-4 RSV

For rulers are not a terror to good conduct, but to bad. Would you have no fear of him who is in authority? Then do what is good, and you will receive his approval, for he is God's servant for your good. But if you do wrong, be afraid, for he does not bear the sword in vain; he is the servant of God to execute his wrath on the wrongdoer.

15. (3.0.8)

Prov. 14:31 RSV

He who oppresses a poor man insults his Maker, but he who is kind to the needy honors him

Prov. 28:16 RSV

A ruler who lacks understanding is a cruel oppressor; but he who hates unjust gain will prolong his days.

Ps. 72:1-4 RSV

A Psalm of Solomon. Give the king thy justice, O God, and thy righteousness to the royal son! May he judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with justice! Let the mountains bear prosperity for the people, and the hills, in righteousness! May he defend the cause of the poor of the people, give deliverance to the needy, and crush the oppressor!

Ps. 82:2-4 RSV

How long will you judge unjustly and show partiality to the wicked? Selah.

Give justice to the weak and the fatherless; maintain the right of the afflicted and the destitute. Rescue the weak and the needy; deliver them from the hand of the wicked.

Matt. 16:26 RSV

For what will it profit a man, if he gains the whole world and forfeits his life? Or what shall a man give in return for his life?

16. (3.1)

Gen. 1:27 RSV

So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them.

17. (3.1)

Matt.25:14-29 RSV

For it will be as when a man going on a journey called his servants and entrusted to them his property; to one he gave five talents, to another two, to another one, to each according to his ability. Then he went away. He who had received the five talents went at once and traded with them; and he made five talents more. So also, he who had the two talents made two talents more. But he who had received the one talent went and dug in the ground and hid his master's money.

Now after a long time the master of those servants came and settled accounts with them. And he who had received the five talents came forward, bringing five talents more, saying, 'Master, you delivered to me five talents; here I have made five talents more.' His master said to him, 'Well done, good and faithful servant; you have been faithful over a little, I will set you over much; enter into the joy of your master.' And he also who had the two talents came forward, saying, 'Master, you delivered to me two talents; here I have made two talents more.' His master said to him, 'Well done, good and faithful servant; you have been faithful over a little, I will set you over much; enter into the joy of your master.' He also who had received the one talent came forward, saying, 'Master, I knew you to be a hard man, reaping where you did not sow, and gathering where you did not winnow; so I was afraid, and I went and hid your talent in the ground. Here you have what is yours.' But his master answered him, 'You wicked and slothful servant! You knew that I reap where I have not sowed, and gather where I have not winnowed? Then you ought to have invested my money with the bankers, and at my coming I should have received what was my own with interest. So take the talent from him, and give it to him who has the ten talents. For to every one who has will more be given, and he will have abundance; but from him who has not, even what he has will be taken away.'

18. (3.1)

Luke 12:48 RSV

You are witnesses of these things.

19. (3.1)

1Cor.9:10 RSV

Does he not speak entirely for our sake? It was written for our sake, because the plowman should plow in hope and the thresher thresh in hope of a share in the crop.

20. (3.1)

Rom.13:9 RSV

The commandments, "You shall not commit adultery, You shall not kill, You shall not steal, You shall not covet," and any other commandment, are summed up in this sentence, "You shall love your neighbor as yourself."

21. (3.1)

Rom.13:1-5 RSV

Let every person be subject to the governing authorities. For there is no authority except from God, and those that exist have been instituted by God. Therefore he who resists the authorities resists what God has appointed, and those who resist will incur judgment. For rulers are not a terror to good conduct, but to bad. Would you have no fear of him who is in authority? Then do what is good, and you will receive his approval, for he is God's servant for your good. But if you do wrong, be afraid, for he does not bear the sword in vain; he is the servant of God to execute his wrath on the wrongdoer. Therefore one must be subject, not only to avoid God's wrath but also for the sake of conscience.

22. (3.1)

Gen.4:9 RSV

Then the LORD said to Cain, "Where is Abel your brother?" He said, "I do not know; am I my brother's keeper?"

Matt.7:12 RSV

So whatever you wish that men would do to you, do so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.

23. (3.1)

2Thess.3:10-13 RSV

For even when we were with you, we gave you this command: If any one will not work, let him not eat. For we hear that some of you are living in idleness, mere busybodies, not doing any work. Now such persons we command and exhort in the Lord Jesus Christ to do their work in quietness and to earn their own living. Brethren, do not be weary in well-doing.

24. (3.1.3)

Jer.22:13

Woe to him who builds his house by unrighteousness, and his upper rooms by injustice; who makes his neighbor serve him for nothing,

and does not give him his wages;

25. (3.1.3)

Eph.6:5-9

Slaves, be obedient to those who are your earthly masters, with fear and trembling, in singleness of heart, as to Christ; not in the way of eye-service, as men-pleasers, but as servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart, rendering service with a good will as to the Lord and not to men, knowing that whatever good any one does, he will receive the same again from the Lord, whether he is a slave or free. Masters, do the same to them, and forbear threatening, knowing that he who is both their Master and yours is in heaven, and that there is no partiality with him.

26. (3.6.3)

Lev.19:15 RSV

You shall do no injustice in judgment; you shall not be partial to the poor or defer to the great, but in righteousness shall you judge your neighbor.

27. (4.4.2)

Rom.13:6-7

For because of this you also pay taxes, for they are God's ministers attending continually to this very thing. Render therefore to all their due: taxes to whom taxes are due, customs to whom customs, fear to whom fear, honor to whom honor.

28. (4.5.1)

1 Tim.5:8

But if anyone does not provide for his own, and especially for those of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever.

29. (5.0.1)

Gen.2:15

Then the LORD God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to tend and keep it.

30. (6.0.1)

Rom.5:12

Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned:

31. (6.0.1)

2 Tim.3:16 RVS

All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness

32. (6.1.1)

Exo.20:1-17

And God spake all these words, saying, 2 I am Jehovah thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. 3 Thou shalt have no other gods before me. 4 Thou shalt not make unto thee a graven image, nor any likeness [of any thing] that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. 5 Thou shalt not bow down thyself unto them, nor serve them, for I Jehovah thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, upon the third and upon the fourth generation of them that hate me, 6 and showing lovingkindness unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments. 7 Thou shalt not take the name of Jehovah thy God in vain; for Jehovah will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. 8 Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. 9 Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; 10 but the seventh day is a sabbath unto Jehovah thy God: [in it] thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: 11 for in six days Jehovah made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore Jehovah blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it. 12 Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee. 13 Thou shalt not kill. 14 Thou shalt not commit adultery. 15 Thou shalt not steal. 16 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. 17 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

33. (6.3.1)

Exo.4:11

And Jehovah said unto him, Who hath made man's mouth? Or who maketh [a man] dumb, or deaf, or seeing, or blind? Is it not I, Jehovah?

34. (6.3.1)

Gen.9:6;

Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: For in

the image of God made he man.

Lev.24:17

And he that smiteth any man mortally shall surely be put to death.

Gal.3:17

Now this I say: A covenant confirmed beforehand by God, the law, which came four hundred and thirty years after, doth not disannul, so as to make the promise of none effect.

35. (6.3.3)

Gen.1:27,

And God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

Col.3:10

And have put on the new man, that is being renewed unto knowledge after the image of him that created him:

36. (6.3.4)

Rom.15:1

Now we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.

37. (6.4.2)

Matt.19:4-6

And he answered and said, Have ye not read, that he who made [them] from the beginning made them male and female, 5 and said, For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and the two shall become one flesh? 6 So that they are no more two, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.

Mark 10:6-8

But from the beginning of the creation, Male and female made he them.⁷ For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife;⁸ and the two shall become one flesh: so that they are no more two, but one flesh.

38. (6.4.2)

Micah 4:4

But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of Jehovah of hosts hath spoken it.

39. (6.4.2)

1 Tim. 3:2;

The bishop therefore must be without reproach, the husband of one wife, temperate, sober-minded, orderly, given to hospitality, apt to teach;

Titus 1:6

If any man is blameless, the husband of one wife, having children that believe, who are not accused of riot or unruly.

40. (6.4.2)

Lev.18:1-30

1 And Jehovah spake unto Moses, saying, 2 Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, I am Jehovah your God. 3 After the doings of the land of Egypt, wherein ye dwelt, shall ye not do: and after the doings of the land of Canaan, whither I bring you, shall ye not do; neither shall ye walk in their statutes. 4 Mine ordinances shall ye do, and my statutes shall ye keep, to walk therein: I am Jehovah your God. 5 Ye shall therefore keep my statutes, and mine ordinances; which if a man do, he shall live in them: I am Jehovah.

6 None of you shall approach to any that are near of kin to him, to uncover [their] nakedness: I am Jehovah. 7 The nakedness of thy father, even the nakedness of thy mother, shalt thou not uncover: she is thy mother; thou shalt not uncover her nakedness. 8 The nakedness of thy father's wife shalt thou not uncover: it is thy father's nakedness. 9 The nakedness of thy sister, the daughter of thy father, or the daughter of thy mother, whether born at home, or born abroad, even their nakedness thou shalt not uncover. 10 The nakedness of thy son's daughter, or of thy daughter's daughter, even their nakedness thou shalt not uncover: for theirs is thine own nakedness. 11 The nakedness of thy father's wife's daughter, begotten of thy father, she is thy sister, thou shalt not uncover her nakedness. 12 Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy father's sister: she is thy father's near kinswoman. 13 Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy mother's sister: for she is thy mother's near kinswoman. 14 Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy father's brother, thou shalt not approach to his wife: she is thine aunt. 15 Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy daughter-in-law: she is thy son's wife; thou shalt not uncover her nakedness. 16 Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife: it is thy brother's nakedness. 17 Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of a woman and her daughter; thou shalt not take her son's daughter, or her daughter's daughter, to uncover her nakedness; they are near kinswomen: it is wickedness. 18 And thou shalt not take a wife

to her sister, to be a rival [to her], to uncover her nakedness, besides the other in her life-time.

19 And thou shalt not approach unto a woman to uncover her nakedness, as long as she is impure by her uncleanness. 20 And thou shalt not lie carnally with thy neighbor's wife, to defile thyself with her. 21 And thou shalt not give any of thy seed to make them pass through [the fire] to Molech; neither shalt thou profane the name of thy God: I am Jehovah. 22 Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind: it is abomination. 23 And thou shalt not lie with any beast to defile thyself therewith; neither shall any woman stand before a beast, to lie down thereto: it is confusion. 24 Defile not ye yourselves in any of these things: for in all these the nations are defiled which I cast out from before you; 25 And the land is defiled: therefore I do visit the iniquity thereof upon it, and the land vomiteth out her inhabitants. 26 Ye therefore shall keep my statutes and mine ordinances, and shall not do any of these abominations; neither the home-born, nor the stranger that sojourneth among you; 27 (for all these abominations have the men of the land done, that were before you, and the land is defiled); 28 that the land vomit not you out also, when ye defile it, as it vomited out the nation that was before you. 29 For whosoever shall do any of these abominations, even the souls that do them shall be cut off from among their people. 30 Therefore shall ye keep my charge, that ye practise not any of these abominable customs, which were practised before you, and that ye defile not yourselves therein: I am Jehovah your God.

41. (6.4.3)

1Tim.1:9-10

As knowing this, that law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and unruly, for the ungodly and sinners, for the unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers, 10 for fornicators, for abusers of themselves with men, for menstealers, for liars, for false swearers, and if there be any other thing contrary to the sound doctrine;

Rom 1:26-27

For this cause God gave them up unto vile passions: for their women changed the natural use into that which is against nature: 27 and likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in their lust one toward another, men with men working unseemliness, and receiving in themselves that recompense of their error which was due.

Lev.18:22

Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind: it is abomination.

Lev.20:13

And if a man lie with mankind, as with womankind, both of them have committed abomination: they shall surely be put to death; their blood shall be upon them.

Isa.5:20

Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!

42. (6.4.6)

Prov.22:6

Train up a child in the way he should go, And even when he is old he will not depart from it.

43. (7.0.1)

Rom.13:1-7 RSV

Let every person be subject to the governing authorities. For there is no authority except from God, and those that exist have been instituted by God. Therefore he who resists the authorities resists what God has appointed, and those who resist will incur judgment. For rulers are not a terror to good conduct, but to bad. Would you have no fear of him who is in authority? Then do what is good, and you will receive his approval, for he is God's servant for your good. But if you do wrong, be afraid, for he does not bear the sword in vain; he is the servant of God to execute his wrath on the wrongdoer. Therefore one must be subject, not only to avoid God's wrath but also for the sake of conscience. For the same reason you also pay taxes, for the authorities are ministers of God, attending to this very thing. Pay all of them their dues, taxes to whom taxes are due, revenue to whom revenue is due, respect to whom respect is due, honour to whom honour is due.

44. (7.1.2)

Canada's 'Charter of Rights and Freedoms'

45. (7.4.1)

2 Sam.23:3-4 RSV

The God of Israel has spoken, the Rock of Israel has said to me: When one rules justly over men, ruling in the fear of God, He dawns on them like the morning light, like the sun shining forth upon a cloudless morning, like rain that makes grass to sprout from the earth.

A Blueprint for Restoration

Psa.111:10 RSV

The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all those who practice it. His praise endures for ever!

Revised: November 2014