

international defence policy (*The Citizen*, September 18). The report called for a long-range strengthening of Canada's defence capabilities in all areas. A "massive infusion of money, manpower and equipment" was required, said the report. Harsh comments were also reserved for Canada's failure to "carry its fair share of the allies' defence burden." Canada must live up to NATO commitments, including the testing of US Cruise missiles on Canadian territory. Defence spending should increase by 6 percent rather than the current 3 percent target (taking inflation into account). Council spokesman Dwayne Wright stated that there were positive indications that the government was rethinking defence policy and a rehabilitation of Canadian capabilities. Included among recommendations in the report were; an increase in regular military force (including primary reserves), forces stationed in Europe to be permanently equipped to 100 percent and manned to 90 percent of wartime levels, continued support for NATO's "two-track" approach, and western European deployment of Cruise and Pershing II missiles. The report, like the comments by Capt. Moore in *Jane's*, also recommended a bolstering of naval strength, "markedly deficient in trained manpower, modern equipment and ships," through the introduction of new frigates and submarines into the fleet. A strengthening of Arctic waters defence was mentioned as well.

DISARMAMENT

Canadian Institute

On August 15, then External Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien announced the proclamation of the Act establishing the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security (See "International Canada" for June and July 1984). The Institute, having received the support of all political parties, was portrayed in the announcement as a means by which Canada might "inject fresh ideas and develop new and better solutions for a world troubled by conflict and uncertainty." The mandate of the Institute, stated Mr. Chrétien, was to seek the increase of "knowledge and understanding of the issues relating to international peace and security from a Canadian perspective." Research on matters relating to peace and security, including such areas as arms control, disarmament, defence and conflict resolution, will be promoted. The dissemination of information related to these areas gathered by the Institute will "encourage public discussion." The fourteen members on the Institute's Board of Directors will elect a Chairman and Executive Director (External Affairs communiqué, August 15).

Disarmament Ambassador

George Ignatieff was appointed as Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament and Adviser to the Government on "Disarmament on August 31 by the Liberal government. In making the announcement, then External Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien stated that Mr. Ignatieff, with "vast international experience" in the area of peace and security," would

be replacing J. Alan Beesley, the previous Ambassador. The position entails the representation of Canada at international meetings related to arms control and disarmament (including the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, and the UN Disarmament Commission). The Ambassador also acts as contact between Canadian NGOs and the government (External Affairs communiqué, August 31).

Peace Initiative

The Canadian peace initiative begun by then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in 1983 received the continued attention of then Prime Minister John Turner during the late summer of 1984. Mr. Turner had stated in mid-August that he was unable officially to support a nuclear arms freeze on the part of the government, having to base his stand on "conviction and the harsh realities of a complex international situation" (*The Citizen*, August 15). His statement had come in response to public appeals for such a move, but Mr. Turner repeated that Canada had to operate "in concert" with its NATO allies. However, the Prime Minister added that he would endeavor to carry forward the peace initiative begun by Mr. Trudeau. He stated that "arms limitation and disarmament are the most significant and pressing items on the international agenda." He repeated Mr. Trudeau's earlier call for five-nuclear-power discussions on arms control. Canada, said Mr. Turner, could provide its "negotiating skills and . . . technological resources" in the search for a feasible "mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze." The five powers must search for a "common ground," he added, saying that Canada's "energy and political will" should be used to "bring the superpowers to the negotiating table."

Writing to the UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar in early August, Mr. Turner had asked for his support in attempting to organize a summit of the five nuclear powers. The letter to the Secretary-General was sent as an indication that the Canadian peace initiative still remained in effect under the new Liberal government. The letter reiterated Canada's commitment to the NATO alliance, Mr. Turner having repeatedly stressed that Canada could only seek arms control negotiations within the framework of the alliance. Canada could not, he said, "go it alone and walk away from our NATO allies." Also suggested was an earlier scheduling for a proposed UN General Assembly special session dealing with nuclear disarmament (now planned for 1988) (*Globe and Mail*, August 16).

The Turner letter to the UN Secretary-General was followed by one to Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko seeking a meeting to examine the issue of nuclear disarmament. Mr. Turner told Mr. Chernenko of his conviction "of the need for all leaders to bring their political energy, including personal contact and dialogue, to the task of reducing tension and building confidence." The letter requested a discussion on "matters of bilateral and international importance," and Mr. Turner emphasized his "firm commitment" to improved relations "between Canada and the Soviet Union, between East and West" (*Globe and Mail*, *The Citizen*, August 18).