verses in Korea and a prolonged, fruitless struggle in Vietnam rather than use them again. Clearly, morality was not the issue; commonsense and a lively regard for the possible consequences were the decisive factors. Since the Soviet Union has not been involved in direct military ways to the same extent as the United States during the post-war period, the question of its use or non-use of nuclear weapons has not arisen. It has not hesitated, however, to make diplomatic use of its arsenal, notably through its threats at the time of the Suez crisis, which the British Government may not have believed but could not quite dismiss, and its attempt to change the balance through establishing missiles in Cuba, an action from which it had to back off. Had the missiles remained in Cuba, the military security of the United States would have been neither more nor less threatened than it is by the long-range arsenal of the Soviet Union. The Soviet diplomatic voice, however, would have been altered.

Canada's willingness to accept the effort to establish a status quo through the Non-Proliferation Treaty is in contrast to its scepticism about other attempts to do the same thing. One of our main criticisms of Soviet policy in Eastern Europe is that it rests upon precisely this, an effort to freeze a status quo. Canadian policy-makers have argued freely that this is a mistaken, unworkable approach, that the true Soviet problem, both domestically and in its sphere of influence, is to learn how change can be accommodated without the collapse of their system. When the writer once argued this point about the treaty with a Canadian External Affairs Minister, he fell back in the end on the statement: "Well, it's better than nothing".

That view is debatable, but in any case it does not make the treaty an impressive umbrella for Canadian nuclear sales in unstable areas. It would be somewhat more convincing if Canadian policy-makers simply argued that it did not matter, that even if future Argentinian or South Korean regimes, for instance, were to make nuclear weapons it would be possible to prevent their use. That argument would, of course, ignore the diplomatic effect of even small nuclear arsenals.

Common thread is desire for morality

The only common thread running through these important and closely-related areas is the desire for morality, but it has been breached so glaringly for profit that it has become an unconvincing policy-base. We do not have the international power-base from which we can hope to dictate international nuclear standards, and by demonstrating unreliability as a supplier we are in danger of reducing, not enhancing, our ultimate influence. We risk appearing to others as a nation that has difficulty maintaining its position as an economic middle-power, which does not seek an important military status but wishes to be a super-power of morality.

Academics abroad

Four Canadian academics are chair-holders of Canadian studies at foreign universities during the 1977-78 session. All four programs are funded by the Department of External Affairs.

Peter Neary, a historian from the University of Western Ontario, is the third Canadian visiting professor of Canadian studies at the University of Sussex, England. Professor Neary is the author of several books on the history of Newfoundland.

Allan Cairns, a political scientist from the University of British Columbia, is the third incumbent at the Centre of Canadian Studies at the University of Edinburgh.

Eric Ross, head of the Geography Department at Mount Allison University, is the second Canadian in a program involving three universities in Japan: Tsukuba University, just outside Tokyo; Keio University and International Christian University, both in Tokyo.

As part of the commemoration of the U.S. Bicentennial, a visiting Canadian professorship was established at Yale with a grant from the Canadian Government. The second participant in this program, Walter Henson, an entomologist, has been chief of research at the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources since 1968.

In addition to these four, Ramon Hathorn of the Department of French Studies, University of Guelph, is participating in a program funded by the University of Grenoble III. Professor Hathorn will be teaching for three months starting in February 1978. As of the 1978 fall term, Grenoble will fund a Canadian visiting professor on an annual basis.