

stressing that "one cannot permit the moral conscience of humanity to give in to violence." He spoke out against both death from nuclear holocaust and starvation, and called upon wealthy nations such as Canada to increase their efforts to avert such a tragedy. He lashed out as well at the

basic soundness of nuclear deterrence, stating that the arms race was in reality a "threat of death" that absorbed vast amounts of matériel and finance that might be better used to relieve world poverty and underdevelopment (*The Citizen*, September 21).

Multilateral Relations

CARIBBEAN

Proposed Talks

In Toronto for a mid-September Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting, James Mitchell, Prime Minister of St. Vincent, issued a proposal for a conference at the ministerial level between Canada and the English-speaking Caribbean countries. To be examined would be the cooling of relations among them following last year's US invasion of Grenada, of which Canada had not received prior notice. Cited by Prime Minister Mitchell as possible topics for discussion were "obstacles to good relations, Canadian aid and the further development of trade," according to a *Globe and Mail* report September 18. Mr. Mitchell indicated that the election of a new Canadian government would provide a propitious moment for establishing an increased dialogue between Canada and the Caribbean nations. His opposition to Eastern Caribbean militarization has led him to reject US proposals for assistance in developing local standing armies, and he noted that rather than security the area's problem was one of "internal development." Continued Canadian aid would therefore remain of prime concern.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Refugee Assistance

On August 27, then External Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien announced that the Canadian government would provide \$2.5 million to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for use in the commission's assistance program for refugees in the Central American nations of Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The assistance program undertaken by the UNHCR was in-

stituted to aid a major portion of the estimated 336,000 refugees in the area, most of whom are victims of ongoing civil unrest, as well as to alleviate in part the burden placed on host countries. The Canadian grant represents almost 11 percent of the total funds required by the UNHCR to proceed with "high priority" work — primarily in the areas of "health-care, shelter, food, educational services and income-generation projects" (CIDA communiqué, August 27).

EEC

Chemical Duty

On September 24, the EEC announced that after investigation it had decided to impose a temporary penalty in the form of an anti-dumping duty of 15 percent on the import of a Canadian-produced chemical, pentaerythritol. The commission found that the chemical, used in the manufacture of paint, was produced by Celanese Canada Inc. but sold through a Swiss subsidiary to the EEC at a price 71.9 percent lower than it would have obtained on the Canadian domestic market. It was determined by the commission that Canada, along with Sweden and Spain (other exporters of pentaerythritol), had increased their share of the EEC market for the chemical by 4.8 percent in the years 1980-83. (The two other countries are also being investigated on dumping charges.) The EEC had found that its production had been dramatically reduced (*Globe and Mail*, September 25).

Newsprint Imports

In another dispute over import penalties between Canada and the EEC, the General Agreement on Tariffs