

admitted the Soviets had made a mistake in building the Krasnoyarsk radar. It had been built on the wrong site, he said, and constituted a violation of the ABM Treaty. On 28 May 1990 it was announced by US and Soviet officials that dismantlement of the thirty-story-high radar, which had cost the Soviets several hundred billion rubles to construct, had begun.²

At the conclusion of the Jackson Hole meetings, Secretary Baker had invited Soviet experts to visit SDI research facilities at Los Alamos and San Juan, Capistrano. The first visits by the Soviets to these stations took place on 15 December 1989 at San Juan and on 18 to 19 December 1989 at Los Alamos.

On 26 September 1989 the US Senate voted by a margin of sixty-six to thirty-four to cut \$800 million from the Administration's proposed budget for SDI. This compared to the \$1.8 billion cut proposed by Congress in July. Following the Senate vote, negotiators for both chambers set to work reconciling the different figures. In November, a compromise was announced that, for the first time, actually cut spending on SDI. By its terms, the Pentagon would be allowed to spend \$3.57 billion on SDI for fiscal year 1990. For 1991 the Bush Administration is asking for approximately US\$4.4 billion in SDI funds.³

The 12th round of the Defense and Space Arms Talks began on 29 September. On 3 October the chief US negotiator, Henry Cooper, stepped down. He was replaced in mid-October by David Smith. On 5 December, three days before the end of the round, the US tabled a new draft treaty text that did not, however, constitute a major change in the American position.

On 22 January 1990, Round 13 began. During the round, the Soviets backed off their insistence upon a written clause permitting withdrawal from START if the US deployed SDI.

CURRENT CANADIAN POSITION

In the past five years the Government of Canada has declared both that it is in favour of the narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty, and that it is not prepared to become involved in government-to-government participation in the SDI programme.

On 26 March 1985, Canada and the other NATO allies, as well as Australia, Japan and Israel, received a letter from US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, inviting them to participate in the SDI research programme. On 7 September 1985, after internal Government study and a set of public Parliamentary hearings, Canada refused the offer of government-to-government participation but left open the possibility that private companies could compete for

² Don Oberdorfer and Ann Devroy, "Soviets Dismantle Disputed Radar." *Washington Post*, 29 May 1990, p. A1.

³ Peter Grier, "Star Wars Future May Rest on Test of New Rocket." *Christian Science Monitor*, 26 June 1990, p. 1.