

Mr. MacGuigan criticized the European Economic Community (EEC) for employing policies to maintain internal grain prices well above international levels. Mr. MacGuigan stated that an even greater problem exists from the EEC's use of export subsidies in third markets, which "leads to reduced incomes for producers, such as our own, who rely on the world market for their returns."

Mr. MacGuigan went on to mention areas in which grain trading has been affected by Canada's foreign policy. He stated: "While we recognize that sanctions or embargos generally have a limited economic impact, Canada will not back away from a significant challenge to global stability."

Progressive Conservative Party Policy

Progressive Conservative Party MP Douglas Roche (Edmonton South) was replaced by Sinclair Stevens (York-Peel) as a member of the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence. A *Globe and Mail* article May 5 said that Mr. Stevens conceded that his move onto the Committee was directly related to his known views on Central America. Mr. Roche had returned from a visit to El Salvador previous to the recent elections there with the opinion that the elections would not be fair and should not be held. This caused "uneasiness and distress" to the Conservative Party, according to the *Globe and Mail*. Mr. Stevens and fellow Conservative Robert Wenman then travelled to El Salvador as representatives of their party to witness the March 28 elections, and returned with the opposite opinion. Mr. Stevens believes his views are in line with ninety percent of the Conservative caucus, as opposed to the ten percent who would be inclined to side with Mr. Roche, the article said.

P.C. External Affairs critic John Crosbie responded to the *Globe and Mail* article with a letter to the editor published May 10. He denied implications made in the article that Mr. Roche, who was out of the country at the time, had been "supplanted or removed." Mr. Crosbie explained that Mr. Roche wished to give priority to other issues. In his letter, Mr. Crosbie clarified another difference between his party's views and those of Mr. Roche. "His views on international issues are not always the same as the views of our party or of our caucus. As an example, both he and Walter McLean (Waterloo) supported the minority report with respect to the subject of security and disarmament, while our party supports the policies expressed and the recommendations of the majority report. Specifically, we support the concept that the United States should be permitted to test Cruise missiles, without nuclear armaments, in Canada as recognition of the United States role in our defence and in recognition of our role in NATO."

The P.C. Party's official views on foreign policy were among the subjects discussed at their policy conference in Toronto May 13 to 16. A report on the conference in the *Globe and Mail* May 15 said that delegates took a "hard line" against the Liberal government's "nice guy stance" on foreign affairs. On defence policy, the background paper stated that "The P.C. Party believes that it is critically important that the serious and harmful neglect of the military by the current Liberal government be redressed. The Armed Forces must be given a more definitive and con-

temporary policy direction and a higher priority than what they are presently accorded."

Appointments

External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan announced May 12 the appointment of David M. Miller to the posts of High Commissioner to Kenya and Uganda, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Environment Program and to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements in Nairobi (External Affairs press release, May 12).

DEFENCE

Security and Disarmament Reports

A report was issued by the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence in early April which made recommendations for a Canadian position on security and disarmament to be taken to the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD II) between June 7 and July 9. A dissenting group of six members of the Standing Committee, including members of all three federal parties, issued a "Minority Report" shortly afterwards, in which they advanced alternative recommendations.

The official report examined statistics, testimony and policies related to defence and disarmament. The seventh chapter dealt with a Canadian position they recommended be presented to UNSSOD II. A House of Commons press release identified the major recommendations as: "strong support for urgent negotiations and agreements on strategic armaments and intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe; the pursuit in UNSSOD II of rapid progress towards improvement in world political conditions; the establishment of confidence-building measures and crisis-management systems; and the negotiation of effective and verifiable measures of arms control and disarmament including a comprehensive test ban; prohibitions on chemical weapons; the prohibition of weapons for outer space; a verifiable ban on new weapons based on new scientific principles or new technologies; and regional force reductions under a Medium-Range Ballistic Missile agreement and similar accords."

Aspects of the Committee report were "vigorously" opposed by the six signatories who issued the dissenting "Minority Report." They declared that "we find grave deficiencies both in its analysis of the effects of the nuclear arms race and in its proposals for action by the Canadian government." The "Minority Report" urged Canada to press for a "Strategy of Suffocation" at UNSSOD II, to include four main elements: a comprehensive test ban to impede further development of nuclear explosive devices; an agreement to stop the flight-testing of all new strategic delivery vehicles; an agreement to prohibit all production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and an agreement to limit and then progressively reduce military spending on new strategic nuclear weapons systems.

The official Committee report had rejected these pro-