

weapons, to achieve greater economic equity among nations, and to strengthen the United Nations system – had become part of the mainstream of global security policy in recent years. By contrast, the Alliance's foreign policy document *Canada and the Millennium* holds that Canada's international credibility has been "shamefully squandered during the past 30 years" and that Canadian foreign policy is "now composed of little more than fashionable catch phrases such as 'soft power' and 'human security'". The Alliance would increase defence spending by taking money away from foreign aid, and would apply the additional money to strengthening NATO since the UN had proven ineffectual. The Alliance also held that the government had done "incalculable damage" to the national interest because of its "fascination" with eliminating nuclear weapons. It held that Canada should support the American initiative for a ballistic missile defence system.

Senator Roche noted that in recent years Canadian foreign aid spending had been cut by a much greater percentage than defence. "NATO's military spending is already greater than the rest of the world combined," he noted. The world's wars were being fought mostly in poor countries. The effectiveness of the UN is indicated by the fact that it has brought about 172 peaceful settlements of regional conflicts since 1945. The Alliance is going against both the weight of world opinion and the commitments of the world's nations in dismissing the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Cooperation or Confrontation?

Rear Admiral Eugene Carroll, jr. (USN-Ret) said there is a growing isolation of the United States stemming from "an acute case of national hubris". His country was attempting to impose leadership through confrontation rather than exercise it through constructive cooperation with other nations. "Unfortunately, the U.S. Congress and the Executive seem determined to make military power the primary instrument of U.S. foreign policy." The whole world was divided into U.S. military commands in an aggressive posture called "forward presence", which was in fact no more than gun boat diplomacy. The United States under President Clinton had reneged on its commitment to abolish nuclear weapons and affirmed that nuclear weapons would remain a cornerstone of U.S. security indefinitely. Determination to proceed with national missile defence would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Admiral Carroll urged the U.S. to turn from confrontational to cooperative policies, such as reversing its vote against establishing the International Criminal Court. Other cooperative moves should include ratifying the Convention on the Law of the Sea, and adhering to the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Landmines. Key steps to renewing the movement to nuclear elimination would be ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, adherence to a universal declaration of no first-use, de-alerting of strategic weapons, separation of warheads from delivery vehicles, and significant reductions in nuclear arsenals "until 32,000 weapons become 5,000 and then 1,000 and then 500".