

Third, controls must be tightened on the export of nuclear weapons technologies, and Russia must be made a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Fourth, the sale of nuclear brainpower to pariah states must be stopped. It is extremely dangerous to world peace when highly skilled nuclear scientists, who now earn less than garbage collectors, are attracted to countries like Iraq and Libya to assist them in putting together a nuclear weapons capability. The creation under U.S. leadership of international science and technology centres in the countries of the former Soviet Union to employ nuclear scientists and engineers is, therefore, wise and timely. Canada is prepared to help lead in the founding and financing of such a centre in Kiev.

Fifth, security cooperation must be strengthened regionally to reduce the underlying causes of tension, particularly in global hot-spots such as the sub-continent, the Korean Peninsula and the Middle East.

The basic bargain implicit in the Non-Proliferation Treaty is a commitment of the nuclear powers to reduce nuclear weapons in return for a commitment by the non-nuclear powers not to acquire any such weapons. The 1995 review conference must confirm that bargain. To pave the way, it would, I think, be reasonable for all nuclear weapons states to agree on a moratorium on testing these weapons. France deserves full marks for its unilateral moratorium announced in April. It is, also, reasonable for those states which have acquired nuclear weapons to give assurances to all those countries, including Canada, which have signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty, as non-nuclear weapons states, that such weapons will never be used against them. Progress on these seven points would give us all a lot safer and better world — which is precisely what democracy is all about...."