

**VICTORIA/BRITISH COLUMBIA  
APRIL 29, 1986**

Discussion in Victoria focussed on several different themes including: the nature of "peace" and "security", the linkage between militarism and underdevelopment, the concept of conversion, the need to strengthen the U.N. and Canada's own role in giving leadership to the international community, as well as in setting a global example for others to follow. As well there was discussion of U.S. influence on Canadian foreign policy and Canada's essential role in seeking the middle ground in the global arena.

It was suggested that the Disarmament/Development relationship was central to redefining security and accentuated the essential contradiction between the pursuit of "state security" and "individual security." It was noted that these concepts of security as well as the nature and meaning of peace varied considerably in different parts of the world. Just as the global community needed to work toward common definitions of these fundamental issues, it was suggested that there needed to be greater public debate in Canada on these questions. In this regard, there was some support for a Green or White Paper on defence which was considered to be long overdue.

Canada was strongly encouraged by some to take a lead, acting on the basis of its unique position and role developed over the years, to move other nations -- particularly the U.S. -- away from adopting extreme positions or policies. Canada was urged to give more prominent, public leadership and to speak more boldly on disarmament and development questions. It was suggested that Canada had a responsibility to raise questions of non-violence and peace-making in its broadest sense. It was remarked that the call by the "peace movement" for Canada to step back from deeper involvement in the arms race and global militarism was not to suggest that Canada be isolationist, rather it spoke to a "much deeper involvement with the human family." Drawing on its own multi-cultural tradition, Canada was urged to promote the east-west dialogue, to strengthen the U.N. and the World Court, to support ISMA, to press for a CTB as the first step toward nuclear disarmament and to consider stopping cruise testing as our own contribution to the process of disarmament.

It was noted that whilst it would be difficult to strike out independent foreign policy decisions because of our close ties to the U.S., it was nonetheless deemed essential to Canada's continuing credibility and global leadership. Others, however, noted that Canada had to take