



practical, in-depth examination of the question with a view to establishing:

- what resources are tied up in armaments;
- how this spending has affected development;
- what resources might be diverted from military spending;
- what the problems are in doing so and what the benefits are.

Canada believes that the approach must be a global one involving both nuclear and conventional disarmament. It should also involve not only the super-powers but other countries as well, both developed and developing.

It must take full account of the security concerns of states. Security is the touchstone. But security cannot be viewed only in its narrowest military sense. The economic and social well-being of a state are other important aspects of its security.

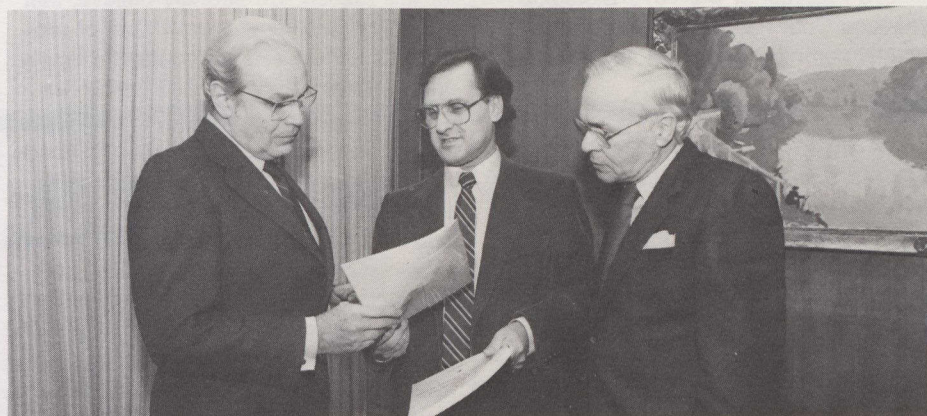
It must be realistic in its recognition that very few governments, if any, are prepared to commit in advance resources that might eventually be saved through future disarmament measures. The creation of mechanisms in anticipation of such transfers must be approached with realism."



The flags of some UN member states with facade of UN Secretariat building in background.

UN Photo

## **External Affairs Prepares Handbook to Investigate Alleged Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons**



Canada's Ambassador to the United Nations, Stephen Lewis, (centre) and Ambassador for Disarmament, Douglas Roche, (right) presenting CW handbook to UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

UN Photo

*On December 6, the Department of External Affairs issued a communiqué concerning a major Canadian initiative at the United Nations regarding procedures for dealing with alleged uses of chemical or biological weapons. The following is the text of that communiqué.*

"In a very important step, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, today conveyed to His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, the results of an extensive Canadian study on procedures to apply in cases where there are alleged uses of chemical or biological weapons. Ambassador Stephen Lewis, accompanied by Ambassador for Disarmament Douglas Roche, delivered a letter from Mr. Clark to the UN Secretary-General and presented him with a ceremonial copy of a *Handbook for the Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons*.

The Handbook is the result of a study by Canadian scientists and officials, concluded under the auspices of the Verification Research Programme of the Arms Control and Disarmament Division of the Department of External Affairs.

The text of the letter from the Secre-

tary of State for External Affairs is as follows:

Excellency,

On September 25, 1985, I had the honour of addressing the 40th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, at which time I stated that Canada had devised its own Programme of Action for the latter half of the Second Disarmament Decade. At that time, I indicated that Canada would present to the United Nations the results of detailed, practical studies it has undertaken related to the investigation of allegations of the use of chemical weapons.

As you know, over the past few years Canada has submitted documentation to the United Nations that has had a bearing on specific allegations. In addition, Canada submitted a study and made a presentation to the Group of Consultant Experts appointed by you under General Assembly resolution 37/98D concerning provisional procedures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use of chemical or biological weapons. In accordance with that resolution, Canada also advised you of the names of scientific experts and laboratories upon which you could draw in the event of a requirement to investigate an allegation of the use of chemical or bio-