

difficult for Canada to claim that it had no involvement in ballistic missile defence.

Pauline Jewett, Member of Parliament and NDP External Affairs Critic, spoke about Canadian fears about the removal of the NORAD Agreement and its connection with SDI. As a member of a joint Senate-House committee, she had travelled across Canada taking samples of Canadian opinion on the two issues of trade with the United States and SDI. Many of the witnesses, she said, were very much concerned about preserving the ABM Treaty. Another parliamentary committee of which Ms. Jewett was also a member, the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence (SCEAND), was holding hearings on the renewal of the NORAD Agreement. Ms. Jewett pointed out that a clause in the original Agreement, stipulating that Canada would not become involved in ballistic missile defence, had been removed from the agreement in 1981 by the Minister of Defence. Ms. Jewett asked John Pike whether he thought Canada could be drawn into SDI through participation in NORAD.

Mr. Pike said that it was difficult to assess exactly how significant Canada's participation might be. If SDI emerged simply as a limited programme for protecting missile silos or if SDI ended up relying primarily on space-based components, then Canadian participation might not be necessary. On the other hand, if SDI were to examine interception in the mid-course phase and/or require the survivability afforded by ground-based components, then Canadian participation could become critical to the success of the programme. It was too early to tell in which direction the SDI programme would evolve, said Pike, and thus it was difficult to predict the implications for Canada if it remained in NORAD.

John Polanyi, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Toronto, was another member of the Saturday panel who addressed the question of Canadian involvement in SDI. He took exception to Harvey Andre's statement, made the day before in his speech to the CCIL, that deterrence was the best guarantee of peace that we had in the nuclear age. On the contrary, Polanyi said, deterrence was intolerably dangerous; if we were to survive we must supplement deterrence with some other means of preventing war. Arms control was an important first step because arms control implied that the rule of law overrides the law of the jungle. Canada, as a founding member of the UN and a participant in every major multilateral forum on disarmament over the last four decades, was a country fundamentally committed to the arms control process. It was be-