

**EDMONTON/ALBERTA
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A wide-ranging discussion in Edmonton included the following themes: the role of the Third World in the disarmament/development debate, the need for public education on these issues, the role and concerns of children and youth, the need to act on the basis of the research that already exists and the need for political will in affecting meaningful change. As well, some emphasis was given to Canada's role in both disarmament and development.

In addressing the question of disarmament and development in its broadest terms, a small group of participants formally suggested that Canada recommend the establishment in Canada of a U.N. centre for international conciliation. It was suggested that such a centre, located in a remote part of Canada, could facilitate conflict resolution in a quiet setting, without publicity, in total confidentiality with the use of objective mediators. In this way the centre could work at the level of human relations to set the stage for political and diplomatic accords. It was suggested that member-states devote .01 percent of their military budgets to such a conflict aversion/resolution centre.

In focussing more narrowly on the Disarmament/Development relationship, it was suggested that there was an "unholy triangle" of underdevelopment, insecurity and armaments which was juxtaposed against the Thorssen triangle of disarmament, development and security. It was suggested that there was a direct linkage between underdevelopment and security -- Third World regimes often lacked control over land, labour and resources and therefore perceived both internal and external insecurity. Such perceived insecurity often led to the acquisition of armaments in order for regimes to feel secure and maintain control of their own citizenry and to protect against possible external threat which could often come from a neighbouring Third World country. Thus the unholy triangle was formed.

In order to break through this triangle it was suggested that:

- local citizens have a greater role and involvement in development projects so that they might broaden their thinking and consequent scope for ongoing development;
- Governments admit that Government-to-Government assistance is not always the best means of helping developing countries. Therefore more funds should