

Canada 21 Council pushes globalization

by Benoît Chalifoux

The Canada 21 Council, a private group of high-ranking malthusians and globalists, has issued a report which proposes to define a new defense policy for Canada. Titled "Canada and the Common Security in the 21st Century," it locates Canada's defense within the U.N.'s drive for a "new world order" and the policy of globalization: dismantling the industrial capabilities of the West and shifting industry to cheap-labor zones in the Third World.

According to the report, "Challenges to common security are likely to arise from conflict triggered by involuntary migration, resource scarcities, and ethnic clashes. Canada must therefore develop policies to address the underlying causes of conflict through preventive action. We must complement our long-standing commitment to peacekeeping with a strategy that addresses the fault lines of conflict: continuing rapid population growth in the poorest regions, severe economic disparities, environmental degradation, and scarcity of criti-

cal resources."

The publication of the report in mid-March, under the auspices of the Center for International Studies at the University of Toronto, coincided with the official formation of a new special joint committee of the House of Commons and the Senate charged with reviewing Canada's foreign policy. This committee will, over the next nine months, hold public hearings across the country to get a sounding of Canadian public opinion and then submit its own recommendations to the government.

Since, according to the report, "there is no credible threat of attack on any of our allies in the foreseeable future," it is suggested, among other things, to entirely eliminate Canada's contribution of \$100 million per year toward NATO infrastructure, as well as to repatriate the brigades, battalions, and squadrons currently based in Europe.

The U.N.'s policemen

Could this be this some new isolationist policy? Not in the least. The council has quite simply decided to transform the Canadian Army into a police force deployed under the aegis of the United Nations, in order to oversee the application of new "environmental norms," the spread of "democratic" institutions, the "just distribution," of natural resources, and to participate in future "peacekeeping" operations which will, says the council, become more and more numerous.



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Thus, the council proposes, within the constraints of a fixed budget, to restructure the Armed Forces in such a way that the center of gravity would be moved from NATO toward the U.N., from Europe toward the Third World. And, this means changing the ideological hat: Malthusianism and post-industrial utopianism would henceforth constitute the credo for all Canadian institutions toward foreign policy.

In the economic domain, the report tells us: "In the past, development assistance has been dominated by large infrastructure projects that involved the transfer of substantial financial resources. Typically, particularly in the poorest countries, absorptive capacity was overwhelmed and the resulting benefits were limited. Canada's unique opportunity and comparative advantage lie not in high technology or heavy infrastructure development assistance but in the intensive development of human resources." This should be, according to the council, the "new" Canadian policy, independent of all outside influence, promised by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien during the election campaign in the fall of 1993.

If high technology is not advisable for the development of the countries of the Third World, "new 'good' jobs in industrialized countries will come in 'knowledge-based' sectors demanding people with more education, higher skills, and greater competence with technology."

It is therefore not surprising to see the council promoting a policy of free trade (the council entirely endorsed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and calling for Canada to eliminate "the broad range of tariff and non-tariff barriers that currently discriminate against southern nations."

Therefore, whereas the South used to be the supplier of natural resources to the marketplace for use by the industrial countries, in the future, it will become the supplier of goods to the marketplace (organized on the principle of local concentration camps) in order to subsidize the consumers of countries that have since become de-industrialized.

Malthusians and greens

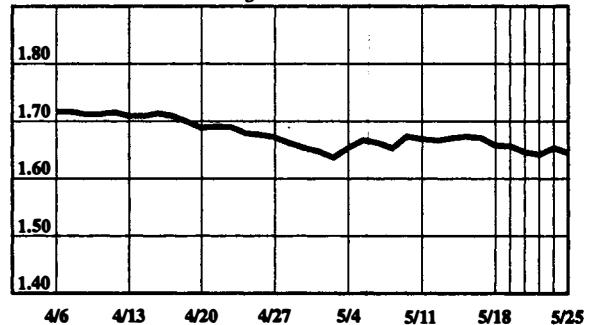
Members of the Canada 21 Council include leading proponents of malthusianism and the destruction of nation-states:

- Maurice Strong, longtime Club of Rome member, former secretary general of the U.N. Conference on the Environment and Development (alias "Rio-92"), chairman of Council for the Earth;
- Ivan Head, an executive member of the Aspen Institute, who was in 1984 named to the committee of the Inter-American Dialogue, which has targeted the sovereignty of Ibero-American nations for destruction;
- Thomas Axworthy, former executive secretary to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and associate member of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University;
- John Polanyi, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry (1986) and founder and chairman of the Pugwash Group of Canada (1960).

Currency Rates

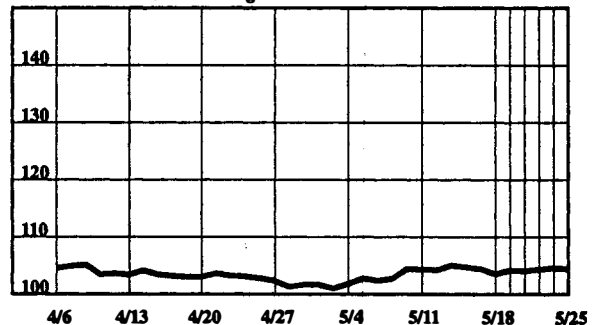
The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



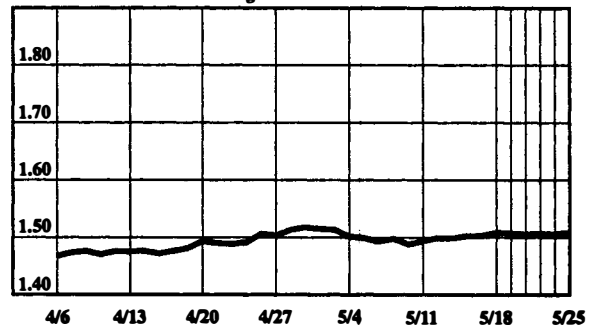
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

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