

policy statement of the new Progressive Conservative government, the speech stressed the ongoing traditional role of Canada as a "moderating influence in a world beset by extremes." Canada will, said the Minister, continue in its moderating and constructive role among the world's nations. He suggested to reporters that his report on disarmament (prepared previously for the Progressive Conservative party) would be a "significant contributing factor" in the "no-holds-barred" review of Canadian foreign policy proposed by the Conservative government (*Globe and Mail, The Citizen*, September 26).

Mr. Clark was critical of the impasse created by a nuclear arms negotiations stalemate between the superpowers, a pattern that allowed other nuclear states to claim "impotence" in the search for arms control. In this respect, he welcomed the recent overtures by President Reagan to the USSR: "engage in political consultations on a regular and frequent basis." Once again, Mr. Clark stressed the reputation of Canada as successful mediator and as a nation "serious about peace," a reputation which might prove useful in the international forum in reversing current global trends. The problem being political, rather than moral or technical, the solution should be sought in the same realm.

Responsibility rests with all nations, said Mr. Clark, not just the superpowers, to "improve the atmosphere" and to put "specific, workable ideas on the agenda." Because of the very real threat posed by continued nuclear escalation, Canada will hold as a "constant, consistent" and dominant priority, continued efforts in the search for peace and disarmament.

The Minister reasserted Canada's belief in the values of democracy and individual freedom, making it necessary to pursue "the goals of peace and freedom simultaneously." Canadian foreign policy, said Mr. Clark, supports a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, continuing multilateral discussion on space weaponry, the prevention of horizontal nuclear proliferation, and the bolstering of mutual confidence and security through verification measures. A reduction of conventional forces based in Europe was also part of the objective, as well as a prohibition of chemical weaponry.

Canada's support for and continued commitment to the UN and its agencies was reiterated in the address, which at the same time called for a strengthening through practical actions and collective effort, of all global institutions — especially the UN. In this respect, Mr. Clark said Canada advocated a strengthening of the effectiveness of the UN Security Council (principally as a multilateral "hot-line"), and an acceptance of responsibility by individual member states (such as giving the Secretary-General "adequate political support" and a greater "margin of initiative"). As well, "extraneous political issues" have absorbed "too much valuable time and resources." This "over-politicization" could only produce a debilitating effect on the UN.

While the UN has been functioning successfully in many areas (such as the Specialized Agencies, human rights, development and humanitarian assistance, social

issues, and the extension of the rule of law), the "record is much less positive in the area of peace and security," said Mr. Clark. He pointed to several areas in which Canada was concerned: restoration of the independence and non-alignment of Afghanistan, peace in Kampuchea, demilitarization of Central America, a negotiated peace between Iran and Iraq, stability in Lebanon (with territorial integrity), and a "just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute." Canada upholds the effectiveness of UN peace-keeping forces in areas such as these, and called upon UN member nations to accept the responsibilities of contribution.

On the economic front, Mr. Clark stated that Canada would continue to support the expansion of multilateral efforts to "stabilize the debt situation." Both national and international action would be required to "stem protectionist tendencies," and this might be achieved most effectively through the common action of multilateral institutions, he continued. In the area of aid, Canada upheld a "pragmatic, issue-oriented" approach, that would be cognizant of the challenge of mutual cooperation.

Mr. Clark ended his address with a call from Canada to all nations for a "collective revitalization" of the UN — the one institution in which might be formulated the joint efforts necessary to confront "current realities" (External Affairs statement, September 25).

## UNESCO

### *McLuhan Teleglobe Award*

On September 12, there was a joint announcement by the Canadian Commission for UNESCO and Teleglobe Canada of the international launching of the McLuhan Teleglobe Canada Award 1985. The communications award, launched in 1983, was created in honor of the late Marshall McLuhan, communications philosopher. The prize, funded by Teleglobe Canada (a Crown corporation responsible for international communications services), has been placed under the permanent patronage of UNESCO. Offered every two years, the award consists of both a commemorative medal and \$50,000. It is administered by the Canadian Commission for UNESCO in conjunction with other UNESCO national commissions (and operating in close collaboration with UNESCO).

According to a UNESCO communiqué of September 12, the award is offered to both individuals or groups of all nations and was designed to "recognize any work or action that will have contributed in an exceptional manner to furthering a better understanding of the influence exerted by communication media and technology on society in general and in particular on its cultural, artistic and scientific activities." The laureate is selected by a panel of five independent Canadian specialists from among candidates nominated by UNESCO member commissions and organizations. As an observer, a representative of UNESCO's Director-General is included in the selection jury.