

10. United States Policy and Public Opinion: Gwynne Dyer, at the Ottawa roundtable said, "No-first use exists in practice in NATO but there is a gulf between US rhetoric and US policy on nuclear arms. The US is adamant not to change their posture because of domestic vested interests of the military industrial complex rather than any strategic or diplomatic interests." The US uses the threat of biological and chemical weapons as a means of continuing the first use of nuclear weapons. The US must re-examine and alter these postures. It should show leadership.

Gordon Smith, Director of the Centre for Global Studies, also emphasized that the US must take a lead. "Today there are approximately 3,000 launchers on high alert in each of the US and Russia. It is necessary to move quickly to 500 or less on each side. The US must take the lead." (Nuclear Weapons - Cold War Relics?)

Tad Daly, UN Charter Campaign, said, "by illuminating how close we have come to nuclear war in the past it is possible to capture the imagination of the US public". He supported university campaigns, printed materials, and concerts as public mobilization methods. He stated the future of nuclear weapons should be on the agenda of the next presidential election in the US.

IMPLICATIONS FOR CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY

- * Canada should support the review process of NATO and provide some leadership in defining the emerging role for NATO - what is it, who leads it and what does it do in the changing context of the nuclear culture ?
- * Canada should support the re-examination of NATO's strategy for the possible first use of nuclear weapons.
- * Russia's problems are enormous - the command and control and maintenance of it's nuclear weapons is frightening - the country needs assistance in many areas.
- * Canadian policy should be well-grounded and balanced in principles and practice with intelligent responses to the Standing Committee report.
- * Canadian public support is strong for NATO.
- * Civil society initiatives expand the parameters of mobilization and public support for abolition of nuclear weapons.
- * The horizontal proliferation in Asia needs to be addressed.
- * Canada should support the German Initiatives
- * Canada should not get involved in ballistic missiles.
- * It is important to include DFAIT and DND in discussions at same time as these implications impact on both foreign policy and defence policy.
- * The land-mines success proved issue-based coalitions are effective and Canada should continue to take a lead in similar processes.