

"We assisted at San Francisco in the creation of the U.N. We were at Bretton Woods when the post-war monetary system was designed. We were at Havana and Geneva as well, where the international trading system was conceived. We have worked diligently ever since to improve international order -- Lester Pearson and peacekeeping, Howard Green and the Partial Test Ban Treaty, Paul Martin and membership in the U.N. for newly independent states, Pierre Trudeau and cooperation between North and South and between East and West."

Although 1986 is designated by the U.N. as the International Year of Peace, every year is a year to work for peace and Canada will go on pushing and probing for viable ways to stop the spread of nuclear weapons with the motivation and spirit described in the 1984 Throne Speech:

"Patience and perseverance we will need, for in this endeavor even the smallest progress is worthy of the greatest effort."

Thus, Canada, along with its allies, works to influence and assist the bilateral negotiations in positive, constructive ways in order to achieve radical reductions in nuclear weapons. This is done through a great deal of unpublicized effort. Though there is only room for the two superpowers at the Geneva negotiating table, Canada constantly stresses that the conduct of these negotiations will have an impact on every nation on earth. The ongoing negotiations -- with their series of offers and counter-offers -- indicates the scope and complexity of the extensive systems of nuclear arms possessed by both sides. Though agreement still seems a long way off, most experienced observers are now reflecting cautious optimism.

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Canada has traditionally taken a broad approach to security -- defining it not simply in terms of military might, but in a way which places it in a wider context. There are four components of Canada's security policy:

- arms control and disarmament;
- defence;
- peacekeeping; and
- conflict resolution.