

Disarmament Fund Projects

The following projects were assisted by a grant or contribution from the Disarmament Fund.

Looking for conference speakers or workshop facilitators? *Making a World of Difference: A Directory of Women in Canada Specializing in Global Issues* gives the names, addresses and backgrounds of 250 women in Canada with expertise in disarmament, development and/or environmental issues. The *Directory* was compiled by the Canadian Council for International Cooperation and can be ordered from the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW), 408-151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5H3. The price is \$15.00.

Policy-makers, academics and members of the attentive public spent three days discussing "Naval Arms Limitations and Maritime Security" at a conference sponsored by Dalhousie University's Centre for Foreign Policy Studies in Halifax in late June. The conference was the second in a series of three dealing with maritime security issues related to Canada's security policy. The third, on "Maritime Interests, Conflict and the Law of the Sea," will be held in June 1991. For further information, contact the Centre c/o Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4H6.

Guerre, paix et désarmement: bibliographie thématique en langue français and *Regards sur la guerre et la paix: filmographie critique en langue français*, both by Annie Bourret and Érik Poole of Laval University's Peace Research Group, provide a detailed inventory of, respectively, French-language documents and French-language films about war, peace and disarmament. To order, contact Les presses de l'université Laval, Avenue de la médecine, Cité universitaire, Sainte-Foy, Quebec, G1K 7P4.

Canada and Asia-Pacific in the 1990s

The following are excerpts from a speech delivered by the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at a luncheon hosted by the Victoria Chamber of Commerce in Victoria, B.C. on July 17.

[E]vents in Europe find their reflection in Asia in reduced superpower tension and involvement. But the reduction in tension has been less complete, and that reduction has not acted to eliminate those conflicts which always have been — or have become — local in nature. There is a specific set of Asian security concerns which have gone unaddressed and which, if not managed, can threaten regional and indeed global peace.

This is where there has been a remarkable difference between the structure of security in the Pacific region and the structure of security involving North America, the USSR and Europe. During the Cold War, a web of military alliances and institutions for economic cooperation acted to coordinate state behaviour and to limit conflict. And now, in the post-Cold War period, a new set of institutions is emerging, in the form of transforming alliances, an enlarged and unified European Community and an institutionalized CSCE process.

Call for North Pacific security dialogue

The Asian equivalents of these organizations do not exist. There is no NATO, no Warsaw Pact, no CSCE. There are no regional institutions where leaders and officials can meet regularly to exchange views and construct new understandings. The one exception is ASEAN, a regional organization which Canada values. However, ASEAN can only fill part of the vacuum we see, because of its limited membership.

In our view, this difference is not simply a difference between regions. It is also a shortcoming. If there is one lesson which recent decades demonstrate, it is that economic prosperity cannot long endure without a structure of institutional relationships and stable security, just as security is short-lived if it is not accompanied by economic strength and social justice.

That security, that prosperity, that justice will best arise by nations regularly talking together, working together. No matter what the issue, the beginning of any process towards peace is conversation. Conversation which does not necessarily accept that the other side is right, simply that the other side has a legitimate viewpoint. It is an acceptance of the reality that on most issues there can be only winners — or only losers.

That kind of dialogue, and the development of the practice of working together are remarkable by their absence in Asia today. Dialogue is needed between India and Pakistan. It is needed among the four Cambodian factions. It is needed between the two Koreas. It is needed between Vietnam and China. It is needed between Japan and the Soviet Union. And it is needed among all the players in the region.

The time has come to develop institutions of dialogue in the Pacific to match the maturity and prosperity of those societies and those economies. Canada believes that one place to begin is among the countries bordering the North Pacific. That would include the United States and the Soviet Union, the two Koreas, Japan, China and Canada. At the outset, such a security dialogue need not involve fixed agendas or require that all issues be discussed. The priority should be to develop the habit of an open and free discussion. That process would identify the issues on which North Pacific nations could make progress together.

A North-Pacific security cooperation dialogue is long overdue. Security problems are a singular threat to continued economic growth. They are a chief cause of refugee movements and could easily derail democratic reforms throughout Asia. Persistent security problems perpetuate distrust, propel arms races, prompt