

position of considerable influence. For Canada to pursue and encourage its views of world order, it would first need to be sure of its own security and thus be credible in global terms. Having thus established its own credentials, it was considered that Canada had a reputation as a "principal" power which took "principled" positions. In this regard, the call for Canada to establish an independent foreign policy was considered a "red herring" as few states, if any, actually have a truly independent foreign policy.

In a fairly detailed discussion of military spending in Canada, it was suggested by some that Canada does not have a "military-industrial" complex. It was noted that Canada's military spending was minimal. Defence-related projects in Canada tended to reflect economic rather than security needs.

In the absence of a White Paper, defence spending was viewed as largely an ad-hoc and unfocussed exercise.

In returning to a discussion of the Disarmament/Development relationship, it was suggested that the relationship might be best pursued by a reversal of the relationship between development and disarmament ie. that development might precede disarmament. It was believed that development might actually enable us to proceed to disarmament by setting the atmosphere and foundation upon which to build arms control agreements.

There was some discussion of the role of justice and ethics both in the conduct of foreign policy and as a goal of foreign policy. Whilst some believed justice to be the primary objective of foreign policy, others cautioned that this approach would necessarily be elusive, confrontational and perhaps even interventionist. It was noted that ethics and values are not universally held. The conduct of foreign policy should therefore accept the complexity of the world -- striving to attain the best possible results with necessary compromises. It was considered that Canada had conducted itself thus -- having clear, "good" goals, making reasonable and appropriate compromises in order to further and eventually attain these goals.

In concluding, it was noted that there had been a clear emphasis on questions of principle and philosophy, security, ethics and justice. There had been no discussion on questions of process or how to attain the desired results, however it was clear that Canada should "try to do better the things we believe in." The role of youth in this discussion was raised and finally, it was again suggested that development might well have to precede disarmament.