## Canada: Disarmament and Arms Control

In a speech to the Second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament on June 18, 1983, Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau outlined Canadian policy on disarmament and arms control. He explained that the policy had two elements: the "strategy of suffocation" and negotiations to produce a stable nuclear balance at lower levels.

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The "strategy of suffocation" includes a compreos nava maku miusana di maa hensive test ban, a halt to the flight testing of all new Sign and the second of the strategic delivery vehicles, a cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, and a limiwith the Savice ta tation, and eventual reduction, of military spending for new strategic weapons systems. The Prime Minister មើល្បាស់ស្រែក មាន ខេត្ត ប្រធានិយាល ប្រធានិយាល ប្រ emphasized that a combination of these elements would era finalis ga tallifikolg inlenne viiel ja laiviewa ili priklineti 🤏 provide a more coherent, efficient and promising instrument for curbing the nuclear arms race. In his speech in New tula et ho et halltva oma grida meg 😁 York, the Prime Minister pointed out that this strategy could not be applied unilaterally. It would require na laborili la filazi nama nama kata famina penggalinga 🗝 negotiated agreements between the nuclear powers. and the same of the most in the second contract that they

Canada's policy on disarmament and arms control has two complementary components: the suffocation strategy which seeks through negotiated agreement between the nuclear powers to inhibit the development of new weapons systems, and a negotiating approach aimed at qualitative