

tension even among Canadian officials about how things "ought" to be done within the CSCE: those who favoured a focus on the human dimension and adherence to long-tested procedures feared the Canadians were pressing too far too fast. There were also problems with the EC's growing tendency to caucus on its own: delays waiting for the EC to cobble together its position frustrated discussion within the NATO caucus. Although Canada heard sympathetic voices within Western Europe, especially Germany and Denmark, it found its most enthusiastic supporters among the Central and East Europeans, in particular Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

In early October, CSCE Foreign Ministers met in New York to give a final push to preparations for the Paris Summit.<sup>11</sup> Addressing the gathering on October 2, Joe Clark observed that the major challenge facing summiteers would be to help create conditions in which democracy and prosperity could thrive and in which the emergence of antagonisms could be forestalled.<sup>12</sup> He enumerated five areas that Canada considered important towards this end. First was the need for the CSCE to have strong political direction and leadership. In Clark's words, the CSCE could not become "a distant bureaucracy or a simple set of principles." Canada wanted the Summit to establish regular meetings of heads of government and foreign ministers, where substantive decisions could be taken. Second, Canada wanted the CSCE to develop a parliamentary arm. Third, the Summit should give approval and form to a Centre for the Prevention and Resolution of Conflict -- one that would assist the implementation of CSBMs but would also "eventually" have an "enhanced" role and resources related to fact-finding, conciliation, mediation and arbitration of conflicts." Even if it proved impossible to have a political dimension to the Centre reflected in Summit documents, Canada wanted, at minimum, language that was sufficiently open-ended to permit an eventual conflict resolution component to the Centre's work. Fourth, the Summit required a CFE agreement. Finally, the Summit should "reinforce and consecrate" the transatlantic and pan-European nature of the CSCE.

Not mentioned by Clark, but clear in Canadian preparatory material for the Summit, was the desire to ensure that the CSCE's careful balance among the areas of security, economic and scientific cooperation, and the human dimension was preserved. Above all, Canada wanted the summit to confirm the central role of an enhanced and institutionalized CSCE in the emerging European security framework, as a complement to NATO's collective security guarantee and to the EC's role in European political and economic development.

---

<sup>11</sup>This oft-forgotten meeting was the first -- and to date only -- CSCE meeting to be held in the United States.

<sup>12</sup>Statement 90/57, included in Annex.