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Richard Falk talks

It was fitting that Princeton University Professor Richard Falk spoke to a Dalhousie audience on the evening previous to Remembrance Day, since most of his remarks centred around the issues of war and peace, and movements in the direction of a warless world order.

Falk is a critic of western legal thinking and American foreign policy (as well as Soviet foreign policy, of course), and of western and American society. Much of his philosophy rests on his belief that real democracy has collapsed in the west, while the formal structures remain. He says the dominant power of the "national security" establishment in the United States commands significant control over national economic wealth, and the institutions, such as media, which are essential for a thriving democracy.

Professor Falk granted Geoff Martin an interview on a number of points surrounding his Thursday evening address. Following is the edited text of the interview. Gazette: What part does the

media play in the failure of democracy as you described it last evening?

Falk: Primarily the press is impor-

initiate a political movement or was to seek political power, I would certainly be discredited. As I have said, people like Gene McCarthy, Fred Harris, Jerry Brown, and George McGovern were all discredited when they ran for high public office. When they began to become politically relevant, the process began to happen.

Gazette: In speaking last evening you said that there would be liberation from the state in two directions, "above and below", or something to that effect. Can you give us some idea as to how this freedom or liberation will come about, and what will human civilization look like, given that you've said that centralized world government would be tyranny?

Falk: It is extremely difficult to anticipate the future. One important consideration is that the world is a very diverse place ideologically, culturally, economically - and so the evolution will be different in different parts of the world.

In North America, the first step is rethinking our security policies in the nuclear age, finding imagination and courage to step back from this dependence upon nuclear weapons, and finding

"I think it is very likely the state will persist in formal terms but in reality be less and less important in the political landscape."

tant in supporting the power structure which presently exists. In the national security area, the structure of state power controls the way in which the media and press see reality, through its control of experts, (influence upon) high public figures, and control of secret information. It sets the boundaries of responsible and reasonable discussion, and discredits those who go beyond the boundaries.

Gazette: Are you regarded as credible?

Falk: I don't think I'm important enough to be discredited. They appear to allow a diversity of views to be presented, in the newspapers for example. I am not denied access, but if I tried to ways to remain secure in a world of conflict and tension. We would then liberate resources and innovation to address other failures in our society. In the United States, for example, we would provide the basis for decent cities, protect the environment, and share the wealth of the country to eliminate the poverty which co-exists with the affluence of part of the population.

It can only happen if there is a cultural and religious sense that some things are more important than profits and income levels. It would also be important to revitalize the rights of citizenship in the society. It would create a different political sense, a new

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