

# CHAPTER 6 DEFENCE AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY

## Highlights

- *New guidelines set for NATO.*
- *Canadians deployed in Gulf crisis.*
- *Canadian ships pay first visit by a Western force to Vladivostok since 1936.*
- *Canada participates in Paris Summit marking end of Cold War.*
- *Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs propose global action to curb proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and deal with excessive conventional arms buildups.*



*Turnberry meeting of NATO Foreign Ministers*

## PEACEKEEPING AND DEFENCE

### NATO AND CANADIAN DEFENCE RELATIONS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs played a key role at the Turnberry U.K. meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) foreign ministers held in June. The meeting prepared the way for the July Summit of NATO leaders in London. At the Summit, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and other Alliance leaders issued the London Declaration which recognizes the fundamental changes in the whole political structure of Europe and launched a program of transformation for the Alliance. The Declaration called for a major review of NATO's strategy, its force structures and its approach to developing relations with former adversaries in Central and Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. Intense work has gone forward on these issues during subsequent months. NATO's leaders are committed to completing this transformation of the Alliance which will reinforce it as an instrument for peace, stability and positive change in Europe for years to come.

In step with the evolution of NATO, Canada cemented its bilateral defence relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Central and

Eastern Europe through a number of official visits. The Chief of the Defence Staff, General A.J.G.D. de Chastelain, visited Hungary and the U.S.S.R. in the summer of 1990; the Chief of the General Staff of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, General Slimak, visited Canada in July. The Canada/U.S.S.R. Military Exchange Program, established during the Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union in 1989, facilitated visits by a variety of groups including military journalists, museum officials, educators and other military personnel. The second round of Canada/U.S.S.R. military staff talks was held in Ottawa in November 1990. Four Canadian ships conducted a highly successful good-will visit to Vladivostok, U.S.S.R., in June 1990, the first visit to that city by a Western force since 1936.

### CANADA-U.S. DEFENCE RELATIONS

On August 18, 1990, the Permanent Joint Board on Defence (PJBD) met in Ogdensburg, New York, to commemorate 50 years of Canada-U.S. cooperation in defence. Prime Minister Mulroney and President George Bush issued a joint statement which rededicated both governments to the