

NWFZ concept. More promising is the proposal originally made by Franklyn Griffiths, in 1979, for a "partial demilitarization" (covering the ice and surface waters) of the central Polar Basin.

The last category of arms control proposals considered in the paper may loosely be termed "confidence-building measures." It is noted that additional measures of the type negotiated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), recently expanded in the Stockholm Agreement of 1986, may be applicable to Northern Europe and its adjacent sea areas, but are less relevant to the central Polar Basin or to the security concerns of a country such as Canada. Rather, two specific proposals for "stand-off zones" — aerial and submarine — are advanced as possibly negotiable contributions to enhancing the security of the Arctic region more broadly. Finally, also under the rubric of confidence-building measures, the paper briefly examines the prospects of ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) sanctuaries or "anti-submarine warfare (ASW)-free zones," designed to enhance the survivability of the sea-based deterrent.

In conclusion, the paper recommends that, rather than focusing on broad and comprehensive schemes of denuclearization or demilitarization, Arctic arms control efforts should be directed at such measures as a demilitarization of the ice and surface waters of the central Polar Basin; aerial and submarine "stand-off" zones; and geographically limited sanctuaries for strategic ballistic missile-carrying submarines. In particular, it is hoped that the Canadian Government, given its expressed commitment to limiting the "excessive militarization" of the Arctic, will begin to explore thoroughly the possibilities of negotiating, or encouraging the negotiation of, more modest measures of this type.