

a sufficient supply. He urged the Council to develop measures to ensure a more equitable distribution. He mentioned particularly the condition of African nations, and stated that per capita food production had declined over the past two decades. The developed nations were called upon to increase their contributions of food assistance, specifically through the multilateral agencies. At the same time, aid would be effective only if recipient countries formed a commitment to make food security their top priority, said Mr. Whelan. He also noted that Canada was itself committed to increasing its official development assistance (45 percent of which is directed to food and agriculture) to 0.7 percent of GNP by 1990 (Agriculture Canada press release, June 11).

Reports issuing from the session revealed a new will on the part of delegates to consider alternatives to aid and development policies that had proved dismally ineffective for Africa in the past. Mr. Whelan had spoken of the need to deal with both corruption and the sensitivities of the starving African nations. "Let us honestly tackle the political, economic and social barriers that stand in the way of access to food," he stated. It was acknowledged that aid agencies as well as recipient countries must improve performance and efficiency and develop new policies. Council Vice-President Saihou Sabally of Gambia added that the African nations required assistance other than military aid and theory from the East bloc. "We can't eat philosophy and theories," he stated (*The Citizen*, June 13).

Policy

DISARMAMENT

Peace Prize

In late June, then-Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was awarded the 1984 Albert Einstein peace prize for his worldwide campaign to ease East-West tensions through increased dialogue and a revival of superpower arms control negotiations. The prize, which carries a \$50,000 award, was said by Mr. Trudeau to honor all Canadians who lent their support to his peace initiative. Mr. Trudeau expressed his honor and pleasure at receiving the award.

Head of the Einstein Foundation's selection board, Norman Cousins, mentioned Mr. Trudeau's "unprecedented efforts to break the impasse on arms control" as contributing toward his selection as this year's recipient. The award, established in 1979, was created to maintain Albert Einstein's concerns about problems in the nuclear age (*The Citizen*, June 27).

Mr. Trudeau received the congratulations of the Commons on his award June 28, when Maurice Dionne (Lib., Northumbêrland-Miramichi) issued a statement commending the Prime Minister's efforts on his peace initiative. "Many times he made us aware that 'the folly of mankind is man.' He also tried and succeeded in showing us that it need not be so. Of all his . . . achievements, none demonstrated that more than his final great effort as Prime Minister . . . his mission for world peace."

Peace Institute

On June 28, legislation to establish a Canadian peace

research institute received final Commons approval. Announced were the seventeen proposed directors, whose selection was achieved through negotiation between all three political parties. From among these seventeen will be selected a Chairman and an Executive Director who is expected to set the tone and direction of the institute's activities. The idea for the institute arose from then-Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's peace initiative for increased dialogue on the issue of arms control, and was mentioned in last year's Throne Speech (*The Citizen*, June 29).

In introducing the legislation to establish the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security before the Commons on June 28, then-External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen stated that the Institute would act as an expression of Canadian hopes for a peaceful and secure world and was Canada's way of "injecting fresh ideas and developing new and better solutions for a world troubled by conflict and uncertainty." The principles of the Institute would be to "look outward, to promote scholarship, to encourage public discussion, and to collect and spread information and ideas on international peace and security." Mr. MacEachen stressed the non-partisan, independent, and objective nature of the Institute. And rather than supplant efforts and achievements of other peace and security groups, the newly-created Institute would stimulate "the level of interest in peace and security for the benefit of all." Also speaking in the Commons that day, Pauline Jewett