



Anthony Westell, Professor of Journalism at Carleton University and editorial columnist for **The Toronto Star**, has a year's fellowship at the Carnegie Endowment to write on Canada-U.S. relations.

American, the other by two Canadians. The first deals with English-speaking Canada, the second with the English living in Quebec and the referendum. **Deference to Authority; The Case of Canada** is by Edgar Z. Friedenberg, an American who has lived in Canada for many years. He contends that the basic difference between Americans and Canadians is that English-speaking Canadians are more reserved, more cautious and, as the title suggests, more deferential to authority.

Mr. Cameron clearly agrees, and he writes, *In their public manners the English-speaking Canadians strike one as decent people, rather cold and repressed, fair minded, unadventurous, a bit glum. The spirit of free enterprise, willingness to take a chance, don't characterize the young professionals. They are more concerned with getting or preserving a certain style of life. One even comes across young men in their early twenties who are concerned about their pension rights.*

The conclusions have a certain glib appeal, but they are built on shaky foundations: English-speaking Canadians should not be described in this very specific way unless most of them fit the description.

Mr. Cameron found the

second book, **The English Fact in Quebec**, by Sheila McLeod Arnopoulos and Dominique Clift, *essential*. He has one well-taken criticism: he does not believe, as the authors suggest, that the historical position of French Canadians is similar to that of the blacks, women and Puerto Ricans in the United States.

He commends the book for its insights into the origins and development of the separatist movement and offers his own opinion of the nature of Canada's post-referendum problems.

It may soon become clear what the other provinces are prepared to do for Quebec, what Quebec will settle for, what the Federal Government will concede and where it will feel compelled to stand and not to yield. But while there has been much talk during the Referendum campaign about a 'renewed federalism', it isn't at all evident what this means. The No voters of Quebec have accepted a blank cheque upon which they hope a handsome figure will be written.

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## Après Québec, Canada Looks South

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Canada in general (Ontario in particular) has had two persistent political concerns. One is the relationship of the rest of Canada to Quebec, the other is Canada's relations with the United States.

In a post-referendum article in **The Christian Science Monitor** (which had high quality coverage throughout the campaign) Anthony Westell suggested that a shift in emphasis is now taking place:

*In the 1960s, the growth of US investment in Canada and the popularity of US TV . . . gave rise to what was called "the new nationalism." But with the growth of the separatist movement in Quebec in the 1970s, attention turned to the problem of preserving national unity.*

*This [preoccupation] probably peaked with the May referendum in*

Quebec. . . . This is not to say that the problem of unity has been solved, but merely that the heat is off for a few years.

Thus national attention will [now] focus on economic problems, which automatically involve relations with the United States. Like the United States, Canada is suffering from inflation, unemployment, slow growth, serious deficits in the balance of payments, a confused and divisive debate on energy policy, and a manufacturing sector which finds it hard to compete in world markets.

The short-lived Conservative government—elected in May last year, defeated in February—thought the answer . . . was to place more reliance on the free market, including the possibility of free trade with the United States. In this, it reflected its power base in the western provinces which have always been inclined toward free trade.

[Now] in opposition, the [Conservatives are] likely to develop these ideas. [Their] national president is already talking about the desirability of a North American Common Market, and a former policy adviser to the party leader is promoting the concept of a "Treaty of North America" to formalize the extraordinary network of relations which already link the U.S. and Canada and, to a lesser extent, Mexico. . . .

However, Prime Minister Trudeau's born-again Liberal government is adopting a mildly nationalistic stance. It proposes to increase Canadian participation in the oil and gas industry, which is now dominated by foreign-controlled multinationals, and to scrutinize more closely the operations of foreign (mainly U.S.)-controlled corporations. . . .

On the U.S. side of the border, the new factor in the relationship is the widespread but as yet little noticed interest in continental trade, development, and economic integration. A North American Trade Caucus has been formed in the Senate with influential membership. The Commerce Department has a task force studying continental trade possibilities. The National Governors' Association has urged the President to seek to establish a North American forum in which the U.S., Canada, and Mexico can meet on terms of equality to consider more cooperation.