

*Campbell speaks*

# Every day off

One day no one went to work.

The plumbers, the label pasters, the bolt screwers, the screw bolters, the chartered accountants, the doctors, the winetasters, the lawyers, the bus drivers, the postmen, the models (even the ones in the lingerie ads), the ditch diggers, and the carpenters all refused to move

The Sandwich Board Carriers, Local 506, marched up and down the empty street carrying signs reading: "GET A ROBOT, WE QUIT."

Even the magistrate worried about assembly-line justice.

"I pass out sentences like laborers passing cases out of a truck," he mumbled.

Day after day the bus driver drove mile after conscientious mile, and went home to his wife night after mechanical night, and read his children book after meaningless book.

Millions of people were getting on the bus. Millions and millions and millions. And they put fares in the box which he flushed down and they flushed back into the bus. Calling out the street names "Fifth and Taarmac," "Sixth and . . ." and on and on. And the passengers flushed themselves out of the bus and nothing happened. Day after day. He flushed harder and harder.

He quit.

The chartered accountant was adding up his 15th page with 105 separate credits when the inspiration to quit struck him.

He had already done 20 similar pages of debits. He looked out the window and the sun was shining and it was warm and the figures were irrelevant.

It was the first time he had seen the sun in years. There were people walking in the street and in the park and he could see them

over the figures on the 43rd floor.

He quit and didn't go back to work the next day.

He was sitting happily in the park enjoying himself and he didn't even count the number of cars passing him at the stop light, which was the usual way he got his kicks.

At the university, professors got sick of looking at mechanical students and students got sick of listening to mechanical profs. The profs threw down their long-range, hi-fi throat-mikes and the students left their pencils and books in a dirty heap.

They locked the blank buildings on the way out and went off to drink beer and talk.

The only rule was about saying something relevant and not talking like a machine.

The English profs removed phrases like "How are you?" and "Weather sure is lousy this week" from the language at the first meeting.

The psychiatrist had a bad dream the night before no one went to work.

An endless belt with endless patients and he sat on the assembly line with a wrench. Make them the same. Now. Now. Now. He twisted and squirmed as the belt moved. Bolt, bolt. The people blurred into lumps—work harder, harder, harder.

He was sweating. He was smashing away.

No time. Nothing.

Next.

And more and more. He started to have sorcerer's apprentice paranoia, as they called it in the trade.

Now he was moving like a 1920's movie. Everything wasn't there and he screwed and smashed on and on.

He didn't go to work.

Neither did anyone else.

# Canadian foreign policy

By TERI TURNER

Does Canada have an independent foreign policy?

Approximately 40 students from American and Canadian universities met in Windsor, Nov. 2, 3, and 4 to debate and determine the answer to this question. The 1966 Canadian-American Student Seminar was sponsored by the University of Windsor's Student Council and the Canadian Centennial Commission.

The lecture-question-discussion structure which characterized the seminar resulted in close and informal communication.

The address was "The Last 100 Years of Canadian Foreign Policy". Dr. Pryke, University of Windsor history professor, pronounced the virtual non-existence of a Canadian foreign policy in the last century.

Pryke said that prior to 1900 Canada had a one-way tie with Britain—all assets for Canada and few benefits for Britain. After 1900, Canada turned to the United States for security and cover.

Canada's diplomats could foster an independent foreign policy—if only they would, according to Dr. James Eayrs, noted author and professor of political economy at the University of Toronto.

Does will or fate determine foreign policy? Eayrs quoted Machiavelli as saying freedom of decision and fate have a 50-50 relationship. Foreign ministers would have us believe it is more fate and less will. "The scope of freedom for foreign ministers is greater today", was Eayrs' opinion.

"False modesty is no virtue. Is the foreign diplomat frauding us by using self-depreciation to allay anticipation?" questioned Eayrs. He outlined three excuses for restraint in diplomacy:

- The constraint of poverty—

"We don't have the money for intelligence networks, propaganda, economic manipulation and broadcast jamming," wail the diplomats.

- The constraint of public opinion—The statesman is vulnerable at election time.

- The constraint of bureaucracy—"New ideas are lost in the labyrinth of officialdom," said Eayrs. New diplomats head their departments with vigor and enthusiasm only to encounter an inflexible, un-receptive machine running on its own momentum.

**BUTTERFLIES**

"They start as gay political butterflies and change to drab administrative grubs." Eayrs said that the real diplomat will overcome this bureaucratic preservation of the status quo.

Eayrs agreed constraints exist but said that they are not so great as statesmen would have us believe. As well as exaggerating difficulties, diplomats often confuse power with strength. Power consists of getting countries to do what you want them to do, while strength is measured in population and armaments.

"Ideas are often powerful, and great states have no monopoly on ideas", he said.

"When diplomats say fate is omnipotent and will is impotent they are deceiving us and their usefulness is ended," Eayrs concluded. "They must make way for those who are concerned with freedom and will."

**CONTROVERSY**

Eayrs' speech sparked controversy. Was he an idealist? What role could the idealist-academician play in foreign policy formation? How could Canada exert the maximum influence? Hours of discussion.

It is startling that Eayrs was the sole believer in the possibility of Canadian initiative in foreign policy formation. The students, the youth, those one would expect to be radical, seemed resigned, with Canadian's existence as yes-men to American initiatives in the realm of foreign policy.

A timid suggestion that humane and courageous action (condemnation of U.S. action in Viet Nam, for example) should even occasionally have priority over actions of expediency, illicit accusations from fellow-delegates that I was idealist, naive and most seriously, bringing morality into politics.

A panel of American and Canadian students spoke about their country's foreign aid and discussed this aspect of foreign policy with the delegates.

A University of Toronto student pointed out that policies for giving aid need reviewing. The growth rate of underdeveloped countries economies has slowed while the assistance from rich nations has become a smaller percentage of the GNP.

What are Canada's motives for giving foreign aid? They include humanitarianism, political motivation (foreign aid helps achieve foreign policy), but the profit motive is paramount. Aid is a stimulus to our donor. Ninety-five per cent of our bi-lateral grants and loans are spent in Canada.

In the American hierarchy of motives for foreign aid, the containment of communism is primary. The bulk of aid since 1945 has been to this end, and thus has been military aid.

Canada generally follows leads thrown out by the United States, said a Canadian panel member. But, since foreign policy determines for-

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Foreign Policy Seminar

# casserole

a supplement section  
of the gateway

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Highlight of today's Casserole is Branmy Schepanovich's commentary on his summer trip to Turkey.

Teri Turner, arts 1, represented U of A at the annual Canadian-American foreign policy seminar. Teri is active in campus political organizations. Her story is on C-2

The Progressive Conservative convention will be ancient history by the time this is in print. Nonetheless, Don Sellar's analysis on C-3 of the attitudes of PC youth should be of interest in evaluating the final outcome of the leadership debate.

Supplement editor Brian Campbell cranked out a short piece of satire. It took so much out of him he wound up in the hospital. Get better quickly, Brian. We need you.

And remember—he who laughs last, laughs loudest.

On the cover is an Al Scarth photo, "Vancouver, 1965."

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