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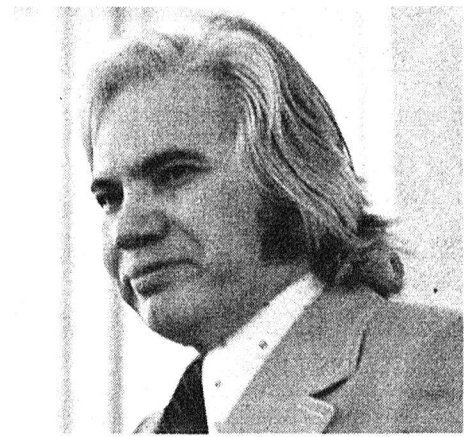
## native's path: Wutunee

by Larry Saidman

Indians are also shafting one another. Certain chiefs become wealthy capitalists, while others are facing starvation and inhuman living conditions.

Indian women are being shafted. When an Indian woman marries a white man, she loses her status. But this is not the case when an Indian man marries a white woman.

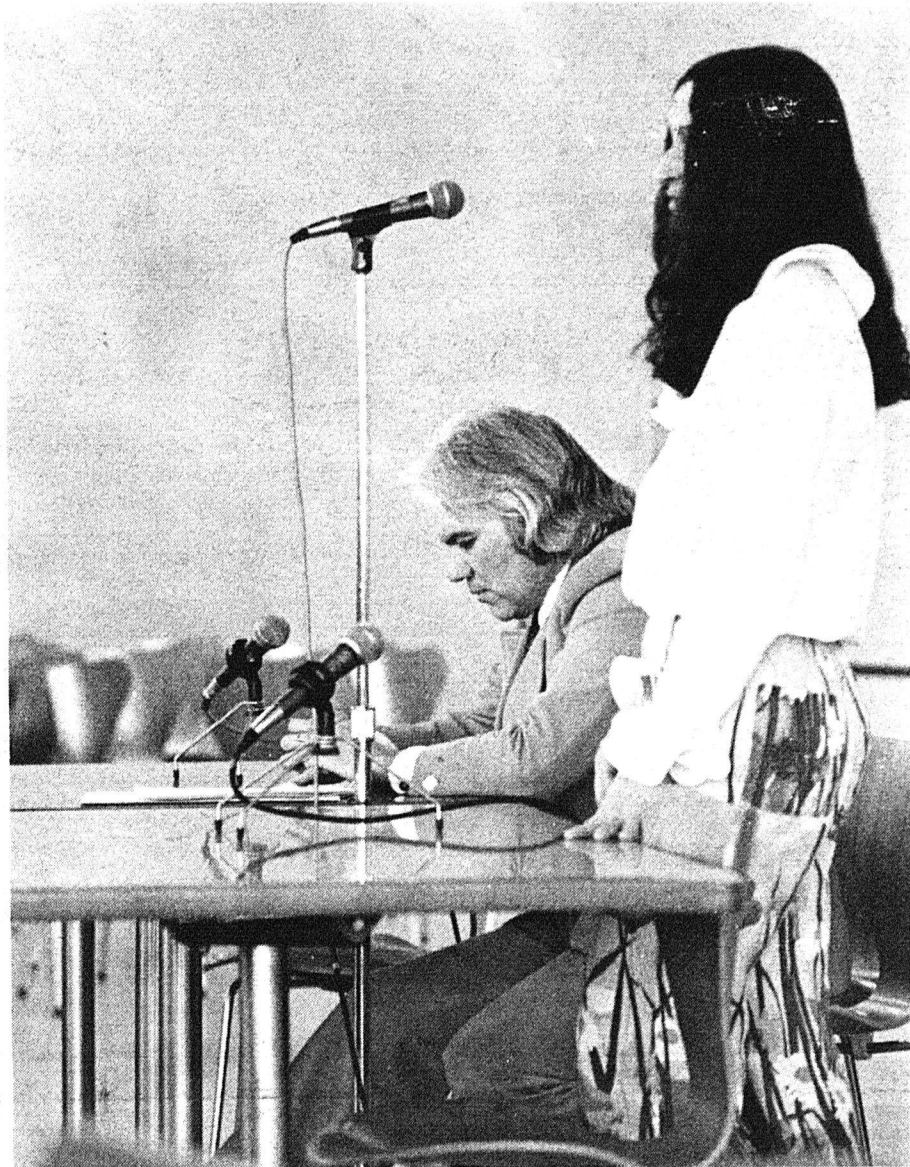
Indian people must be encouraged to help themselves, and to learn to discharge their responsibilities like anyone else, Wutunee argued. Keeping Indians on reserves is detrimental to this goal.



Wutunee suggested that Indians must now become a part of the modern, white civilization. "One cannot dwell on the past in bitterness." Indians and white really are involved in the same struggle—the struggle for all people.

He emphasized that Indians and white must share their resources (including the giving of resources to other countries, such as the United States), and spoke out against "raving nationalism."

"It's foolish to develop a great sacrificial feeling for a piece of dirt; the land belongs to all mankind."



## ECM slight threat

The crowd wasn't terribly large. But those who attended heard an interesting discussion.

The setting was Dinwoodie Lounge; at 2 p.m. on Tuesday. The four quest speakers discussed Britain's entry into the common market, and its subsequent effect on Canadian trade.

S. M. Moorzoy, associate professor of economics, spoke first, taking an optimistic view of the situation. He said he believes that any markets which Canada may have lost is negligible when compared to Canada's total exports.

"Canadian exports," he stated, "have been growing faster to the U.S. market, to the Common Market countries as a whole and to Japan than to Britain."

He went on to state that "the total decline of \$300 million worth of exports amounting to only 1.5 percent of total Canadian exports can easily be taken up by these growing markets."

The second speaker, T. L. Dowrie, started out by viewing Britain's entry into the common market in relation to the very important repercussions it will have on the United States.

One area, which will be affected he believes, is the American tax system. In Europe they use the "value added" tax system, a highly efficient, and much more realistic system of economics than we have in Canada and the United States.

The U.S., due to her dealings with Britain and Europe as a whole, may be forced to change her whole tax structure.

Another example of a change which the United States may be

pressured into is adoption of the metric system in replacement of what Dowrie termed, "the chaotic system". He went on to mention that nations of the world are increasingly aligning themselves into trade blocks

He referred to Canada as being, in theory, the "outer one" — a nation unaligned with any trade block. In practice, of course, we are. Dowrie stated "very closely aligned with the United States".

In view of the present energy crisis in the U.S. he asked, "Are we going to get more caught up with the American trading block?"

The next speaker was M. Veeman, who discussed the effect of the enlarged common market on the Canadian primary producer sector, and particularly on the Canadian agricultural sector.

She was very much "to the point", proving that there was no real cause for alarm; stating that "in 1971, Canada exported 292 million dollars worth of agricultural produce to the U.K. That constituted only 1.7 percent of total Canadian exports to all countries."

The last speaker, E. H. Shaffer, discussed the giant international corporations. The size of these companies was shown to be staggering. And he said that each company is, in effect, an agent of the gov't of whatever country its headquarters are in. It appears, from what he said, that corporations will play an increasingly powerful political role in the world affairs.

The overall conclusion of the panel concerning the enlargement of the EEC is that for Canada there is not, as yet, any cause for alarm.

