



— The maintenance and strengthening of the non-proliferation regime is critical both to stopping the spread of nuclear weapons to more countries and ensuring the safe transfer of technology and materials for the development of nuclear power systems. The Non-Proliferation Treaty, which Canada worked to uphold at the 1985 review, now numbers 131 states, making it the largest multilateral arms treaty in the world.

— At the Conference on Disarmament, Canada actively participates in the multilateral negotiations now leading to a chemical weapons ban. In fact, Canada chaired the *ad hoc* group that launched the current process. As a nation whose soldiers have suffered the toxic effect of these nefarious weapons, Canada has a special interest in ridding the world of them. We have presented to the UN a mechanism for detecting their use in current wars.

— The prevention of an arms race in outer space is another key objective. Canada has contributed to the Conference on Disarmament's deliberations on this subject in several ways: the first substantive working paper dealing with possible stabilizing and destabilizing space-based military systems; an extensive survey of international law to provide a data base concerning its applicability to outer space; an Outer Space Workshop in Montreal to examine ways to strengthen the legal regime for outer space.

— Confidence-building measures are important not only in their own right but also because they improve the East-West negotiating atmosphere. Canada was a member of the 35-nation conference in Stockholm on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe and actively aided the implementation of the agreement, which provides a system of greater military transparency in Europe. Another important aspect of 'confidence-building' is the promotion of East-West exchanges, both official and unofficial. There are a number of specific exchange agreements between Canada and the Soviet Union (e.g., Arctic scientists) as well as with other East European countries (medical exchanges with Poland, sports exchanges with the German Democratic Republic)....

On the basis of all these policies, Canada is able to make practical contributions to international security.

We do this by, first of all, urging compliance with existing treaties on the grounds that deviation threatens the credibility and viability of further arms control. Thus we have protested against the US breakout of SALT II. And the Government has consistently urged that the traditional or restrictive interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty should be maintained, which would prevent the deployment of space-based defence systems. We have also voiced our concern about the USSR radar at Krasnoyarsk, and the Soviet encryption of telemetry which makes it very difficult for the West to determine if they are adhering to treaties.

A second contribution is through building support for confidence-building measures such as openness, transparency and verification.

Through Canada's extensive work in verification, we have become recognized at the United Nations as a world leader in this subject, which is now seen to be of critical importance in the negotiation and implementation of arms limitation and disarmament agreements. In 1983, Canada launched a verification research programme, with a \$1 million annual budget, which concentrates on verification techniques for seismic monitoring, chemical weapons use, and the feasibility of space-based satellite sensing. This latter is an exciting, far-seeing programme.

...This technical work has made possible diplomatic initiatives at the UN that have led to increasing support for a Canadian-sponsored consensus resolution on verification; the first ever substantive discussion on verification was held last May at the UN Disarmament Commission, where Canada chaired a Working Group. This group developed, again by consensus, an illustrative list of 10 principles that advanced the international community's understanding of how to apply verification. For example, the agreement on the necessity of on-site inspections has a direct bearing on the INF

agreement and a Chemical Weapons Treaty. This activity has led UN Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar to suggest that advancement of verification be highlighted at the UN's Third Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD III) in 1988.

...It is becoming more apparent to me that new intellectual inroads are being made by the peace movement. One example is provided by Beyond War, a non-partisan educational movement, which recently conducted an unprecedented project involving American and Soviet scientists and scholars. The two teams, meeting in each other's countries, produced a book, *Breakthrough: Emerging New Thinking*, published jointly in English and Russian in the United States and the Soviet Union. Making the point that war is no longer an available means towards any desirable end, the book explores the prospects for peaceful resolution of international differences. In Canada, a new book, *How We Work for Peace*, is a wide-ranging description of Canadian community activities, compiled by Christine Peringer of the Peace Research Institute, Dundas, whose long work for peace was recently cited by the UN.

During the past few years, the peace movement, now numbering more than 2 000 local, regional and national groups across Canada, has both widened its activity and deepened its grasp of the terrible complexities of the disarmament subject. A number of leading organizations — embracing physicians, scientists, psychologists, educators, lawyers, among others — have projected a vibrant, intellectually-based concern for peace....

The imaginative work of peace groups, which is multiplying throughout the world, is slowly breaking down the mistrust and hatreds of the past. Competing ideologies cannot be quickly reconciled, any more than competing religions or cultures can. There is no quick or facile solution to the problems of world peace, but succeeding enlightened generations will be able to move forward together. This human movement is essential to sustain public policies that move beyond war...."