

to attend convinced me beyond a shadow of a doubt that vastly greater efforts by world political leaders were vital.

At that conference we were certainly apprised of the following facts. First, there are no absolute policies to prevent nuclear war. Dialogue between the superpowers is mandatory. Second, we must evolve and choose and live with policies which minimize the odds of aggression; in other words, deterrence. Third, Canada must of necessity promote and follow policies of deterrence, hopefully to be followed by policies of arms reduction after an arms freeze is negotiated. And fourth, policies of deterrence must encompass the principles of (a) verifiability; (b) mutual applicability; (c) minimization of blackmail; (d) balance at the lowest possible deployment level; (e) multilateral application to minimize lateral proliferation; and, (f) limitation of vertical proliferation.

The Trudeau pilgrimage is based upon four guide posts. First, a summit meeting of the five nuclear powers; second, shoring up both vertical and horizontal proliferation treaties and practices; third, balancing conventional force deployment in the European theatre; and fourth, a ban on space weapons development and deployment.

A reasonable agenda to some, yet somewhat fanciful. The pyramid of negotiable success, as has been proven several times now, must start first with a meaningful summit meeting of the two superpowers. The meeting of the five is a secondary step in the pyramid of success.

All world leaders must first promote a meeting of the heads of state of the two superpowers and Canada is perhaps in the best position to bring such a meeting about. However, it is not timely because of the political timing in our southern neighbour and possible leadership transition in our northern neighbour because of the health of the present leader. However, I would like to predict that such a meeting will evolve within the next several years. It simply must take place. The Prime Minister should journey to Russia to promote such a meeting at the earliest acceptable time. This peace initiative by the Prime Minister, in my view, will stand the test of time and rank as the greatest initiative undertaken by any Canadian Prime Minister.

Some international superpower agreements on the military use of space must be realized in the next five years. Initially, the nuclear delivery mechanisms involved hours in their delivery time—that is conventional aircraft and Cruise missiles. This has now been reduced to minutes with the Pershing 2 and SS-20, and space deployment will reduce the time frame for delivery to seconds.

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War by accident and massive escalation will then be beyond the control and reason of man and totally under the control of computers. To the modern mind, technological development is the very essence of mankind. Without technological progress some people believe we die as a human race. The very pride of man decrees that space will be conquered and space systems both for military and peaceful use will be developed and deployed. That is the general view in America today. What we

must find is the human will to rationalize and then regulate these systems for the continued constructive evolution of civilization itself. The converse is only darkness.

As I said earlier, we as a nation are destined to be a bridge of reason, the catalyst of conciliation, the substance of accord and understanding and trust between our two mighty neighbours to the south and to the north of us. We can, and we must, bring these two giant nations, these two peoples, together. To the north of us is a nation whose history is filled with war and conflict and a degree of sadness; 270 million people who fear war but who wish to become so strong that no one would ever again attack their land.

When I was a young lad, I lived in northern Alberta. From the south we would welcome the warm winds, the sunshine, the interchange and the friendship with that giant south of us—the United States of America. We loved the people of the U.S.A.; they were like us, our neighbours, our supporters, our protectors. From the north we got cold winds, snow, blizzards, darkness and the Northern Lights, which we often likened to the Russian people fighting. Now the winds bring needed snow and the Northern Lights seem more like the Russian people dancing rather than fighting.

On a recent trip to Russia, I found the people desperately wanting to be friendly with the Canadian people. We in this modern world have no choice but to see our northern neighbour and its people in a different light. They are there. They have built a world order. They are armed to the teeth. Nuclear war is not acceptable in our world society. We must change their ideology, therefore, through peaceful means, friendship and trade. We must become friends with their people, if not their system and ideology.

Last year some 14,000 Canadians visited Russia and some 6,000 Russians visited Canada. There is a vast potential for tourism which should be actively promoted, and in doing so we should not in any way reduce, minimize, or interfere with our love and friendship with our southern neighbour. No, we must build a bridge so that these two peoples, each some one-quarter of a billion in number, can get to know each other and live in peace and trust. We have no other choice. They are our neighbours. It is only through trade, tourism, sports and dialogue that a bridge of reason and trust will be built. Dialogue with the eastern European leaders is necessary for bridge building between East and West. The meeting between the Prime Minister and the leaders of Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland are welcomed as part of the process.

No other nation in the world can play Canada's role in bringing these two powerful neighbours of ours to the conference table to talk peace and arms limitation, to talk progress for a world which is staggering from the number of nuclear weapons and the potential for total destruction of this earth.

Mr. Svend J. Robinson (Burnaby): Mr. Speaker, it is an honour to take my place in this debate on the Speech from the Throne, which gives all Members of Parliament an opportunity to raise some of the concerns they have heard during the course of the, indeed, years since the last Speech from the