

mutually beneficial exchanges between both sides were crucial to achieve a "peaceful international order based on a high degree of mutual toleration of difference."

At a press conference the same day, reporters questioned Mr. Trudeau about US reaction to his stand against linkage. US leaders had in the past talked in favor of linking non-military preconditions, such as human rights in the USSR, to arms control. Mr. Trudeau told the press that some of the leaders supported his position, but that US President Ronald Reagan "did not seem to accept my view on delinkage." Although at the summit Mr. Reagan "did not speak of linkage or delinkage in so many words," Mr. Trudeau said, "I have the impression that he does not agree with my concept."

The final communiqué issued by the summit as carried by the *Globe and Mail* June 11 committed the alliance to:

- an improved East-West relationship through dialogue and negotiation "whenever Soviet behavior makes this possible;"
- restricted Warsaw Pact access to Western military technology;
- negotiation of a reduction in nuclear arsenals and conventional forces in NATO and the Warsaw Pact;
- maintenance of pressure on the Soviet Union and its allies to respect human rights and the freedom of movement for people and ideas;
- an undertaking to "manage financial relations with Warsaw Pact countries, on a sound economic basis, including commercial prudence in the granting of export credits;"
- condemnation of international terrorism.

At the press conference, Mr. Trudeau told reporters that the final communiqué was filled with "clichés" and "weasel words." He expressed his frustration with the summit by saying: "I do not think that this type of summit can be very productive. If you look at the communiqué, I do not think that it says much beyond what has been said many times before . . . When you get sixteen heads of state and government together, and they travel for many thousands of miles to meet on as important a subject as the North Atlantic Alliance, I think they should be expected to be more than rubber stamping a communiqué which has been cooked, pre-cooked, and that all their job is to put a stamp on it." With only four or five hours to discuss issues, Mr. Trudeau continued, "There is no exchange, there is no deepening of the consensus within the alliance, there is no effort at persuading each other. People come in with a speech which has been drafted by their officials in Brussels . . . and then they each make speeches which are nothing more than paraphrases of the communiqué which has been drafted in Brussels by people who have been working for years together."

The agreement to be cautious regarding exporting to the Soviet Union was also disputed by Mr. Trudeau, and was said to represent a compromise at both the Versailles Economic Summit and NATO Summit. (See this issue, BILATERAL — USSR.) Mr. Trudeau told reporters that he believed, in opposition to some unnamed countries, that interrupting economic relations with the Soviet Union would not contribute to its demise. Instead, he said, countries can use economic relations to influence other countries, although subsidized interest rates should not be used

to increase sales to any country except Third World countries.

## INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF DISARMAMENT AND SECURITY ISSUES

### Palme Report

A report from the Independent Commission of Disarmament and Security Issues, prepared over two years, was presented to Prime Minister Trudeau June 1 by its Canadian member, Robert Ford. Mr. Ford, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union, is among seventeen world leaders on the commission, headed by Olof Palme, former premier of Sweden.

Mr. Ford told the press June 1 that one of the main virtues of the report was that it represented a reconciliation of views between the US and Soviet members. The report rejects total disarmament and a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. Instead, it advocates the reduction of conventional forces in Europe, leading to a withdrawal of nuclear weapons. The main themes of the report were reported to be, "that nuclear wars will not produce any victors, that it is an illusion to think that a limited nuclear war is possible and that security cannot be achieved by trying to reach military superiority" (*Globe and Mail*, June 2).

## ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

### Canadian Representation

External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan attended an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) meeting in Singapore on June 17 and 18. ASEAN, composed of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, had established formal relationships with "dialogue partners" — Canada, Japan, the US, the European Economic Community, Australia and New Zealand. The main topic of discussion at the meeting between the ASEAN and the "dialogue partners" was the situation in neighboring Cambodia (External Affairs press release, June 4).

At the meeting, Canada and the ASEAN co-sponsored a resolution to endorse a coalition government for Cambodia organized around the Kymer Rouge anti-Vietnamese resistance army. *The Citizen* reported June 19. Australia and the European Community did not support the forming coalition because the Kymer Rouge was considered responsible for mass murders prior to being ousted by invading Vietnamese forces four years ago, according to the *Citizen* article. At the meeting, Mr. MacGuigan also said Canada will not extend development aid to Vietnam "so long as Hanoi refuses to end its occupation of Cambodia" (*The Gazette*, June 18). It was reported July 8 that the Vietnamese Foreign Minister announced that Vietnam would withdraw a significant number of troops that month (*Globe and Mail*).

Mr. MacGuigan also praised ASEAN's export capabilities. He offered full support for the association's efforts to increase economic links with Canada (*The Gazette*, June 18).