

politics and is generally viewed as a meek spokesman for the United States."<sup>12</sup> But neither McPherson nor Warnock really address themselves to what the new relationship with the U.S. would be if Canada were to become non-aligned. Stephen Clarkson would solve the new Canada-U.S. relationship by making "a fundamental distinction between our foreign policies on the one hand and our U.S. policy on the other. While pursuing what we consider to be the best policy abroad, it is in our national interests to place the strongest emphasis on the maintenance of good neighborly relations with our partner."<sup>13</sup> Needless to say, this completes a circular type argument on the need for independence from the United States.

While the main themes of the revisionist group are isolationist and neutralistic, the proposals presented for new directions of Canadian foreign policy are motivated by universalistic principles. Such proposals normally see expansion in the future employment of the Canadian armed forces, and in economic assistance to the developing nations. The military aspect, an increased emphasis on peacekeeping, will be dealt with in the peacekeeping section of the paper, but a few words should be addressed to the economic expansion proposals.

The increasing economic disparity between the developed and developing nations is one of the most pressing problems facing the world today, and for the industrialized nations to ignore the problem would be an abnegation of their responsibility towards our fellow man. Escot Reid (Principal Glendon College) expresses the need for action in this area on the part of Canada:

The most serious gap in the defences of civilization is the gap between what the rich developed nations of the world should be doing to help the poor countries speed up their economic development and what they are, in fact, doing. It is a gap which Canada can move into.<sup>14</sup>

Both Clarkson and Eayrs agree with the above position, and cite the example of a shift in the Canadian defence budget of \$1 billion to foreign aid. Such a shift would decrease Western defence expenditures by 1%, but would increase aid to the developing areas by 20%.<sup>15</sup> According to Clarkson "the idea of substantial economic aid...must obviously provide the cornerstone of our effort for international co-operation."<sup>16</sup> It is most difficult to disagree with the need for increased economic assistance to the developing nations, but does this mean that NATO must be rejected to accomplish this task?

#### Traditionalist Attitudes and Academics:<sup>17</sup>

Nearly all the traditionalists would agree that "the dissolution of NATO in favour of a mere series of formal bilateral alliance commitments would seem to constitute a distinct regression to traditional political patterns, opting for a minimum of security and leaving untapped important potentials for political control and stabilization."<sup>18</sup> In supporting this general position the main arguments of the pro-NATO group can be divided