



photo by De Freitas

Kari Levitt

SILENT SURRENDER

by Professor William Y. Smith

Silent Surrender - The Multinational Corporation in Canada" by Prof. Kari Levitt of McGill University is a most important and interesting book. Most Canadians will find it very disturbing. Her thesis is that United States direct investment in Canada is leading to economic, political and cultural domination. Prof. Levitt marshals her facts and presents her case with great skill.

She summarizes her argument as follows:

"In Canada economic resources are allocated primarily to suit the requirements of large private corporations and the majority of these are under United States control. The constellation of the old east-west economy and strong central government has largely been destroyed by the economic for-

Edward Luttwak

COUP D'ETAT, A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK

by Stephen MacFarlane

Edward Luttwak has written the ultimate in how-to books, explaining in fascinating step-by-step detail how, in 24 hours, to seize the country of your choice, for whatever designs you may have upon it.

A close examination of methods from selecting the ideal coup-country to, ultimately, the statistical determination of the maximum efficiency level of expenditure on the police and propaganda machine, for what you'll get out of it in taxes, will seem to some a fatuous exercise. But what better way to see the realities of political power in the Third World than to determine how to take it away?

The book, as well-organized as the clandestine preparation for the coup should be, first answers the two questions: "What is a Coup d'etat?" and "when is coup d'etat possible?" Luttwak then goes methodically into detail about the strategy, planning and execution of the Coup d'etat.

As Luttwak says of the book, "It can be compared to a

cookery book in the sense that it aims at enabling any layman equipped with enthusiasm - and the right ingredients - to carry out his own coup; only a knowledge of the rules is required."

He continues with a cautionary note: "in the first place in order to carry out a successful coup certain pre-conditions must be present, just as in cooking bouillabaisse one needs the right sorts of fish to start with. Secondly, readers should be aware that the penalty of failure is far greater than having to eat out of a tin."

Luttwak also explains a most interesting rationalization for writing this potentially dangerous book: "It may be objected that should such a handbook be inadequate or misleading the readers will be subject to great dangers, while if it is an efficient guide it may lead to upheavals and disturbance. My defence is that if, as a result of this book, a greater number of people learn how to carry them out this is merely a step towards democratization of the coup - a fact

ces of corporate continental concentration and corresponding regional political fragmentation. The Canadian entrepreneurs of yesterday are the coupon clippers and hired vice-presidents of branch plants of today. They have quite literally sold out the country. With some notable exceptions, private industrial enterprise still under Canadian control is either too small or too inefficient to be able to negotiate attractive terms of sale.

Only massive and imaginative intervention by the public sector can re-shape the structure of the Canadian economy to accord with the real human needs of our time."

The nineteen-twenties saw the beginning of massive direct investment in Canada by the giant US corporations. They were attracted to Canada by our rich mineral and forest resources. They also came to establish branch plants to serve the rapidly growing market for automobiles, electrical appliances and other durable consumer goods.

US direct investment in Canada has grown rapidly since the twenties, most markedly since 1957 when it roughly doubled. At the present time, 60 per cent of our manufacturing industry, 75 per cent of our petroleum and natural gas industry, and 60 per cent of our mining and smelting are under foreign control. It is a unique situation. No other country in the world has so much of its economy controlled by foreign interests.

that all persons of liberal sentiments should applaud."

Armed with our strategy, we move to the execution of the coup, as Luttwak uses charts and graphs to explain operational sequence and timing, intelligence "noise" and analysis, lead-time required by teams to reach their target by zero hour, and simultaneous penetration of the defensive system and team warning time.

As the disturbance begins in the capital city, Luttwak shows step-by-step how the government in power would logically reach, and how, at each step, our careful planning fails intervention of the loyalist forces.

In a short chapter on the immediate post-coup situation, Luttwak explains the limits you must set for yourself in order to survive in political stability. "Until this is achieved," he admonishes, "we will have to rely on the brittle instruments of physical coercion, and our position will be vulnerable to many threats - including that of coup d'etat."

Prof Levitt deals in detail with the dangers of this situation. During the 1960's, the US government began to issue "voluntary guidelines" to large American corporations for the conduct of their foreign operations. The Directives given to nine hundred multinational corporations by President Johnson constituted, as Mr. Kierans observed, "a tightening of the American grip on our economy that threatens the attainment of our own economic objectives and an infringement of our political sovereignty".

No Canadian will disagree with Prof. Levitt that US subsidiaries operating in Canada must obey Canadian laws and operate in the long-run interests of Canada. We must insist on this. We must also ensure that more high technology industries develop in Canada and that a high proportion of these are Canadian.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Levitt's book is long on diagnosis and short on therapy. She has little to say about the policies that are required to "Canadianize" our economy.

Certainly the establishment of the Canada Development Corporation by Parliament will be a move in the right direction. Italy's great state holding companies, IRI and ENI, have been major factors in the remarkable growth of the Italian economy since 1945.

Economic and social policy must always be concerned with the trade-off between a number of desirable goals. The issues that Prof Levitt raises

must be given much more consideration in Canadian policy-making than they have been in the past. Over the next decade, however, we will face a formidable task in operating the Canadian economy at high levels of employment. The Economic Council of Canada estimates that we shall require 2.5 million new jobs in the 1970's for the young people who will be pouring out of our schools and universities. In contrast, West Germany, Italy, and Great Britain, together, will require only 2 million new jobs for additions to their labour force.

Rapid economic growth requires high levels of investment. In the future, we must expand Canadian control of the economy in such a way as to minimize any adverse effects on levels of investment. This presents a real challenge to Canadian policy-makers and Canadian social scientists.

Prof. Levitt has made a distinguished contribution to continuing debate about the future of our country. "Silent Surrender" is a book that should be read by every Canadian University student.

SILENT SURRENDER-

The Multinational Corporation in Canada
-by Kari Levitt
-MacMillan of Canada
Toronto, Ont.

Nels Anderson

THE INDUSTRIAL URBAN COMMUNITY

Nels Anderson, a most respected UNB sociology professor, has recently published a hard-cover volume on urban growth, entitled, THE INDUSTRIAL URBAN COMMUNITY - historical and comparative perspectives.

Professor Anderson's class has been getting snatches of the book for the past year, and have eagerly listened to and been tested on its development. It is now for sale in the bookstore, published by Appleton-Century-Crofts.

The book traces the development of the city, "man's most ingenious invention" Prof. Anderson calls it, and analyses some of the current problems faced in the urban environment.

His attitude towards the city is rather rare and beautifully extraordinary in a time when it is fashionable to despise the city and to think its problems insoluble. He admits his view in the preface.

"There is a bias which I must confess (but which I enjoy somewhat) against those

who write or declaim against cities as they are. These critics have been around for generations, since before Shelley described Hell as a "city much like London." Cities have always been ugly because they have always been work places, from grubby little shops to smoky, noisy factories filled with ordinary people in dirty clothes, whose poor abodes often irritate the aesthetic critic. Whether philosopher, poet, or professional journalist, the critic often fails to understand that growing cities must and do change, building and rebuilding. More people pour in and move about, competing for advantage. In many world regions those who pour in have no other alternative. This is not to underrate beauty, but there are times when beauty must wait on bed, board, and jobs. I am optimistic enough to believe that these urgencies will one day be met."

"The Hobo" is probably the best known of Prof. Anderson's other publications.

is a rose