



Let us recall that the Nobel Prize awarded to Lester Pearson for his superb diplomatic efforts in ending the Suez Crisis was also an award to the dedicated Canadian troops who helped make up the United Nations peace-keeping force. Without the forces trained and equipped to provide a buffer between Israeli and Egyptian armies, the United Nations resolution would have been only so much paper.

We must realize that our sovereignty and territorial integrity cannot be safeguarded by mere proclamation or protest. In addition to a firm legal position with respect to our sovereignty in the Arctic, we require a military capacity to respond to the threats posed by clandestine incursions into our waters, or probes of our air space. This is not a question of political expedience or choice. It is a question of responsible national policy. At the same time we should remember that, for over 35 years, the defence of Canada has been not only a national but an Alliance obligation.

I am reminded, in this connection, of a great Canadian who personally embodied the four facets of Canada's security policy. As a soldier, a peacekeeper, an arms controller and a diplomat, the late General E.L.M. Burns personified the basic coherence and compatibility of each one of these roles in the conduct of Canada's security policy. In establishing arms control policies, Tommy Burns perhaps summarized it best when he said there had to be a dialogue between the proponents of security through armament, and the proponents of security through disarmament.

No one component can provide all of the answers. The decisions our Government has taken are all directed to the over-arching goal of promoting international peace and security and, through these initiatives, Canada's own peace and security. These decisions have not been easy ones. They involved making some hard choices. We have decided, for instance, that Canada should have the capability to keep open our Arctic waters for the development of that region so that we can effectively patrol all of our Canadian territory all of the time.



*Ambassador James Goodby (left) addressing Consultative Group during panel on Geneva negotiations. At right is Eugueni Goussarov. Moderator is John Halstead.*

We have decided to strengthen our military presence in Europe as a further contribution to the Alliance's collective defence and deterrence of military aggression. And as we build up NATO's conventional deterrent, we reduce our reliance on nuclear weapons, a goal I am sure we all share.

We also signed an agreement earlier this year with the United States to modernize the early warning radars in Canada, this as part of our commitment to honour our North American defence obligations.

We have decided to participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force to help maintain peace between Egypt and Israel, to create a climate in which the divisions of that part of the world may have some chance of healing.

Finally, as each of you is aware, in January of this year our Government expressed the strong view that the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) research programme was prudent, given similar research already being conducted by the USSR. We continue to be of that view. That being said, we decided in September that we would not participate on a government-to-government basis in the SDI research programme. The Government's research priorities were judged to lie more in the investigation of outer space verification technology than in feasibility studies of space-based weapon systems.

Underlying all these decisions is our unyielding commitment to a strong, independent Canada working in concert with other countries, in the interest of common global security. Within the field of arms control and disarmament, our Government has six specific objectives:

- negotiated radical reductions in nuclear forces and the enhancement of strategic stability;
- maintenance and strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime;
- negotiation of a global chemical weapons ban;
- support for a comprehensive test ban treaty;
- prevention of an arms race in outer space; and
- the building of confidence sufficient to facilitate the reduction of military forces in Europe and elsewhere.

The resumption of the Geneva negotiations and the successful review of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which concluded last month, have advanced the first two objectives. It is imperative that these negotiations lead to deep cuts in nuclear arsenals and that a firm cap be placed on any initial reduction to ensure that future movement will be in a steadily downward direction. In my view, this would be a nuclear 'freeze' that works.