

violation of [the ABM Treaty] would threaten world peace?" Mr. Clark responded:

...Canada supports that Treaty. We intend to remain vigilant and active in our support of that Treaty. We intend that the actions of Canada will remain consistent with our support of that treaty.⁷

In January of 1986 Ms. Jewett again pursued the question, asking the Secretary of State to make a clear statement on the issue.

I do not feel that there is an enormous amount of evidence right now which shows that the Americans, and to a lesser extent the Soviets, are distinguishing between research, testing and development. [as required by the ABM Treaty]....We need a clear statement from the Government with respect to how it interprets the question of research and the tremendous intermingling of research, testing and development.⁸

In June 1986 the Special Joint Committee submitted its report on Canada's international relations. They recommended that Canada

intensify its efforts...to win acceptance for a comprehensive set of arms control measures...[including] measures to enhance strategic stability. The latter should include, in particular, reaffirmation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, interpreted strictly as prohibiting all but basic research on defensive systems.⁹

Current References

T. Longstreth, J.E. Pike, J.B. Rhineland, The Impact of US and Soviet Ballistic Missile Defence Programs on the ABM Treaty, National Campaign to Save the Treaty, March 1985.

⁷ Commons Debates, 5 March 1985, p. 2745.

⁸ Commons Debates, 23 January 1986, p. 10104.

⁹ Special Joint Committee on Canada's International Relations, Independence and Internationalism, June 1986.