

agreement, and just on the heels of the successful UN-sponsored International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development. Ambassador Roche quoted from the consensus document which embraced a broad approach to international security, emphasizing "not only military, but also political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights and ecological aspects." The Conference was, said Ambassador Roche, of "landmark importance" because it acknowledged that "peace is a multi-agenda process involving economic and social development as well as arms control measures, the protection of human rights...[and] an end to racial discrimination." The thrust of the 1987 presentation was that the world was moving ever closer to overcoming the ideological dilemmas that had previously inhibited the successful conclusion of new multilateral ACD agreements.

However, in 1988, Ambassador Fortier noted that while progress was being made in superpower nuclear arms talks and, correspondingly, that the general tenor of East-West relations continued to grow warmer, there were other problems in the ACD field that had undercut the optimism of the previous year. Ambassador Fortier noted, in particular, the spring 1988 Third United Nations Special Session On Disarmament (UNSSOD III). Its failure to achieve consensus on a concluding document, along with the lack of progress in other broad-based multilateral ACD negotiations, as well as the "proliferation of resolutions and a general dispersion of effort" within the First Committee, were examples of the kinds of factors which were contributing to this phenomenon. In essence, Ambassador Fortier registered Canada's concern over the possibility of a return to excessive ideological rhetoric in 1988. Consequently, he attempted to inject into the UN's deliberations a recognition of the fragile nature of the ACD process. He counselled "patience, persistence and realism" on the part of all states and the avoidance of an approach that looked for "quick fixes."

Both presentations underscored Canada's view that the central ingredient for the successful conclusion of new ACD agreements in the modern era was the advancement of a stable and secure superpower relationship, particularly as it related to nuclear weapons developments. In this regard, both Ambassadors indicated Canada's strong endorsement of the direction which the two superpowers had taken in the ACD field over the past few years, and the trend that appeared to be developing in East-West European military alliance relations in the area of promoting confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs), as well as a conventional arms balance. Yet, though both presentations shared