

Most dangerous of nations": Teach-in

here, in the latest test on the admission of China in the United Nations, Canada has again chosen to abstain on the grounds of consistency.

The term 'consistent' has been frequently repeated recently to explain some of our intentions. In the House of Commons, Mr. Trudeau noted that, while our sovereignty on the Arctic mainland has not been challenged, nor was it likely to be (and the same for our territorial seas and the minerals in the continental shelf below Arctic waters), "This happy situation is the result of quiet, consistent policies in the past on the part of all Canadian governments. The present government pledges to be equally consistent". Does the omission of 'quiet' in the second phrase mean that we have moved from a quiet, consistent style to a less quiet, but simply consistent one?

But given the timidity and lack of imagination of Canada in most of its foreign policy positions in recent years, consistent diplomacy with stress on continuities is not the most welcome at this juncture.

Rather, a drastically new course is needed to assure the independence of the nation, and to establish our rapport with the burgeoning Third World beyond the stupefying rivalries of the superpowers to our north and south.

Economy dominated by U.S.: Gordon

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon

The following is an excerpt from a paper handed to me by Mr. Gordon before he went into Dinwoodie Lounge to participate in the panel discussion Tuesday night.

Canadians are worried these days about whether our country is going to be able to hold together or whether it will break apart. I refer particularly to the threat of Quebec separatism but also to the feeling of remoteness and disenchantment on the part of many people in Western Canada.

Canadians are worried also as to whether we shall be able to withstand the many pressures upon us from the United States.

Photos by Dave Hebditch

This is not the occasion to discuss the long-term issue of Canadian Confederation except perhaps to say that if we are unable to resolve it, the question of U.S. domination will not have much relevance. But assuming that somehow or other we manage to work out our internal difficulties, what then?

In the late nineteen twenties and the early thirties—when I was about the age of most of you here this evening—we were concerned about whether Canada could break free from the embrace of British colonialism. We were not particularly disturbed by the influence of British investors in this country, which was not very great. But we were upset by the fact that, inexorably and inevitably, we were involved with the con-

sequences of British foreign policy despite the fact we had no say in its formulation.

Now, some 40 years later, we find ourselves quite free of British colonial influences—and incidentally, much more prosperous and affluent than in the nineteen thirties, we could have hoped for or expected.

But more and more of us are realizing that we have become free of the British only to become a satellite of the United States. Whether we like to admit it or not, we are tied in with the implications and the possible consequences of the foreign and defence policies of the United States, policies with which many Canadians disagree profoundly. I refer not only to what is going on in Vietnam but to the concept of confrontation—and perhaps eventual conflict—between the forces of the West and East. I refer also to the great influence now wielded by the Pentagon and by the weapons industries which are dependent upon it.

Many people believe that the present course, if continued, can lead only to war—nuclear war—which neither side can win. To put it more bluntly, it can lead to the end of civilization on this planet as we know and understand it.

At your earlier meetings, you have been discussing the pros and cons of Canada adopting a more independent posture in her defence and foreign policies. I would like to see us do so.

Now let me say something about the Canadian economy. Without fully realizing what has been happening, we find that our natural resources and our more dynamic business enterprises are dominated by people, mostly enterprising Americans, who reside outside our borders. We know that this state of affairs threatens our independence as a nation and we are troubled by it.

I would like to see us face up squarely to the problem posed by

the present domination of our economy by foreigners, mostly Americans or American corporations. To be specific, I would welcome a statement by the Government of Canada that we propose to reduce substantially the present foreign control of our resources and of our business enterprises over the period of the next five years—and that every effort will be made to enlist the support of the provincial governments in this endeavor. Such a statement should be coupled with specific proposals for realizing this objective.

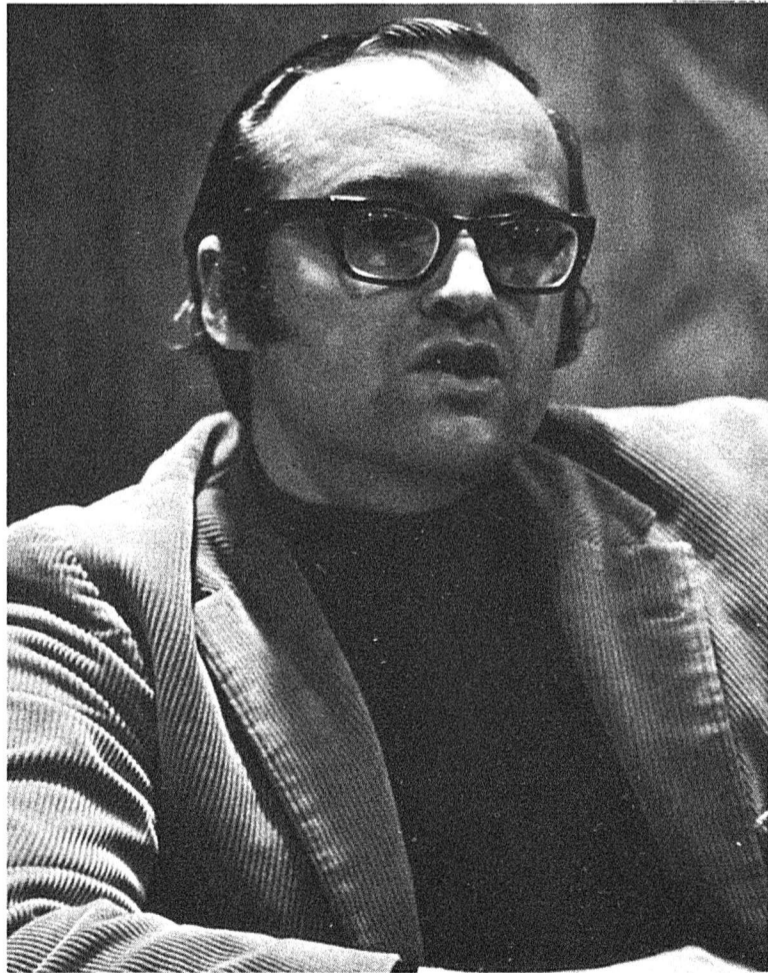
A new search for identity: Warnock

John Warnock, Dept. of Political Science, University of Sask.

The following is Prof. Warnock's summary of a paper entitled "Canada and the alliance system" which he presented as a member of the Task Force on International Relations to the Harrison Liberal Conference.

Since World War II our political and business leaders have felt that the Canadian national interest was in general identical with that of the United States. But today the Canadian people are beginning to realize that the United States is not utopia, and therefore a different approach is necessary. This has led to a renewed search for a separate Canadian identity and concern over lack of Canadian sovereignty.

The military alliance system has strengthened Canada's close ties with the United States. At the same time, withdrawal is one of the easiest steps that could be taken on the road to independence. Many Canadians were disappointed



JOHN WARNOCK HAS JUST HELPED complete a book entitled *Alliances and Illusions*. In this book, and in the teach-in, he expressed disagreement with most of Canada's foreign policy.



ONE OF THE FOREMOST radicals in his Liberal party for many years, Walter Gordon found that he was being left far behind and to the right by other left-wing thinkers at the Teach-in.

in the results of the recent foreign policy review. The decision to maintain token forces in NATO seemed illogical. Canada, in fact, plays a very marginal role both militarily and diplomatically in this alliance. At the same time, concern was expressed over the decision to increase Canadian participation in the North American defence system. The military aspects of this alliance are obsolete, and Canadian territory is no longer needed for the early warning system. Furthermore, while stress is being placed on the Mobile Command, which is equipped and trained for counter-guerrilla warfare, no officials have explained where this new force could possibly be used.

On the other hand, there are far more productive approaches to building world peace. Stress should be placed on promotion of arms control and disarmament, the neutralization of the North, and diplomacy to reduce tensions. Instead of spending \$1,800 million on an obsolete military establishment, Canada should focus on programs which will truly assist in the development of the poor countries.

Nation sells out youth: Mathews

Robin Mathews, Dept. of English, Carleton University

The following is an excerpt from the speech that Prof. Mathews presented at the Teach-in Tuesday afternoon.

I would like to summarize very briefly the terrible tragedy of the academic community in Canada. We know all we need to know; now we must act.

The problem at its most fundamental level is this: Canadians are being hired less

and less into the Canadian university system. They are each year, and each year more than the last, a diminishing proportion on Canadian university faculties.

Secondly there is a poverty of Canadian material, Canadian methods, and access to the Canadian fact, so great that we are producing students whose ignorance of the country breeds inevitable contempt for its life.

We are producing students blind to the knowledge absolutely essential to their existence as Canadians. We who have been entrusted with the education of the youth of Canada are selling them out, and we are selling out the community that has placed its trust in us.

Thirdly, we are discriminating against Canadians in our graduate schools, and in selection for permanent posts on the faculties of Canadian universities. . . .

The university is international in a special way—that is, all knowledge is in its province; that means Canadian universities must concern themselves with all knowledge. It does not mean that Canadian universities must hand their teaching and management to non-Canadians.

But what do we find in this great liberal, cosmopolitan, university system. We find that all knowledge has a place, but Canadian knowledge. We find that American knowledge, attitudes, curriculum material are in excessive evidence.

And in the student realm, we are asked again and again to believe, by activists, that we are all fighting the military industrial complex and great corporate dehumanized capitalism, and so the battle of the Canadian student is the same as that of the American student. I am sorry. That is a falsehood.

The most irresponsible people have been the powerful people—Ministers of Education, Presidents and lower administrators.