

leaders, a common theme was expressed over the present imbalance of conventional forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO allies, Mr. Trudeau said.

"The Warsaw Pact conventional forces heavily outweigh those of NATO," he said. "There is an apprehension in Western Europe that the Warsaw Pact forces could be tempted to gamble on a conventionally armed attack. They would throw down the challenge to Western leaders either of accepting defeat, or of being the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons in our own defence."

A third element is that both sides reduce their conventional forces "to mutually agreed levels", he said.

The Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna have been grappling with this issue for the past ten years with little success. Mr. Trudeau said he explored ways with his NATO colleagues "to break the deadlock" and give "fresh political impetus" to the talks.

A fourth element in his peace initiative deals with a ban on the testing and deployment of anti-satellite systems.

"Neither super-power has yet developed an anti-satellite system for high altitudes. An agreement not to do so is therefore still possible," Mr. Trudeau said. "No agreement means vast expenditures on both sides — funds better spent on more worthy projects."

Earlier in his speech, Mr. Trudeau said that annual world spending on nuclear and conventional weapons combined was somewhere in the order of \$600 billion.

Another area of concern which Mr. Trudeau described as a "potentially destabilizing development" is that new intercontinental strategic weapons are becoming highly mobile" as to be virtually invisible.

#### **Necessity of verification**

"This would call into question the ability of either side, or any international body, to verify arms control agreements," he said.

Mr. Trudeau stressed that problems of verification must be resolved if arms control measures are to be "durable and trusted".

Mr. Trudeau intends to introduce, "at the appropriate time and in the appropriate forum", papers calling for: international agreement to ban the testing and deployment of high-altitude, anti-satellite systems; to restrict excessive mobility of inter-continental ballistic missiles; and to require that future strategic weapon systems be fully verifiable.

#### **Disturbing trends**

Earlier in his speech, the Prime Minister outlined three dominant and disturbing trends, "which, when set side by side, threaten to bring down the curtain on our human performance".

The first trend, he said, was an increasing resort to the use of force in settling international disputes. Since the signing of the United Nations Charter that "all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force", there had been, since 1945, about 130 conflicts in which 35 million had died, he said.

"There is a habit of aggression which is gaining ground. An abdication of the political process in deference to military solutions. A coarse element of belligerence, of menacing rhetoric, of governments which rise and fall at gunpoint. The trend is global, and it is gathering speed."

The second trend is the steady unravelling of the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty which came into

effect in 1970.

"That treaty represented an implicit covenant between those nations with nuclear weapons and those without. An undertaking by the nuclear powers that they would pursue negotiations in good faith on arms controls and on limiting the spread of their weapons technology. And an undertaking by other states that they would forego the military use of nuclear energy.... But the trend is for this bargain to come unstuck," Mr. Trudeau said.

The third trend, he said, was the worsening state of relations between East and West, which threatened world peace and security.

Mr. Trudeau concluded his speech saying he was encouraged and heartened by the response he had received.

"Other leaders have joined their concerns with mine. There is a growing community of political leadership which is determined to subject the science of arms to the art of politics. I draw encouragement from the support of that community."

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#### **Immigration quotas cut but refugee level maintained**

Citing a "Canadian-first" policy made necessary by high unemployment, the government has announced it is reducing by 10 per cent the number of immigrants in 1984.

Only between 90 000 and 95 000 will be admitted next year, compared to the 1983 range of 105 000 to 110 000 — the second consecutive year that immigration has been sharply curtailed. The 1983 immigration was 25 per cent lower than the 134 000-to-144 000 level set for 1982.

The actual number of immigrants in 1982 was 121 147. Immigration Minister John Roberts, announcing revised immigration totals for the next three years, said the reduced level in 1984 is essential "to protect jobs for Canadians" and to give citizens and permanent residents first chance at job opportunities.

In a background study accompanying the annual immigration report, the government cautions that "a difficult period" is ahead for a few years because unemployment is likely to "decline only slowly" until 1986.



*John Roberts*

In addition, the increase in the number of women in the work force, plus the aging of the post-war "baby boom" generation and their acquisition of more technical skills, will affect future immigration significantly.

"These...developments will have a direct impact on Canada's immigration program, particularly on those categories of immigrant who are selected for their labour market skills," the study says, adding, "in brief, Canada's economic recovery will not mean an equally rapid expansion in labour force requirements."

The 1985 and 1986 immigration levels — which are target ranges, not quotas — are set at 100 000 to 110 000 and 105 000 to 120 000 respectively. The category most affected is "selected workers" who are entering Canada with no specific job in mind. An exemption from the restriction on this group is permitted for those with "arranged jobs" already waiting for them with Canadian employers.

For 1984, the report says, a target range of 6 000 to 8 000 is set for selected workers, and the actual number permitted to enter Canada may be lower than that. In 1983, for example, only about 7 000 such workers are being allowed into Canada, a sharp reduction from the 18 143 in the same category who gained landed