

- devote .7% GNP to ODA;
- establish a vaccine production capability to meet the needs of developing countries;
- provide necessary medical support personnel to developing countries;
- work more vigorously for a CTB;
- stop testing at CFMETR in Nanoose; and
- recommend a "No First Use of Nuclear Weapons" declaration by NATO.

Some suggested that one had to address the question of Canada's arms control and disarmament policies within the framework of US/Canada relations. The fundamental question for Canada was how to deal with the resurgence in U.S. strategic thinking regarding the use of nuclear weapons in a war fighting scenario. It was noted that traditionally Canada had dealt with the U.S. in ways which would least offend and which assumed the U.S. knew what it was doing. It was suggested that these methods were no longer adequate and that Canada needed to reassess its role vis a vis the U.S. in terms of: "what can the U.S. legitimately ask of Canada as a friendly neighbour?"

It was suggested that Canada bear the political costs of acting in the same spirit as New Zealand in order to make the U.S. take notice of Canada and to influence the U.S. administration. It was recognised that simple, direct condemnations of U.S. policies would not result in the desired change. Therefore, Canada was encouraged to act in constructive ways, to demonstrate that the issues and policies that Canada stands for are qualitatively different to those of the U.S. and to use Canada's leverage -- in terms of territory and resources -- as effectively as possible to move U.S. policy.

In returning to the theme of disarmament and development, it was noted that the nuclear issue tended to dominate discussion, ignoring the very real questions of conventional arms and war and Third World development. Canada was urged to develop a policy and strategy for assisting Third World countries in conflict for example by offering Canada's good offices to mediate. This was viewed as being an "incremental contribution to disarmament and development." As well, Canada was encouraged to be more sensitive to the needs of developing countries in providing them with relevant assistance and technologies which truly