

the theses that the Institute should seek influence through the quality of its studies for paragraph c) of Section 4 of the Act reads as follows:

“c) *to study and propose ideas and policies for the enhancement of international peace and security; . . .*”

This wording does not necessarily rule out the kind of activism discussed earlier. However, when the general debate and all the attendant circumstances are taken into account, one is led to conclude that the Act favours in-depth reflection, creative thought and solid and serious study resulting in sensible and well-balanced proposals which, thanks to their intrinsic value, will impress both the Government and the general public alike.

## CONCLUSION

With the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, the Government and the people of Canada have at their disposal an institution whose task is to enhance the relevance and the effectiveness of their initiatives in favour of international peace and security. In conducting this task, the Institute is required to examine and weigh carefully all the elements that can further progress towards this objective, not only the traditional military factors inherited from a troubled and tragic past on which the original draft of the Bill appeared to lay emphasis, but also, and perhaps more importantly, those events or situations, which in the final analysis lie at the origin of international conflict, serving as a pretext for such conflict, if not often as its justification.

This requirement for the Institute to give equal importance to the study of the root causes of war evolved during the Parliamentary debate, as we have seen, and resulted from the socio-political arguments injected into the discussion by non-governmental organizations.

One legitimate question can be asked by way of conclusion: should any of the four aspects (arms control, disarmament, defence and conflict resolution) be accorded priority by the Institute in its research, studies and operations? The answer would seem to be clear. The parliamentary debate shows that the Institute owes it, both to itself and to the community which gave it its mandate, to neglect none of the approaches that Parliament has identified as ways of helping the world community maintain international peace and security.

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The views expressed in this paper are the author's own, and should not be taken to represent the views of the Institute and its Board of Directors.

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*Le présent exposé est également publié en français*

## ANNEX

### PERSONS WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

**Anne ADELSON**

Member of Co-ordinating Committee,  
Toronto Disarmament Network

**Norman ALCOCK**

World Federalists of Canada

**Carmela ALLEVATO**

Vice-President, End the Arms Race

**William BARTON**

Former Ambassador to the United  
Nations

**George BELL**

President, Canadian Institute of  
Strategic Studies

**J.L. BLACK**

Director, Institute of Soviet & East  
European Studies

**Stanley BRIGHTWELL**

Engineers for Nuclear Disarmament

**Gordon BROADY**

Member, Veterans for Multilateral  
Nuclear Disarmament

**John BRODERICK**

Vice-President, End the Arms Race

**Tony CLARK**

Director, Social Action, Canadian  
Conference of Catholic Bishops

**David COX**

Queen's University

**Sylvain DUBOIS**

Privy Council Office

**Murielle DUCKWORTH**

Voice of Women

**M.B. DUFRESNE**

Director, Social Action, Canadian  
Conference of Catholic Bishops

**William EPSTEIN**

United Nations Institute for Training  
and Research

**Robert FALLS**

Former Chairman, NATO Military  
Committee

**C.G. GIFFORD**

Co-Founder, Veterans for Multilateral  
Nuclear Disarmament

**Lawrence HAGEN**

Director of Research, Canadian  
Centre for Arms Control and  
Disarmament