

say that NATO's usefulness in other areas (i.e., Balkan management) outweighs the argument for a divorce.

3) Specific government-led initiatives for December could include:

- The December Ministerial Statement could state that the sole purpose of having nuclear weapons is to counter nuclear attack, in order to resist the widening of the role of nuclear weapons (i.e., the ambiguity about the use of nuclear weapons in response to a chemical or biological weapon attack).
- An Arms Control Impact Statement showing that NATO's doctrine is not illegal.
- A Draft Resolution for the 1st Committee on the reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons.

4) Promoting Dialogue and Assistance to Russia. States should make a collective effort to help Russia address its growing inability to manage its nuclear capacity. The Kursk incident should be a lesson for Russia and its partners. States should, for instance, make financial and political contributions to the Russian early warning capability. A data exchange, allowing for a margin of error, may address some problems with information (including on the Russian side) and contribute to greater transparency. The Russian government must be convinced that transparency is not espionage. A conference on NATO and Russia addressing tactical nuclear weapons and their transparency could be suggested since it is an item for immediate concern.

5) Initiatives aimed at developing an integrated and comprehensive debate. An integrated approach to NATO's review process should be encouraged and operationalised at home and in foreign capitals. Lessons could be drawn from small arms and light weapons initiatives in a number of countries.

6) Efforts aimed at education for nuclear disarmament (elimination). Rallying public opinion of NATO member states around the use of nuclear power could culminate in support for Canadian initiatives. Raising awareness about the NMD and its implication for deterrence and disarmament regimes is important in the U.S. and elsewhere.

The belief system of leaders caught in a World War II mentality has to be changed. The same applies to Pakistan and India. Minister Axworthy could bring leaders together in an attempt to "educate them," using deterrence and de-coupling discussions as a hook.

One should also keep in mind that support for NATO within societies, including Canada, may not be as unequivocal as one may think. Canadian commitment to NATO may diminish as Canadian society changes and the connection to Great Britain and Europe continues to evolve and weaken.

7) There is a need for an historical assessment of whether the nuclear proliferation threat has increased or diminished. Some argue there has been no substantial increase in the number of countries which proliferate nuclear weapons, albeit they may be different countries