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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

Report of Cross-Canada Tour

By Douglas Roche
Ambassador for Disarmament

April 13 - May 2, 1986



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Ambassador
for Disarmament

Ambassadeur
au Désarmement

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

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By Douglas Roche

Ambassador for Disarmament

43-241-777

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Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

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INTRODUCTION

As part of the Canadian Government's programme for the International Year of Peace, Douglas Roche, Ambassador for Disarmament, travelled across Canada April 13 - May 2, 1986 to discuss with Canadians the themes of the International Year of Peace and the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.

The Ambassador held public forums in all 10 provinces, conducted three-hour consultations with 198 Canadians in 13 cities, St. John's, Halifax, Charlottetown, Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Waterloo, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria and Ottawa, spoke at 7 business luncheons hosted by the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, gave background briefings to 15 Editorial Boards of daily newspapers, and 38 interviews with newspapers, radio and television. He also spoke at various functions, including an assembly of high school students in Halifax, the 25th Anniversary Catholic Social Services Conference in Edmonton, the official opening of the United Nations Pavilion at Expo '86, and the Vancouver Centennial Peace and Disarmament Festival. During the three-week tour, the Ambassador spoke to more than 4,000 people and had access to 11 million Canadians through the media.

Ambassador Roche was accompanied by Mr. Oleg Chistoff (Deputy Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, External Affairs, April 13 - 19), L.Col. Alex Morrison (Counsellor, Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, New York, April 19 - May 2), Ms. Jill Sinclair, Research Assistant to the Ambassador; Mr. Jim LeBlanc, Executive Assistant; Mr. Firdaus Kharas, Executive Director, United Nations Association in Canada.

The Tour had three aims:

- to consult with Canadians on the question of the Relationship between Disarmament and Development as part of Canadian preparations for the United Nations international conference on the same theme; a report of this aspect of the Tour begins on page 9.
- to hold public forums as a means of stimulating discussion, debate and public education on the broad agenda identified by the U.N. in its Proclamation for the International Year of Peace; a report on this aspect of the Tour begins on page 57.

-- to conduct an extensive series of media interviews and editorial board meetings in order to enhance understanding of Canada's contribution to the broad agenda for peace -- including arms control and disarmament, economic and social development, and human rights.

The editorial board sessions were usually attended by the editor-in-chief and senior editors and/or editorial page writers who received an in-depth, off-the-record briefing from Ambassador Roche for about an hour. The editors were very responsive and attentive and asked a variety of questions on peace and disarmament issues, on the United Nations and on Canadian foreign policy.

The on-the-record interviews were usually conducted by reporters with Ambassador Roche at newspapers/studios. Although some reporters wrote inaccurate accounts in the print media, overall the quality of questioning appeared to be satisfactory with a few reporters obviously having studied the background material sent in advance. Most of the questions centred around the issues under International Year of Peace, although some reporters narrowed the focus to the U.S. action on Libya or the Chernobyl nuclear accident which were topical at the beginning and end of the tour respectively.

Overall, the media assisted in the aspect of the tour designed to inform the Canadian public about the International Year of Peace and Canadian foreign policy objectives in peace and disarmament issues.

Ambassador Roche also spoke to seven Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs across the country. These addresses were scheduled to reach particularly into the main business community of the country, a sector of the public usually unreached in discussions about peace and disarmament issues. Overall, the businessmen were extremely receptive and interested.

The format usually comprised of a brief twenty-minute speech followed by a short question-and-answer period. Ambassador Roche emphasized Canadian initiatives and policies in his statements, while also paying tribute to the role of service clubs in promoting peace through such activities as the Rotary Youth Exchange Programme.

The United Nations Association in Canada deserves commendation for the very professional manner in which its officers arranged an exacting schedule.

PROCLAMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

Whereas the General Assembly has decided unanimously to proclaim solemnly the International Year of Peace on 24 October 1985, the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Whereas the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations provides a unique opportunity to reaffirm the support for and commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Whereas peace constitutes a universal ideal and the promotion of peace is the primary purpose of the United Nations,

Whereas the promotion of international peace and security requires continuing and positive action by States and peoples aimed at the prevention of war, removal of various threats to peace - including the nuclear threat - respect for the principle of non-use of force, the resolution of conflicts and peaceful settlement of disputes, confidence-building measures, disarmament, maintenance of outer space for peaceful uses, development, the promotion and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, decolonization in accordance with the principle of self-determination, elimination of racial discrimination of apartheid, the enhancement of the quality of life, satisfaction of human needs and protection of the environment,

Whereas peoples must live together in peace and practise tolerance, and it has been recognized that education, information, science and culture can contribute to that end,

Whereas the International Year of Peace provides a timely impetus for initiating renewed thought and action for the promotion of peace,

Whereas the International Year of Peace offers an opportunity to Governments, intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and others to express in practical terms the common aspiration of all peoples for peace,

Whereas the International Year of Peace is not only a celebration or commemoration, but an opportunity to reflect and act creatively and systematically in fulfilling the purposes of the United Nations,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly

Solemnly proclaims 1986 to be the International Year of Peace and calls upon peoples to join with the United Nations in resolute efforts to safeguard peace and the future of humanity.





SUMMARY OF STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR ROCHE
IN EACH CITY

Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament Douglas Roche called for a united Canadian effort to strengthen the conditions for peace in the world. Ambassador Roche is on a three week tour of Canada, speaking about the International Year of Peace.

The International Year of Peace, proclaimed by the United Nations, has a wide agenda, including not only arms control and disarmament but more rapid progress in economic and social development and a more intensive respect for human rights.

Mr. Roche said that Canada is an international leader in advancing policies in all these areas. "The world needs the continued work of Canada in verification of arms control agreements, stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, fighting African famine, and speeding up economic development in the developing nations."

Stressing that Canadians need to understand better this vast range of work in building peace, Mr. Roche urged that Canadians work together to develop more public support for solving the major global issues of our time: stopping the global arms race, and strengthening the world economy for the benefit of all regions.

"A more united and determined Canada can make an outstanding contribution to the long range work of ensuring peace through strengthening all aspects of human security," Ambassador Roche said.



Prelude to Consultative Group Meetings

The United Nations has been at the forefront in highlighting the Disarmament/Development relationship and, in 1981, produced a major study on the subject.

The report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (U.N. Document number A/36/356, Studies Series 5, New York, 1982) concluded:

"...the world can either continue to pursue the arms race with characteristic vigour or move consciously and with deliberate speed toward a more stable and balanced social and economic development within a more sustained international economic and political order. It cannot do both. It must be acknowledged that the arms race and development are in a competitive relationship particularly in terms of resources, but also in the vital dimension of attitudes and perceptions."

This study, which has come to be known as the "Thorssen Report" (after the Group's chairperson, Inga Thorssen,) has acted as a catalyst in world thinking on the Disarmament/Development relationship.

The United Nations, through a consensus resolution, has called a global conference* on this subject. The agenda includes these items:

- the consideration of the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in all its aspects and dimensions;
- the consideration of the implications of the level and magnitude of military spending for developing countries, developed countries, nuclear weapons and non-nuclear weapon states; and
- the consideration of the ways and means of releasing resources, through disarmament measures, for development purposes.

In each of the 13 cities across the country, Ambassador Roche chaired a regional meeting of the Consultative Group on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs which had as its focus, an examination of the Disarmament/Development relationship.

* On May 13, the Government of France advised the Government of Canada that it would be seeking a postponement of the Conference until 1987.

The Consultative Group, traditionally an Ottawa-based assembly which meets twice a year under the chairmanship of the Ambassador for Disarmament, is composed of approximately 60 representatives of non-governmental organizations, academics, experts and individuals having an interest or expertise in the field of arms control and disarmament issues. In this International Year of Peace, Ambassador Roche decided to broaden the consultative process, to reach deeper into the regional communities and to involve and invigorate more Canadians on the important issue of the relationship between Disarmament and Development.

In each city, approximately 25 local participants were invited to a consultation. The principle criteria for extending invitations were as follows:

- one third representatives of traditional, prominent and emerging NGOs in both the disarmament and development fields;
- one third academic experts from the variety of disciplines which impinge on this issue eg. international relations, economics, history, agricultural science, philosophy etc;
- one third business/chamber of commerce and "strategic studies" representatives.

In this way, it was hoped that a balance of views and perspectives could be struck. As will be seen from the list of participants which follows each city report, the number of actual participants and backgrounds varied considerably from place to place.

Invited participants were provided, in advance, with some basic background reading in the form of U.N. documentation and other relevant material.*

* (i) Disarmament Fact Sheet: "Study on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development: A Summary;" (ii) Disarmament Fact Sheet: "Study of the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures: A Summary;" (iii) "Relationship Between Disarmament and Development: An Overview of United Nations Involvement;" (iv) Canadian Statement to the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development; (v) United Nations Association in Canada: Briefing Paper, "International Year of Peace".

Ambasssador Roche spoke of the Disarmament/Development relationship as representing the intersection of the two major themes in global relations -- East-West tensions and the North-South dialogue. He asked participants to consider what was meant by "security" in an interdependent world and suggested that this interdependence represented both the common ground and the common vulnerability of the world's inhabitants. He also asked participants to address the question of the impact of military spending on the world's economy, both in developed and developing countries, and suggested that we try to determine why governments spend to the extent they do on defence.

He suggested that, whilst the full implications of the disarmament/development relationship were still being elaborated, it was not too early to suggest that the arms race and development were in a competitive relationship. The question remained: how best to manage this relationship in the triangular context, established in the Thorssen Report, of disarmament, development and security.

Ambassador Roche noted that the discussion of the disarmament/development relationship tended to bring to the forefront most issues of global concern today. The object of the Consultative Group meeting was to attempt to address some of the major themes:

- the arms race, conventional and nuclear;
- development;
- Canada's role in both disarmament and development;
- Canada's contribution to international security.

The principal result of the U.N. conference would be to raise global consciousness on both questions of the Disarmament/Development relationship and on the new, broad definition of security -- how international security might be strengthened through reducing arms and through accelerating development.

It should be noted that the attached reports reflect only the main themes/views to emerge from participants during the discussions. They do not attempt to cover each and every issue raised, nor do they reflect the full and active exchange of views which took place between Ambassador Roche and participants -- particularly in regard to explaining and clarifying various criticisms of Canadian Government policy on these issues.

It should be further noted that the following reports reflect views that were presented, without any implication of agreement with those views by all participants. Whilst the constraint of time prohibited an in-depth discussion of all aspects of the subject and all concerns of participants, there was an attempt made to elaborate the main themes and issues. Participants generally expressed appreciation at having had an opportunity to engage in a discussion on this question and warmly welcomed and encouraged this sort of public debate on foreign policy issues.

REPORTS OF DISCUSSIONS

ST. JOHN'S/NEWFOUNDLAND APRIL 14, 1986

In addressing the issue of Disarmament and Development in its broadest terms, and with particular emphasis on Canada, participants discussed peace education, the role of NGO's, teachers, youth, alternative roles for the Canadian Armed Forces and armed forces in general. A number of recurring themes emerged: the underdevelopment of the Maritimes; concern over the "militarization" of the Maritimes and the ethical quandry in which it placed the jobless; and the need for a genuinely independent Canadian foreign policy. As well, conceptual issues were discussed, including the question of political will, the nature of conflict and non-violent participation in society, the co-existence of different political ideologies and religions and the need for more understanding, justice and cooperation. The question of a new global order was raised -- an order which would not be narrowly focussed on the nation state. The Paris Conference was seen as a means of sensitizing people and changing world perceptions.

Several people offered practical suggestions designed to bring about these changes in thinking:

- that the Canadian Armed Forces be trained in non-traditional roles -- designed to assist in development in developing countries;
- in attempting to further the concept of peace as a positive state of social justice and enhance understanding, it was suggested that a "Five Year Plan" of workshops for teachers in the field of peace education be implemented. This programme of seminars and lectures would also involve students and could include an exchange programme with Third World and East bloc nations;
- in order to educate the public on the Disarmament and Development relationship, there was a suggestion for increased funding to NGOs so that they might pursue the topics in some detail;
- in order to enhance the integration of the issues of Disarmament and Development domestically, it was suggested that a Ministry of Security be established which would oversee both Defence and External Affairs matters.

In focussing on the question of developing countries and military expenditure, it was suggested that a link be established between credits on external debt and reductions in expenditure on conventional weapons -- this could act as an incentive to developing countries to reduce their military expenditure. As well, it was suggested that a multilateral international agreement be negotiated to reduce total arms exports by a fixed percentage each year. These suggestions were directed at curbing arms sales as a direct contribution to easing the debt crisis and conventional arms build-up in the Third World.

The role of the superpowers as well as "bloc" politics i.e. NATO/WPO were seen as primary sources of tension. In this regard, whilst not diminishing the importance of the Disarmament and Development relationship, several people expressed the view that the issue of the arms race in nuclear weapons remained of primary importance. Although there was merit in recognizing the complexity of the issue, it was suggested that more might be achieved by focusing on the major issue -- nuclear weapons and East-West rivalry -- as this fueled the arms race in conventional weapons in "client states" and accounted for the fear and frustration expressed by many people, particularly young people.

Whilst noting the global perspective, attention was also focused on Canada's role and possible action on these issues:

- in the global arms trade it was suggested that Canada scrap, not sell, old weapons systems (e.g. CF-5s to Turkey);
- to promote understanding, establish in every university a Chair of Peace Studies and train educators for peace;
- Goose Bay -- "future economic security should not be paved by military programmes" -- alternative methods of assisting underdeveloped regions of Canada should be found;
- Canada should keep human rights (the rights of native people) first and foremost in considering development of the Goose Bay Flight Training Centre;

- consideration should be given to the symbolism of the Goose Bay project in terms of perception -- if the base does not go ahead the funds allocated for that development should be used for other non-military based development in the area;
- using the CAF more directly for maritime sovereignty and conflict resolution as well as peacekeeping.

It was also suggested that the business and commercial sectors be engaged in these issues. As well, the role of youth was seen as central. The fear and frustration of youth, their perceived powerlessness in the face of such overwhelming global problems was viewed as extremely serious. Youth needed to be actively engaged in the discussion and debate.

Participants: * Affiliations throughout this report are listed for identification purposes only and do not suggest that the participant was necessarily speaking for the organization.

Joanne Harris	- Educators for Peace
Tony Williamson	- International Development Office, Memorial University
Prof. Desmond Murphy	- Professor of Political Science, Memorial University
Edward Hollett	- Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies
Gene Long	- Oxfam Canada
Roger Grimes	- Newfoundland Teacher's Association
Noreen Lewis	- Educators for Peace
Dr. George Park	- Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Memorial University
Dr. Peter Harris	- Professor of Philosophy, Memorial University
Dr. David Thompson	- Newfoundland and Labrador Peace Network
Prof. Michael Wallack	- Department of Political Science, Memorial University
Joyce Nevitt	- Community Organizer
Dr. Ian Simpson	- Physicians for Social Responsibility, Cornerbrook
Dr. John Ross	- Physicians for Social Responsibility
Walter Davies	- Catholic Council for Peace & Development
Hon. Fabien O'Dea	- Barrister

**HALIFAX/NOVA SCOTIA
APRIL 15, 1986**

The discussion in Halifax was wide-ranging. Whilst the common themes of security, the role of the U.N. and Canada's international image did emerge, the discussion raised many other issues which reflected local, national and international concerns, both related and unrelated to the relationship between Disarmament and Development.

In focusing on the Paris Conference itself, there was discussion of Canada's role in the process. Noting that it will be difficult to make substantive progress multilaterally at this time, it was suggested that Canada take the lead in focusing and acting on the issue domestically. Canada could, for example, study its role in the arms exports industry as a means of putting some emphasis on monitoring/curbing the international arms trade. An international arms trade register could be the ultimate goal of this exercise.

Several people gave this broad question a local focus in questioning the appropriateness of Government plans to alleviate regional underdevelopment in the Maritimes by encouraging military/arms export-related industries e.g. Thyssen in Cape Breton, Litton in P.E.I. This was viewed by some as a moral vs. economic argument. On the other hand, the point was made that Canadians generally were not against defence measures or expenditures. If viewed in moral terms, as some did, the Government's policies would be criticized no matter how much or little was spent.

Canada was widely criticized for the development of the arms/defence-industry in Canada which was seen as a national manifestation of the Disarmament/Development linkage and interrelationship. The influence on the native peoples was a matter of some concern.

It was noted that the possibility of providing employment in depressed areas through defence-industries had sparked debate within local communities. It was suggested that "privatisation and militarisation" were not appropriate solutions to Canada's regional underdevelopment. As well, the view was expressed that militarised development was the sign of a sick economy.

In the context of the discussion of Thyssen, Litton, as well as the proposed Tactical Fighter Training Centre in Goose Bay and Canadian Forces Maritime Experimental Testing Range, Nanoose, the question of conversion provisions for the industries concerned was raised. As well, the extreme underdevelopment of native peoples, their concerns -- in particular land claims -- were raised repeatedly.

Whilst the importance of the global picture was widely acknowledged, there was a general feeling that, in order for Canada to lead as strongly as it should on these questions of Disarmament and Development, it had to lead by example and first "put our own house in order." It was suggested that Canada's ability to provide international leadership was in direct proportion to Canada's own domestic policies in these areas. A trend toward increased emphasis on the military/defence sector was seen as being a new and unwelcome departure from Canada's traditional policies.

The need to focus on security as the central point in the Disarmament/Development relationship was raised by several people in somewhat different but related ways.

Security was defined not exclusively in military terms. There was recognition of the broad concept of security. Some suggested that security should no longer be looked at solely in terms of the nation state. Rather, the task of providing security should be increasingly transferred to international organizations. In the Disarmament and Development relationship, it was suggested that more study needed to be given to the linkage between security and development and security and disarmament. It was hoped that Canada would undertake such work and provide something of a lead in encouraging a new concept of security which might encompass a new role for armed forces. A distinction had to be made between armed forces for defence and armed forces for intervention.

It was also suggested that Canada should build a security policy based on a peace-making premise i.e. to undertake creative policies to actively build and make peace. "Security" was also seen in terms of international order. Therefore, Canadian security policy should focus on the importance of building, enhancing and promoting international order. It was also suggested that Canada examine what could be done at the local levels to promote cooperative ways of dealing with issues and thereby enhance security.

It was suggested that more focus and effort should be directed to the continuation and strengthening of Canada's traditional strategies for security:

- Diplomatic Strategy: Promoting international relations through regularised, institutionalized channels e.g. U.N., NATO to deal with functional problems. It was stressed that these traditional instruments, which have served Canada well, should be the centrepiece of promoting global order and be vigorously pursued.
- Confidence-Building: Canada should continue to encourage confidence-building measures including low level links which generate trust and provide a sound basis upon which to develop increasingly complex relationships in the future.
- Canada should continue to exert influence to restrain our allies when they are "acting silly." Canada has been less effective in this area of late and recent events in particular (eg. US actions in Libya) reinforced the need for Canada to exercise, to the extent possible, a restraining influence over our friends and allies.

It was suggested that Canada, as a smaller power that could only influence events "at the margin", should continue to pursue these strategies which were deemed practical and rational.

In speaking of security in less traditional terms, it was suggested that governments created insecurity; therefore the way to enhance security -- individually and nationally -- would be to move away from nation-state, institutionalized security to include more NGOs and ordinary people in the security system.

The whole question of "systems" per se was raised -- with particular emphasis on the role and influence of women from within and outside existing systems. It was noted that "systems" of any sort tended to develop their own momentum -- this was particularly true of defence systems. There was a need to challenge existing systems and to initiate new ideas from within systems. It was suggested that women were well placed to challenge existing systems because, for the most part, they tended to be outside traditional systems and power structures. It was suggested by several participants that women should figure more prominently on Canadian delegations i.e. in Canada's diplomatic work. Canada was

also considered to be well-placed to influence the existing "system" of international relations as it was largely outside ideological U.S.-Soviet confrontation. Canada's ongoing role in promoting multilateralism was therefore stressed.

On the question of the Disarmament and Development relationship, the point was made that, whilst arms were not the cause of war, they do represent a vast waste of public money. Therefore, while the Disarmament and Development linkage was seen as a "sensible" one, it was clear that the sources of conflict lay elsewhere -- on the political level, not on the level of defence procurement and expenditure.

In discussing the Disarmament and Development relationship as it concerns developing countries, it was noted that military expenditure as a percentage of GNP had declined in the developed world, this was not however the case in developing countries. It was suggested that the level of military expenditure might be used as a criterion for ODA. Canada should not contribute to those governments which spend on the military.

In looking at Canada's continuing role and influence in global politics, it was suggested that Canada should form a new set of alliances -- eg. with New Zealand and Japan -- which would remove Canada from the East-West confrontation, enhance renewed economic strength and broaden our international influence.

In this regard, the Green Paper was seen as promoting too many "sacred cows" which were not up for discussion -- i.e. NATO and NORAD.

In light of U.S. actions in Libya, many people expressed the view that such reprisals were inappropriate, and that a constructive response to the problem of terrorism should be the subject of discussion and action in the U.N.

Participants:

Vice-Adm. H. Porter	- President of Federation of Military & United Services Institute of Canada/CISS
Gen. G.H. Spencer	- Federation of Military & United Services Institute of Canada
Prof. J.J. Sokolsky	- Dalhousie University
Valerie Osborne	- Ploughshares
Peggy Hope-Simpson	- Wolfeville Ploughshares
Rankin MacSween	- Cape Breton Nuclear Disarmament Committee
Muriel Duckworth	- Voice of Women
Prof. Denis Stairs	- Dalhousie University
Jessie MacLeod	- Cape Breton Ploughshares
Andrea Curry	- Oxfam
Marion Kerans	- Voice of Women
Dr. Margaret Fulton	- Dean - Mount St. Vincent University
Tony Law	- Ploughshares Pictou County
Ray Creery	- Veterans Against Nuclear Arms
Marion Mathieson	- Voice of Women

**CHARLOTTETOWN/P.E.I.
APRIL 17, 1986**

Discussion in Charlottetown revealed diverse approaches to the Disarmament and Development relationship. Some expressed concern about apparent paradoxes between Canadian Government actions and its efforts for peace, its contribution to the perpetuation of alliances, and the polarization of issues, thought and alliances which was pushing Canada into a non-independent position. A focal point tended to be the perceived militarisation of the Maritime region -- with particular emphasis on the recent decision to establish a Litton plant on the Island. As well, there was virtually unanimous concern expressed over U.S. actions in Libya, U.S. pursuit of "military rather than diplomatic solutions" to problems and Canada's "complicity" in U.S. actions. Several participants presented prepared statements/briefs.

Some urged Canada to distance itself from U.S. positions, to encourage the U.S. to engage in dialogue in these matters -- including the problems of Central America - and to utilize more fully the machinery of the United Nations.

Concern was expressed in regard to Canada's perceived strong linkage to the U.S. in all matters of foreign policy -- including what was termed Canada's "increasing role in nuclear deterrence strategies." Many believed that Canada's traditional ability to influence international relations in a constructive manner was being undermined by Canada's clear support of U.S. policies.

Several people raised the fact that the Green Paper stated that Canada's traditional alliances -- NATO, NORAD -- were not up for review in what was supposed to be a wide-ranging review of Canada's international relations. This was seen to be at variance with Mr. Clark's invitation to the peace movement to "challenge assumptions." Some suggested that the evolving global system with, for example, the emergence of a new international economic order, would force Canada to shift from its traditional alliances and blocs and re-align itself with those nations outside these blocs which represent the "bulk of humanity."

Some suggested that Canada's ability to work for peace and development was hampered by traditional relationships. It was recommended by some that Canada transfer its allegiances and resources from NATO to the U.N.

Some discussion took place on the concept of security and the need for political will in the disarmament and development context. It was considered that Canada had little "sense of threat" and that it tended to be swept up in the U.S. definition of security which was often put in terms of protecting commercial/economic interests. Canada needed to redefine security to reflect better its traditional non-ideological, non-confrontational approach.

In moving to the Disarmament and Development relationship it was suggested that, whilst many people had difficulties in making the connection between the subjects, the activities of the peace movement revealed that they had an intuitive understanding of the relationship. However, in order to promote this understanding more broadly, it was necessary for the peace movement to have greater resources. In particular, the peace movement in P.E.I. was frustrated as a result of geographic isolation and lack of funding. It was suggested that one way of supporting global work for peace would be to support more fully the work of groups on a local level. This was one way the Government could manifest its desire for peace in realistic, concrete terms.

A common theme which emerged was that of the need to generate political will to seek peace. Thus, the question was posed: why can governments not be motivated to act in ways which reflect the people's will for peace? There was seen to be a dichotomy between the general will of the people to cooperation and peace and the policies of governments to confrontation and war.

Discussion of the decision to have Litton Industries establish a plant in P.E.I. as part of its contract to build the LLAD system was prolonged and intense. The Litton issue was seen as a very real manifestation of the disarmament/development relationship on a local level.

There was a good deal of concern over what was seen to be a lack of democratic consultation on this question. As well, many complained about the lack of information to the public on the exact nature of the system and the plant.

It was widely considered that "no single issue on P.E.I. had been more destructive to development and peace on the Island than Litton"-- it was seen to be divisive and confrontational.

In considering Litton in the Disarmament and Development context, it was suggested that military expenditure diverts resources from true development -- this was one component of the Litton issue. It was also suggested that Litton had implications for Canada's participation in the international arms trade - it was not simply a question of enhancing Canada's defence capabilities as there was a significant export dimension to the system.

Given the historical underdevelopment of the region, the Litton decision was seen as a development, not a defence issue i.e. the question is how best to ease historical underdevelopment and unemployment in P.E.I. Are defence industries the only alternative?

It was considered by some to be "blackmailing" Islanders into either participating in the arms industry or remaining unemployed. The appropriateness of this sort of defence-related industry was questioned in light of the Island's traditional economic base. In the strongest terms used in this discussion, Litton was seen to be forcing P.E.I. to become dependent on the arms industry and therefore develop a long-term vested interest in perpetuating the arms industry and hence, the global arms race.

There was a feeling that the Litton decision was generally opposed by the public and that both P.E.I., and the Atlantic region as a whole, were being oppressed by this sort of military-based development.

In returning to the larger question of the relationship between Disarmament and Development, it was suggested that it was difficult to address the question of disarmament unless one addressed the question of the economic role of the arms industry. In the global context, as well as in the case of Litton, there was a need to cut the link between profitability and the arms race.

Participants:

Prof. Irene Burge	- University of P.E.I.
Ellie Reddin Conway	- Island Peace Committee
Wendell MacLaine	- Island Peace Committee
Catherine O'Bryan	- Island Women for Peace
Helen McDonald	- Voice of Women
Maj. F.W. Hyndman	- Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies
Roy Johnstone	- Island Peace Committee
Mary Boyd	- Canadian Catholic Conference on Development and Peace
Prof. Gary Webster	- University of P.E.I.
Prof. Don Mazer	- University of P.E.I.
Michael Hume	- Ploughshares, P.E.I.
Prof. Verner Smitheram	- Dean of Arts, University of P.E.I.
Jill Lightwood	- Island Women for Peace
Heather Irving	- Multi-Cultural Council

**SAINT JOHN/NEW BRUNSWICK
APRIL 18, 1986**

In a wide-ranging discussion on the question of Disarmament and Development, a primary focus of examination was the role of Canada in both Disarmament and Development as well as a public perception of "mixed messages" being sent by the Government on questions of foreign policy -- particularly in these two important areas. As well, there was concern expressed about the militarization of the Atlantic provinces and the nature of Canada-U.S. relations.

Some participants perceived a shift toward the U.S. in foreign policy matters. Highlighted by "U.S. aggressiveness" as seen in the Libyan action, participants spoke of the desirability and possibility of Canada distancing itself from U.S. policies in order to maintain its more traditional approach to global relations eg. through the U.N. which it should be trying to strengthen.

Using the example of the reluctance and lack of response from one New Brunswick M.P. to meet and discuss with constituents the Disarmament and Development relationship, several people expressed concern at an absence of receptive and progressive policies emerging from the Government. Whilst policies and actions were not forthcoming, there was still a good deal of rhetoric which some felt to be at variance with real policy. Thus, the concern over "mixed messages".

In discussing the Disarmament/Development relationship, many recognized that the subject was much broader and complex than a simple reallocation of resources from Disarmament to Development -- it required a redefinition of perceptions and attitudes. The relationship between Disarmament and Development was seen to be a "revolutionary programme." Thus, it would not be an easy transition into this new mode of thinking. Rather, it would involve a painful and stressful readjustment.

In speaking of the disparity between spending on arms and desperate underdevelopment in much of the world as a "grave, double-barreled immorality," some suggested that Canada take a stronger stand on these issues in order to move Canadian and global policies in a direction that would reflect this important interrelationship.

Many believed that a better understanding of the moral/ethical dimensions of the issue and Canada's role therein were a necessary prerequisite to broadening the discussion. The role of public education in developing global citizens, exploring these issues and preparing children for a life of cooperation and peace were seen as fundamental to the discussion. It was clearly people's thinking that needed to change and evolve -- hence the emphasis on education.

In discussing the relationship between militarism and underdevelopment, several people expressed concern about planned development programmes in the Atlantic region. Citing the examples of Litton, the frigate programme, the possibility of Thyssen in Cape Breton, they suggested that such "militarized" development might not be the best route for Canada to take in attempting to ease the chronic unemployment and development problems of this region or in other parts of the country. In criticizing what was termed a "deceptive model of development for the Maritimes", it was remarked that such high tech industries offer false promises of jobs. As well, it was suggested that inhabitants of the Maritimes were being "blackmailed" into participating actively in the global arms trade.

In examining "security" in the Canadian dimension, the need for security was recognized but the question was how it should be achieved -- what alternatives were there to the "militarization" of the Atlantic area. Some suggested that Canada had absorbed too easily U.S. definitions of security and thereby U.S. perceptions of threats to security.

Canada was urged to break from traditional U.S./East-West views of security, to re-examine the political reasons for NATO, to consider taking inspirational initiatives which might be difficult and indeed put us into conflict with the U.S. Canada was urged to continue and enhance its support of the World Disarmament Campaign.

Many were troubled by what they considered the "mixed message" emanating from the Government on arms control and disarmament matters. Canada was exhorted to show more vision and determination through its policies and actions, not rhetoric. Some of the contradictory signals included: SDI -- no government to government participation but no unequivocal denunciation of SDI in principle; export potential of the LLAD system and Canada's professed concern about militarization; Prime Minister Mulroney's St. Francis Xavier speech with its pledge of peace as the

top priority of the Government and Canada's continued opposition to the freeze, the continuation of Cruise testing, low level flight training centre in Goose Bay, Nanoose Bay etc.

Several people expressed frustration at being outside the political process on defence and disarmament issues. As well, they complained of a lack of consultation and open communication on these issues and explanations of the reasons for various government policies.

Canada's tradition and reputation in its conduct of international relations was well established. However, there was a general sense that Canadian foreign policy was shifting -- with a new emphasis on the U.S., defence matters, defence industries -- and some positions were seen as being at variance with Canada's ability to continue to influence positively international relations. Canada's military expenditures were seen as working against its independence.

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Participants:

Beth Paynter	- CUSO
Helen Thomas	- Voice of Women/Ploughshares
Norah Toole	- Voice of Women/Ploughshares
Jessie Sharp	- Voice of Women/Ploughshares
Jim Bedell	- Ploughshares
Bruce Stevens	- World Federalists
Gail Higgins	- Ploughshares
Dr. Leonard Higgins	- Physicians for Social Responsibility
Judith Meinert	- Ploughshares
Judson M. Corey	- Alcohol & Drug Institute
Tom McIllwraith	- Catholic Diocese of Saint John
Henry Llambias	- Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies

**MONTREAL/QUEBEC
APRIL 20, 1986**

The discussion in Montreal focussed on several different issues: the costs and benefits in economic terms of the arms race, the effect of militarism on the economies of both developed and developing countries, the role of the U.N. in moving forward on issues of both Disarmament and Development. As well, some examination was given to the role of Canada at the Paris conference, the ongoing policies of Canada in the areas of both disarmament and development, the polarity of views in Canada on the articulation of these policies, and the perceived necessity to reconcile different aspects of Canadian public policy -- taking into account Canada/U.S. relations and the role of NGOs and individuals in the policy process.

In elaborating the discussion of Canada's role, it was suggested that there was some difficulty in reconciling the traditional image of Canada as a peace-maker with present policies which seemed to some be focussed more closely on defence concerns which included the arms trade, NATO and NORAD. There was a feeling that, with the current policy direction, Canada's historical image would become somewhat fragile and not necessarily remain credible.

In contrast to this approach, the view was strongly expressed that Canada was not spending excessively on defence commitments, particularly in NATO. In examining the influence that Canada could exert on the global scene, it was suggested that Canada would not be credible were it to relinquish all responsibility for its sovereignty by reducing further already limited defence spending.

In speaking of the development aspects of the Disarmament/Development relationship, it was suggested that Canada examine closely its own position in regard to militarism as a response to domestic underdevelopment and unemployment eg. in the Maritimes where defence-related industries were being presented to the local population as the only way out of its present economic depression.

On the broad topic of foreign policy formulation in Canada, it was suggested that the issues which comprise the foreign policy agenda of Canada were not discussed openly, freely or frequently enough by either the public or politicians. Some challenged the integrity of the democratic process in regard to having either full debate or responsive policies from the Government on "disarmament" questions. It was suggested that referenda be conducted on specific, key questions eg. cruise missile testing.

Some detailed discussion was given to the attempt to better determine the effect of military spending on the Canadian economy. Amongst the points revealed were:

- the regional impact of military expenditure in Canada -- approximately 62.5% of the direct and indirect effects of military expenditure accrue to Ontario;
- high-tech industries are the primary beneficiaries of military expenditure and tend to divert expertise, scientific knowledge and research and development from the civilian to the military sector;
- Canadian industries tend to produce components for major systems -- this might facilitate the eventual conversion of some plants or industries.

In concluding this discussion, several people agreed that Canada has neither an industrial development strategy nor a clear-cut defence policy in which to place questions of capital acquisition and defence spending. The lack of both was lamented and there was some emphasis given to the need for a defence White Paper -- or preferably, a green paper which would permit full discussion of all aspects of Canadian defence policy.

It was believed that there were better, more effective ways of creating jobs than solely through the defence sector. It was suggested that, as a lead-up to Paris Canada might set an example, by stopping the subsidisation of military industries whilst ensuring that industry would receive a similar degree of support for civilian/commercial projects.

In returning to a final discussion of Canadian foreign policy in its broadest context, several people asked -- "What is the nature of the threat to Canada" and "Who is the enemy?" It was suggested that Canada could construct an alternative defence policy based on the response to these questions. As well, these responses would influence Canada's own military spending and arms exports industry.

There was substantial criticism of Canada's deportment nationally and internationally and support for Canada to "set an example" as the most effective means available to a middle power to exert influence. Recognising, for instance, the example set by Canada in its verification work, it was strongly suggested that Canada could proceed further from this point eg. in publicly declaring our military exports and encouraging the establishment of a global arms trade register.

There was some discussion given to the question of private vs. public diplomacy. It was believed that the Government was falling back on the excuse of quiet diplomacy because it was, in reality, unwilling to take difficult positions and offer determined direction on foreign policy matters. There was a perception by the Canadian people of an inconsistency between private and public actions eg. whilst Canada has an open and declared policy on a CTB, we were silent on the moratorium issue. It was believed that the positive results of the example set by a more forward position, for example support of a moratorium, would far outweigh the negative response Canada would receive from the U.S. Canada was therefore encouraged to take open and declared policies and to establish clear, firm positions which were backed-up by concrete actions.

In closing the discussion, two major points were made: first, on Canadian foreign policy, it was stressed that Canada would have to establish proper policies to deal with our position which made us geographically and strategically one of the most important pieces of territory in the world.

Second, on Disarmament and Development, it was reaffirmed that the answers and solutions to these problems do not simply rest with government. There was a recognised and important ongoing role for NGOs. Canada was encouraged to continue its support of NGOs and to consider assisting NGO representatives from developing countries to attend the Paris conference as well as helping to fund a Canadian NGO presence at the Paris conference.

Participants:

Prof. Louis O'Neil	- Université Laval
Paul Cappon	- Centre for Nuclear Disarmament and Community Health Montreal General Hospital
Prof. Michel Fortmann	- McGill University
John Verigin Jr.	- Operation Dismantle
Katheryn Anderson	- United Church International Affairs Committee
Michel Bourbonnais	- Federation of Military & United Services Institute of Canada
Philip Ehrensaft	- Université de Québec à Montréal
Dr. Donald Bates	- McGill Study Group for Peace and Disarmament
Lt.Col. F. Fournier	- Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies
Dorothy Rosenberg	- Voice of Women
Maj.the Rev. A.E. Gans	- Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies
Prof. Jean-Guy Vaillancourt	- Department of Sociology, University of Montreal
Ann Gertler	- Voice of Women
Ms. Joan Hadrill	- West Islanders for nuclear disarmament

**WATERLOO/ONTARIO
APRIL 22, 1986**

Discussion in Waterloo focussed on several themes: Canada/U.S. relations, Canada's role in the international community, Canada's own record on development issues and military expenditure and its effect on the Canadian economy.

It was suggested that there was a triangular relationship between disarmament/social justice and security. It was considered that, in the long run, there would be more security if one could develop international institutions which could deal appropriately with global problems without having to rely on the superpowers. The Law of the Sea was seen as a model for this sort of organization. It was suggested that Canada should commit itself increasingly to international institutions in order to maintain our own credibility and in order to assert our own foreign policy objectives without seeming to be anti-American.

Some concern was expressed over the perceived use of military/defence-related industries as a means of dealing with under-development and domestic unemployment. It was believed that defence and military expenditure should be justified on their own merits, not be used as substitutes for real development.

In further elaborating the debate on Canada's defence industries and arms exports to the Third World, it was suggested that recent government actions reflected a series of serious economic decisions based on the premise that we could build a stronger economy on the basis of increased military exports. There was concern expressed that Canada's promotion of arms sales to the Third World could be viewed in a limited sense as being rational and indeed justified however, it was the accumulation of these decisions and actions which made the deliberate pursuit of economic recovery through defence-related industries appear to be an irrational act of policy.

Recognizing Canada's modest position internationally, it was suggested that Canada could best exercise its influence by conferring and withholding legitimacy on specific issues. This influence could be used deliberately, so that Canada could reinforce or reject certain global trends.

There was some discussion of Canada's "independence" in foreign policy and, in this context, it was suggested that Canada should support non-superpower initiatives -- this would distance Canada somewhat from U.S. positions without necessarily alienating the U.S. Canada could, for example, consider lending support to regional groupings and non-superpower dominated initiatives such as regional Nuclear-Free Zones and the ISMA (International Satellite Monitoring Agency) concept.

In discussing private vs. public diplomacy it was noted that, the general public was forced to rely on the rhetoric of public statements on issues and was largely unaware of ongoing private diplomacy. Therefore there was a tendency to look for greater rhetorical participation by Canada on some of the more major issues eg. Canada's longstanding policy on a CTB could be accompanied by "escalating rhetorical diplomacy" which would reinforce public perception of the government's commitment.

It was also suggested that Canada consider refusing port facilities to U.S. ships because of the American's "neither confirm nor deny" policy. Whilst it was recognized that this would elicit a negative reaction from the U.S., it was suggested that it could be rationalized in the same way that Canada had refused a nuclear role for its forces in Europe.

As well, it was suggested that Canada had a responsibility to ensure that U.S./Soviet relations did not remain the "bottom line" and sole variable in international relations. Canada could work to "marginalize" the role of the superpowers by strengthening international institutions and broadening the global power base. It was considered that there was a need to challenge some of the established assumptions of today's bi-polar world.

Canada could, for example, assist those nations that were most vulnerable to superpower influence eg. by supporting UN initiatives regarding transnationals and by strengthening the IMF. It was suggested that the more Canada could strengthen the international community, the less emphasis would be placed on superpower dominance.

Some discussion was held on the question of "converting" industry from military to civilian purposes and the probable response of the private sector to such a move. It was suggested that industry would respond quickly to adjust its production mode from military to

civilian/commercial projects. In sensitizing business to the issue of disarmament and development and to the question of conversion, it was suggested that the Canadian Chamber of Commerce could be briefed on the subject and that this information would filter down to the local level. It was believed necessary to involve the business community in "peace" issues broadly defined. It was noted that, given an approach tailored to the private sector, there would probably be a receptive response by industry. It was stressed that the business sector would need to be approached in terms they could relate to in order to bring them gradually into the peace community.

In addressing the theme of the peace movement in more general terms, it was suggested that it could be viewed as a sort of "loyal opposition" ie. it would grudgingly recognize the good work of the government but was primarily interested in criticising in order to maintain the pressure for forward movement and progressive policies.

In concluding the discussion, it was suggested that there was both a national and international "failure of imagination" in terms of dealing with global issues. For example, as in the case of the U.S. raid on Libya, it was considered that there were other more peaceful ways of dealing with the issues and problems. An appropriate focus in IYP would be to inform Canadians that there were other alternatives to the concepts of peace and war -- constructive, peaceful alternatives to existing methods of conducting foreign policy.

There was hope expressed for the future given the generally higher level of education and the increased awareness of people. It was agreed that these components -- education, awareness, communication -- were an integral part of moving forward.

Participants:

Mr. Ernie Regehr	- Project Ploughshares
Prof. Susan McClelland	- McMaster University
Mr. Klaus Gruber	- World Federalists of Canada
Mr. Peter McFadden	- Waterloo Chamber of Commerce

**TORONTO I/ONTARIO
APRIL 22, 1986**

Discussion in Toronto encompassed the range of issues and had several major focusses: the role of military expenditure on debt, the role of youth, public opinion and open debate in elaborating all dimensions of the Disarmament/Development issue which was generally (but not universally) viewed as a fundamental but complex issue, the role of international law as well as that of the UN system as a whole and the role of Canada -- in the articulation of policies domestically, in the establishment of an international example and in bridging the debate on the issues internationally and within the different communities in Canada. There was also some skepticism expressed on the relationship between Disarmament and Development as being too simplistic.

In assessing the conceptual link between Disarmament and Development, there was some difference of opinion regarding the a priori validity of the linkage. For example, it was suggested that the linkage might be made between development and defence -- thus focussing on military expenditure and the nature of security in a more realistic fashion. This could also be expressed in an examination of the relationship between conflict and development which would place the focus more appropriately on the question of military spending in the Third World an area which, coincidentally, experiences most conflicts and wars. As well, misgivings were expressed about the relationship on moral grounds ie. that development might somehow be held hostage to disarmament.

In discussing the Disarmament/Development relationship, it was also noted that the terms themselves lacked clear definition. It was suggested that Canada might contribute to the Paris conference by working to advance consensus definitions of disarmament, development and security.

Concern was also expressed that focussing on the link between disarmament and development might invoke the tendency to lecture other less advantaged countries who cannot afford their military expenditures -- it could place the developed countries in a somewhat paternalistic position.

Conversely, many saw a direct and irrevocable linkage between the two issues. They expressed some concern about the stress being placed on the complexity of the issue -- for some the linkages were clear.

In this regard, it was suggested that Canada might deal best with the subject by looking at it in terms of Canada's own development. Disarmament and development, it was stated, is a Canadian problem.

Some suggested that the Disarmament/Development debate was too polarised in Canada -- with "peace" people on one side of the debate and "security" people on the other. In encouraging a bridging between these two approaches, it was suggested that the Government conduct a full and integrated debate on the relationship at the bureaucratic and political level.

In attempting to deal with the implications of the Disarmament/Development relationship it was suggested that there was a need to focus on the problems and causes of tensions on the international scene i.e. conflict fueled by ideological, social and religious differences.

It was suggested that broad statements on the need to change human nature were not terribly useful in a practical sense. What was needed was a thorough discussion of the political dimensions of the Disarmament/Development relationship which would include the all-important aspect of political will necessary to resolve problems once identified.

In asserting that the very orientation of the Disarmament/Development relationship was skewed, it was suggested that the world community could better use a conference on International Security which would focus first on political, then economic and finally the military aspects of security.

The point was repeatedly stressed that discussions on the question of Disarmament and Development or any international issues could benefit from the input of youth. The involvement of young people was seen as fundamental to the long term development of the necessary sensitizing and political will.

In discussing the role of military expenditure in Canada, it was considered by some as being an easy way of attempting to alleviate some short-term unemployment problems. The long term problem remained that this role of defence-related industry would serve neither Canada's military nor industrial strategies. There was a good deal of emphasis placed on the importance of multilateral institutions -- particularly the U.N. and the need for Canada to work to enhance and support the U.N. in all its dimensions.

It was noted that a truly interdependent world means that no single government could attain its objectives unilaterally -- i.e. states could not attain total security by reliance on unilateral measures. Given that states were unwilling to rely on collective security for their national defence the reality of today's world meant a balance between the two -- a growing reliance on multilateral institutions with a growing consciousness of the effect of one's unilateral actions on others. The further refinement and enhancement of international institutions was seen as essential in dealing with conflict resolution. Some were, for example, critical of U.S. actions in regard to the World Court. It was suggested that the UN's inability to provide collective security had left Third World countries in something of a defence vacuum -- having to rely on one or other superpower for "security."

Whilst the view was also expressed that, despite nuclear weapons, military force remained the last resort of politics, others suggested that there was no security in arms or the use of force. In order to work toward a broader definition of security it was believed that the focus would have to shift from an emphasis on national security -- which has narrowed perceived policy options -- to notions of individual security in which military options would seem less appropriate.

In concluding the discussion of concepts of security, it was recalled that in many countries military expenditure was deemed necessary in order to maintain existing regimes and to reinforce established power bases. As well, in the Third World there were serious, longstanding historical differences and enmities which would not easily be forgotten.

Participants:

Dieter Heinrich	- World Federation of Canada
Dr. Brian S. MacDonald	- Director, Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies
Arnold Simoni	- Science for Peace
Nicholas Stethem	- Strategic Analysis Group
David Wright	- Lawyers for Social Responsibility
Prof. Edward Appathurai	- Glendor College, York University
Dudley Allan	- Business Council on National Issues
John Keating	- President, I.T.T. Canada
Stephanie McCandless	- McCandless-Reford International Consultants
Walter Dorn	- Science for Peace
Prof. David Leyton-Brown	- York University
Dr. George Bell	- Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies/Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security

**TORONTO II/ONTARIO
APRIL 23, 1986**

The second Toronto meeting covered the spectrum of issues raised by the consideration of the Disarmament/Development relationship including: a critical examination of Canada's arms control and disarmament policies, as well as foreign policy in general, the role of international law, the problem of terrorism, the role of women in contributing new dimensions to the debate, the need to strengthen the UN, Canada's role and bona fides in international forums, as well as the problems of regional security and the effect of military spending on the economies of developed and developing countries.

It was suggested that Canada act with more determination to achieve a CTB -- including the consideration of supporting the call for a conference to amend the Partial Test Ban Treaty. As well, Canada was encouraged to support the ISMA concept; the Canadian government was criticized for having supported U.S. actions in Libya. Concern was expressed over a perceived shift in Canadian foreign policy which was putting more emphasis on placating the U.S. and enhancing defence-related commitments eg. LLAD, NORAD, Nanoose and Goose Bay whilst neglecting Canada's traditional role which was seen as more of a bridge-builder. Canada was criticized for not having responded positively to the Gorbachev proposals and there was also criticism regarding the level of funding for IYP. There was a strong plea made for Canada to establish an "independent foreign policy."

There was some discussion of the concept of "security." In the first instance, some raised the fundamental question: "Who is the enemy?" Whilst it was deemed necessary to respond to legitimate security concerns, it was suggested that weaponry would not necessarily enhance security. Therefore, there was a need to look at alternate forms of defence that would be non-confrontational and which would not fuel the arms race.

In discussing Canada's role, it was suggested that Canada be considered a "principal power" on the international scene. It was considered that relationships between nations today were asymmetrical ie. an association of unequals. This type of diffuse international system was thought to provide greater opportunities for such principal powers to have influence -- through multilateral organisations as well as through bilateral and regional organisations. Canada was therefore deemed to be in a

position of considerable influence. For Canada to pursue and encourage its views of world order, it would first need to be sure of its own security and thus be credible in global terms. Having thus established its own credentials, it was considered that Canada had a reputation as a "principal" power which took "principled" positions. In this regard, the call for Canada to establish an independent foreign policy was considered a "red herring" as few states, if any, actually have a truly independent foreign policy.

In a fairly detailed discussion of military spending in Canada, it was suggested by some that Canada does not have a "military-industrial" complex. It was noted that Canada's military spending was minimal. Defence-related projects in Canada tended to reflect economic rather than security needs.

In the absence of a White Paper, defence spending was viewed as largely an ad-hoc and unfocussed exercise.

In returning to a discussion of the Disarmament/Development relationship, it was suggested that the relationship might be best pursued by a reversal of the relationship between development and disarmament ie. that development might precede disarmament. It was believed that development might actually enable us to proceed to disarmament by setting the atmosphere and foundation upon which to build arms control agreements.

There was some discussion of the role of justice and ethics both in the conduct of foreign policy and as a goal of foreign policy. Whilst some believed justice to be the primary objective of foreign policy, others cautioned that this approach would necessarily be elusive, confrontational and perhaps even interventionist. It was noted that ethics and values are not universally held. The conduct of foreign policy should therefore accept the complexity of the world -- striving to attain the best possible results with necessary compromises. It was considered that Canada had conducted itself thus -- having clear, "good" goals, making reasonable and appropriate compromises in order to further and eventually attain these goals.

In concluding, it was noted that there had been a clear emphasis on questions of principle and philosophy, security, ethics and justice. There had been no discussion on questions of process or how to attain the desired results, however it was clear that Canada should "try to do better the things we believe in." The role of youth in this discussion was raised and finally, it was again suggested that development might well have to precede disarmament.

Participants:

Metta Spencer - Peace Magazine
Betsy Carr - Voice of Women
Dr. Mary Heiberg - Physicians for Social Responsibility
Steve Shalhorn - Toronto Disarmament Network
Dorothy Smieciuch - Voice of Women
Margaret Hoddinott - Canadian Institute for Strategic
Studies
Dr. Jack Treddenick - Royal Military College
Prof. David Dewitt - York University
John Benesh - Business Council on National Issues
Robert Reford - United Nations Association
Joanne Clark - United Church

**WINNIPEG/MANITOBA
APRIL 25, 1986**

In a wide-ranging discussion the following issues emerged: Canadian foreign policy -- its perception at home and from abroad, Canada's arms sales/exports and production, the independence of Canadian foreign policy and Canada's influence over the U.S., appropriate models for development, Canada's role and programmes for development and economic redistribution and the effect of militarism in the Third World.

In discussing the nature of the Disarmament/Development relationship; several participants cautioned that the issues should not be oversimplified. The problem was viewed as a global one encompassing many different dimensions and should not be focussed too closely on any single item or issue. It was suggested that disarmament was only a "symptom" of the problem and that it was more important to identify the causes and to treat them appropriately. For example, it was suggested that the world recognize the effect of historical tensions in the Mid-East and work actively to resolve these longstanding problems. Second, it was recommended that the West pay more attention to Soviet proposals and initiatives. It was suggested that the basic problem remained that of human nature which would have to change if a more peaceful world was to evolve. As well, the world would have to develop a new global philosophy which would encompass all religions and ideologies.

In discussing Canadian foreign policy, Canada was perceived as being "revolutionary abroad and conservative at home." It was suggested that Canada needed to develop a more independent foreign policy if it was to have an audible and influential voice in the international scene.

It was noted that Canada's foreign policy was widely viewed as being intimately linked to that of the U.S. on major international issues. Thus it appeared to some, as in the recent example of the U.S. attack on Libya, that the U.S. and Canada speak with one voice. It was strongly suggested that Canada strike a more independent position on important issues.

Many believed that the U.S. was deliberately isolating itself from world opinion and Canada was cautioned and advised to distance itself from U.S. policies. Whilst it was recognized that there were difficulties in Canada working independently, Canada was repeatedly urged to take courageous initiatives and to use persuasiveness and diplomacy to encourage nations to more fully participate in the multilateral world.

It was believed that Canada could use existing links between the U.S. and Canada to challenge the U.S. to participate more fully and whole-heartedly in multilateral institutions -- particularly the U.N. For example, U.S. refusal to attend the Disarmament and Development conference was viewed as "unacceptable."

As well, it was suggested that Canada could lobby the U.S. more effectively on questions that were viewed as important to Canadian interests.

In discussing Canada's role in questions of disarmament and development it was suggested that Canada set an example in its own domestic policies before attempting to influence the international scene.

A fairly detailed discussion took place on the question of Canada's role in the arms industry. It was considered that Canada's participation in the arms industry was significant, with a substantial portion of arms going to Third World countries which could not afford them. Concern was expressed over the preponderance of defence-related industries being considered for the Maritimes.

It was noted that "making peace has a cost." Whilst Canada's general record on peace and disarmament issues was considered rather positively, it was believed that any contribution to global arms production would inhibit the general process of disarmament. The Canadian government was encouraged to make costly, difficult decisions in the arms industry.

A rather extensive and intensive discussion took place on the subject of development. It was noted that there were differing models of development and that it was important to identify the most effective and appropriate for a given country and situation. It was suggested that Canada had something of a "mixed record" in terms of the effect and appropriateness of its development programmes eg. the export of nuclear technology was seen to be inappropriate -- rather than being useful, practical development assistance it was seen as a means of supporting the development of our own economy.

Dividing development broadly into two groups -- mega projects and smaller group-based projects -- it was suggested that Canada's programme unfortunately favoured the former rather more so than the latter. As well, it was considered that a disproportionate amount of Canada's aid was tied.

It was noted that smaller development programmes were far more successful than other, larger projects which tended to overlook local needs and concerns. It was generally recognized that global development would be enhanced by supporting and fostering the economic stability of the Third World. In discussing the Disarmament/Development relationship, it was suggested that there was also a direct relationship between militarisation and development.

On the question of global debt it was suggested that Canada encourage banks to see their integral role in alleviating the debt crisis.

In closing, the Government was exhorted to offer more leadership on all the issues subsumed by the Disarmament/Development debate. It was suggested that the Government would find great support in the Canadian public for a change in basic orientation i.e. from competition to cooperation.

Participants:

Dr. Robert Beamish	- Physicians for Social Responsibility
Allan Mossbarger	- Winnipeg Coordinating Committee on Disarmament
Wayne Nielson	- University of Manitoba
Prof. Paul Buteux	- University of Manitoba
David Proven	- Ploughshares, West Manitoba
Valerie Klassen	- Winnipeg Coordinating Committee on Disarmament
Paul Eastwood	- Project Peacemakers
Peter Penner	- Mennonite Central Committee
Derek Wilson	- Amnesty International
Garth Neufeld	- Educators of Social Responsibility
Dr. John McKenzie	- Physicians for Social Responsibility
Waris Shere	- Axiom Institute
John Krahn	- Grain of Wheat Community
Edel Toner-Rogala	- Canadian Catholic Conference on Development and Peace
Menno Klassen	- Mennonite Central Committee

**SASKATOON/SASKATCHEWAN
APRIL 28, 1986**

Discussion in Saskatoon focussed on several major themes including: the consultative process between Government and the public, the effect of armed conflict on children, the nature and extent of military expenditure in Third World countries as well as in the developed world -- particularly in Canada, Canada's arms exports and policies and Canada's ODA policy and programme. As well, there was some discussion of the economics of development and the control of capital in today's competitive world. The role of both development and peace education was touched upon in a wide-ranging discussion which addressed more amorphous questions dealing with the role of the member-state, the importance of human development and the nature of East-West rivalry and confrontation.

In addressing the concept of Consultative Group meetings, it was noted that there was a need for such forums in order to conduct discussions on a more regular basis. It was suggested that there was at present a "missing link" between the Government and the public on these issues. Despite the Green Paper and Special Joint Committee exercise, there was a feeling that public concerns were not reaching and certainly not influencing or affecting in any significant manner government policy. There was a call for enhanced consultation and better communication with the Government.

In discussing militarism in the Third World -- from excessive military spending by Third World regimes to actual situations of conflict -- it was suggested that children were always the first victims. There was some agreement on the fact that there was a direct linkage between disarmament and development. Therefore, in order to assist the most impoverished countries and set a global example, it was suggested that Canada decrease military spending and increase ODA.

The nature of development assistance was discussed at some length, with Canadian aid policy coming under attack for being "tied." As well, the efficacy and real value of smaller development projects which responded more directly to local needs was noted. Thus, it was recommended that Canada funnel more aid through the NGO system.

It was also noted that, as a trading nation, Canada well recognized that international commerce was predicated on peace and co-operation amongst nations. Thus, more active participation by Canada in development assistance in all parts of the globe was strongly encouraged. It was

recognized that the developing countries needed to move toward self-sufficiency in food production and Canada was urged to assist in this process. It was suggested that the world would have to learn to "live with one another, not off one another." It was believed that Canada had a significant role to play in promoting policies -- domestically and internationally -- and Canada was urged to resist U.S. tendencies to undermine the U.N. and its agencies and instead foster such a situation which would strengthen and reinforce global agencies such as the GATT and the U.N.

There was some concern expressed about Canada's own military spending as well as its involvement in defence industries and arms exports. Whilst some considered Canada's defence spending (2.2% of GNP) to be excessive, others noted that, in the absence of true collective security as envisaged in the U.N. Charter, the primary goal of states would continue to be survival, security and sovereignty -- these necessitated defence spending of some magnitude. It was further stressed that "no state can be neutral when it comes to its own independence." Some considered Canada's international credibility to be diminished because of its defence spending and arms exports. Others believed such expenditure to be necessary and, in fact, rather modest in the global context.

Some were concerned about the apparent "militarisation" of the Canadian economy as seen in the recent Litton decision and as was perceived as ongoing in the case of uranium exports. As well as being considered inappropriate models of economic development for Canada, they were also considered to be symptomatic of a Canadian foreign and economy policy which was "entirely submissive to U.S. policy." In this context the question of free trade was raised, with some expressing deep concern that such an arrangement would "transfer Canada's sovereignty" to U.S. political and economic managers. It was suggested that this would draw Canada into closer involvement with the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Many expressed concern over Canada's apparent lack of independence in foreign policy decisions. The Government's support of U.S. actions in Libya was seen as but one of many manifestations of Canada's willingness to compromise its traditional policies in order to support the U.S. It was suggested that, whilst Canada had an excellent international reputation and record, this was being steadily eroded by recent foreign policy decisions which appeared to place Canada more firmly in a defence-focussed, U.S. camp. It was

noted that disarmament, development and peace-making were risk-taking ventures. The Government was encouraged to strike out independently in setting a global example of progressive policies in those areas.

Participants:

Prof. G.M. Simpson	- CUSO
Dr. A. Sarkar	- University of Saskatchewan
Lorren Wilsdon	- Saskatchewan Council for International Development
Joanna Miller	- Ploughshares, CIIPS
Keith Dryden	- Saskatchewan Wheat Pool
Prof. A.S. Basran	- University of Saskatchewan
Prof. J.G. Quenneville	- St. Thomas More College
Col. de la Gorgeondiere	- Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies/Royal United Services Institute
Shawn Mooney	- Individual
Bob Bartell	- Mennonite Central Committee
Ellen Gould	- Project Ploushares
Roy Atkinson	- National Farmers Union
Rev. Colin Clay	- Chaplain, University of Saskatchewan
Leo Kurtenback	- Canadian Catholic Conference on Development and Peace
Al Sholz	- Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation
Lois Brown	- CUSO

**VICTORIA/BRITISH COLUMBIA
APRIL 29, 1986**

Discussion in Victoria focussed on several different themes including: the nature of "peace" and "security", the linkage between militarism and underdevelopment, the concept of conversion, the need to strengthen the U.N. and Canada's own role in giving leadership to the international community, as well as in setting a global example for others to follow. As well there was discussion of U.S. influence on Canadian foreign policy and Canada's essential role in seeking the middle ground in the global arena.

It was suggested that the Disarmament/Development relationship was central to redefining security and accentuated the essential contradiction between the pursuit of "state security" and "individual security." It was noted that these concepts of security as well as the nature and meaning of peace varied considerably in different parts of the world. Just as the global community needed to work toward common definitions of these fundamental issues, it was suggested that there needed to be greater public debate in Canada on these questions. In this regard, there was some support for a Green or White Paper on defence which was considered to be long overdue.

Canada was strongly encouraged by some to take a lead, acting on the basis of its unique position and role developed over the years, to move other nations -- particularly the U.S. -- away from adopting extreme positions or policies. Canada was urged to give more prominent, public leadership and to speak more boldly on disarmament and development questions. It was suggested that Canada had a responsibility to raise questions of non-violence and peace-making in its broadest sense. It was remarked that the call by the "peace movement" for Canada to step back from deeper involvement in the arms race and global militarism was not to suggest that Canada be isolationist, rather it spoke to a "much deeper involvement with the human family." Drawing on its own multi-cultural tradition, Canada was urged to promote the east-west dialogue, to strengthen the U.N. and the World Court, to support ISMA, to press for a CTB as the first step toward nuclear disarmament and to consider stopping cruise testing as our own contribution to the process of disarmament.

It was noted that whilst it would be difficult to strike out independent foreign policy decisions because of our close ties to the U.S., it was nonetheless deemed essential to Canada's continuing credibility and global leadership. Others, however, noted that Canada had to take

a pragmatic, realistic approach to these questions. Canada was seen to be "caught in the middle" of the East-West debate in both geographic and political terms. It was stressed that "politics is the art of the possible, not the impossible" and that Canada's options were limited. Those who advocated a neutralist or non-aligned position for Canada were urged to examine the full implications of such a decision and to consider the benefits in being part of a system which we could then seek to influence from the inside. It was suggested that Canada was "pragmatic in its defence commitments" but not a "militaristic country." Canada was encouraged to continue on its two-track policy which was viewed as being at once practical and philosophical.

In discussing the nature of "security" and the "peace-movement," it was noted that both terms are given rather ethnocentric definitions in the West. In many other parts of the world security was reflected in terms other than nuclear disarmament. For example, in Latin America and Eastern Europe "peace" and "security" were often defined in terms of human rights. In the developing world the preoccupation with security was a preoccupation with the question of basic survival. Thus, in many parts of the world the peace movement and Western definitions of peace and security were viewed as "racist and irrelevant."

In discussing the subject of nuclear weapons it was strongly suggested that "nuclear systems" were irrelevant, futile and obsolete. In practical, military terms they were, in fact, no longer weapons. Thus the case was made to move away from these unusable yet highly dangerous weapons which offered neither security nor military capability, to conventional systems and non-provocative forms of defence.

There was some discussion of the psychological effects of the arms race. It was suggested that the arms race had fostered the development of an "enemy mentality" which fueled fears in order to provide justification for a build-up in arms. It was believed that "fear" derived from the unattainable quest for absolute security and that nations had fallen into the trap of attempting to attain security through the use of ever more sophisticated technology and resources. The SDI was seen as an example of the attempt to solve the problem of the nuclear arms race and to assist the quest for complete security by using technology. It was suggested that there was a need to return to the concept of basic humanity and accept the paradoxes of the world -- including the fact that total security is simply not attainable.

There was some discussion of the concerns and perceptions of youth as they looked to their own future involvement and role in the world. It was revealed that many young people were discouraged by the apparent inertia in the world which reflected a lack of "will for trust" between nations or "will for development." It was suggested by some young people that the world community was conducting its affairs with a lack of imagination. It was believed that youth should have a role and a seat in the consultative process as they had both practical ideas and inspiration to offer a stymied world. Above all, it was believed that nations needed to take some calculated risks for peace.

On the issue of disarmament and development, it was suggested that Canada consider the merits of conducting a conversion study which would involve industry, labour, government and military contractors in assessing how best to engage the talent and resources of Canadians in constructive, civilian enterprises. Canada was also encouraged to funnel more ODA through the NGO network as the best means of meeting the needs of the people. It was considered that, in the Third World, the enemy was oppression -- often political and always economic. Thus, while it was recognised that disarmament and development were indeed "parallel tracks," there was an irrefutable linkage between the two. Third World military spending and international debt were interrelated and unquestionably lead to underdevelopment -- thus the relationship between disarmament and development was clear.

Participants:

Margaret Haines	- UNICEF
Eric Bonham	- Greater Victoria Disarmament Group
Dr. Elinor Powell	- Physicians for Social Responsibility
Dr. Robert Walker	- University of Victoria
Phil Esmond	- Canadian Council for International Cooperation
Emlen Littell	- Veterans Against Nuclear Arms
Milner Alexander	- Voice of Women
Barbara Holiff	- World Federalists of Canada
Peter Pentz	- Salt Spring Island Peace Group
David Szollosy	- Catholic Church Office for Social Justice
Mark McAvity	- Lester P. Pearson College
Dr. John Herbert	- United Nations Association
Rabbi Victor Reinstein	- Rabbi, Victoria
Victoria Gillespie	- World Federalists of Canada
Col. W.S. Hamilton	- Federation of Military & United Services Institutes of Canada
Lt.Gen. Reg Lane	- Federation of Military & United Services Institutes of Canada
Mara Kruberg	- United Nations Associations
Dr. Dickson Falconer	- United Nations Associations
Dr. Reg Roy	- CIIA, CISS

**VANCOUVER/BRITISH COLUMBIA
APRIL 30, 1986**

Discussion in Vancouver focussed on several different issues including: the economic effects of military spending in developed and developing countries, the concept of security, the role of the private sector in development, Canada's involvement in the global arms trade, the role of women in disarmament and the concerns of young people.

The importance of consultation and dialogue with the Government was also addressed as well as Canada's policies in the fields of both disarmament and development. Some detailed discussion was also given to Canadian defence policy -- particularly in the context of NORAD.

Several people drew on the recent experience of the Vancouver Peace Festival to suggest that the Government was "out of touch" with public concerns and unresponsive to the public sense of urgency regarding the question of disarmament. The Government was urged by some to "shed its rhetoric and take some action."

It was suggested that nuclear weapons had been rendered useless as instruments of security or military might, therefore unilateral actions to disarm were viewed as both sensible and necessary. It was believed that such action by Canada (eg. stopping cruise missile testing or voting for a freeze) would provide some impetus for change in the U.S. position.

It was suggested that Canada consider giving positive response and encouragement to recent Soviet arms control offers and proposals. Canada was urged to leave NATO and NORAD as well as consider declaring itself a NWFZ in order to play a more effective role internationally as a non-aligned power.

Some expressed concern about a perceived lack of leadership from the Government on disarmament and development questions. It was believed that this inaction reflected a lack of understanding of the issues as well as a paralysis induced by the quest for closer relations with the U.S. In this regard, it was suggested that change would not therefore come from politicians, it would come from publics -- thus the need for public education was stressed.

It was suggested that the Government consider setting the stage for a bold new Canadian policy by announcing at the Paris conference that Canada would:

- devote .7% GNP to ODA;
- establish a vaccine production capability to meet the needs of developing countries;
- provide necessary medical support personnel to developing countries;
- work more vigorously for a CTB;
- stop testing at CFMETR in Nanoose; and
- recommend a "No First Use of Nuclear Weapons" declaration by NATO.

Some suggested that one had to address the question of Canada's arms control and disarmament policies within the framework of US/Canada relations. The fundamental question for Canada was how to deal with the resurgence in U.S. strategic thinking regarding the use of nuclear weapons in a war fighting scenario. It was noted that traditionally Canada had dealt with the U.S. in ways which would least offend and which assumed the U.S. knew what it was doing. It was suggested that these methods were no longer adequate and that Canada needed to reassess its role vis a vis the U.S. in terms of: "what can the U.S. legitimately ask of Canada as a friendly neighbour?"

It was suggested that Canada bear the political costs of acting in the same spirit as New Zealand in order to make the U.S. take notice of Canada and to influence the U.S. administration. It was recognised that simple, direct condemnations of U.S. policies would not result in the desired change. Therefore, Canada was encouraged to act in constructive ways, to demonstrate that the issues and policies that Canada stands for are qualitatively different to those of the U.S. and to use Canada's leverage -- in terms of territory and resources -- as effectively as possible to move U.S. policy.

In returning to the theme of disarmament and development, it was noted that the nuclear issue tended to dominate discussion, ignoring the very real questions of conventional arms and war and Third World development. Canada was urged to develop a policy and strategy for assisting Third World countries in conflict for example by offering Canada's good offices to mediate. This was viewed as being an "incremental contribution to disarmament and development." As well, Canada was encouraged to be more sensitive to the needs of developing countries in providing them with relevant assistance and technologies which truly

meet local needs. It was recognised that ODA was only one part of development -- it was the social and political future of developing countries which had to be enhanced if genuine, lasting development was to take place.

The role of the private sector in development was also noted. It was recalled that development would not occur without capital and there was merit seen in attempting to involve the private sector in alleviating the problems of developing countries. However, it was also noted that the private sector would first need some assurances or sense of security as encouragement and incentive to invest in developing countries.

There was some discussion on the question of untied aid. Whilst aid was generally favoured, it was also suggested that untied aid was simply "international purchasing power" which, in many developing countries would be used by repressive regimes to purchase arms or other unnecessary technologies. It was therefore recommended that aid remain tied and suggested that the best forms of aid might well be in kind i.e. materials and skills.

Canada's influence in terms of nuclear disarmament was recognised as limited. However, given that it would be the U.S. and U.S.S.R. who would have to take the initiative, Canada could continue to urge both states to talk seriously and negotiate in good faith with one another to limits or dismantle existing nuclear weapons.

On the question of the international arms trade, it was noted that conventional weapons were a substantial factor in the underdevelopment of many countries. It was suggested that Canada urge leading arms exporters to reduce the arms trade and to turn their productive capacity to other equally profitable ventures.

It was also suggested that Canada might use its influence to alleviate or mediate Third World conflicts, recognising our own limitations. These three strategies were viewed as a practical, long-term approach to easing global problems.

There was also some discussion of Canada's strategy at the upcoming Paris conference. Drawing on Canada's opening statement to the First Preparatory Committee for the Conference, it was suggested that Canada develop its own facilities in order to provide the data and statistical basis vital to a thorough discussion of the disarmament and

development relationship. It was recommended that the subject be dealt with broadly throughout the government, involving all relevant departments and agencies eg. CIDA, IDRC.

It was suggested that Canada consider launching something along the lines of the "30% Club" on environmental emissions -- ie. a club of donor and recipient nations in which a specific percentage increase or decrease in military spending by developing countries would result in a similar increase or decrease in development assistance.

It was also suggested that Canada broaden the concept of "conditionality" in ODA, from simply linking it to human rights to include the factor of military expenditure.

There was a fairly detailed discussion of Canadian defence policy -- particularly in the NORAD and NATO context. It was believed that Canada need only to assure the U.S. that it was capable of denying Canadian airspace and territory to any would-be aggressor -- this was the full extent of Canada's fundamental obligation to the U.S. It was suggested that Canada could distance itself from U.S. policies whilst continuing to be a good friend and ally.

There was deep concern expressed about recent changes in U.S. doctrinal thinking which was seen to reflect a new militarism in both strategic thinking and operational doctrine. The U.S. was seen to be pursuing decisive counter-force nuclear superiority with an emphasis on first-strike weaponry. This was coupled with an apparent unwillingness to pursue arms control in any vigorous manner. Working within the realistic abilities of Canada to moderate and constrain these policies, it was suggested that Canada reinvigorate its role in NATO by increasing its conventional commitment in terms of weapons and personnel in Europe. Canada could, in this way make its voice credible and audible in vigorously pushing for "no first use" and "no early first use" of nuclear weapons by NATO.

The North Warning System was seen as giving some cause of concern. Whilst the need to upgrade the radar system was recognised, it was suggested that NWS could set a precedent for moving defence combat zones into northern Canada. It was further suggested that, if arms control negotiations yielded nothing in the next five years, Canada might well be asked by the U.S. to participate in some sort of Arctic/Northern-layered defence. In this way it was posited that Canada was, through its involvement in NORAD and NWS, on the "slippery slope" to SDI.

In this regard, it was recommended that Canada disengage itself from the integrated defence commitment of NORAD by assuming the complete bill for the Canadian portion of the North Warning System. Canada could then establish its own parameters on policy and doctrine and would send a clear signal to the U.S. that it would not be dragged into SDI. It was suggested that the present defence budget of \$9 billion would not give Canada the options it needed in order to influence adequately the U.S. and to effectively criticise and distance itself from SDI. Thus the case was made for increased defence spending and a new defence policy.

Participants:

Dr. Thomas L. Perry	- Physicians for Social Responsibility
Prof. Rosenbluth	- University of British Columbia
Prof. Michael Wallace	- Science for Peace
Lt. Col. K.W. Freer	- Conference Defence Associations/CISS
Prof. R.C. Stuart	- University of British Columbia
Lydia Sayle	- Voice of Women
Prof. Don Munton	- University of British Columbia
Jennifer Kinloch	- Youth for Peace Action
Carole Christopher	- End the Arms Race
Prof. D.A. Ross	- Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
Jean McCutcheon	- Ploughshares Vancouver
Donald Ross	- Coalition for World Disarmament

**EDMONTON/ALBERTA
MAY 2, 1986**

A wide-ranging discussion in Edmonton included the following themes: the role of the Third World in the disarmament/development debate, the need for public education on these issues, the role and concerns of children and youth, the need to act on the basis of the research that already exists and the need for political will in affecting meaningful change. As well, some emphasis was given to Canada's role in both disarmament and development.

In addressing the question of disarmament and development in its broadest terms, a small group of participants formally suggested that Canada recommend the establishment in Canada of a U.N. centre for international conciliation. It was suggested that such a centre, located in a remote part of Canada, could facilitate conflict resolution in a quiet setting, without publicity, in total confidentiality with the use of objective mediators. In this way the centre could work at the level of human relations to set the stage for political and diplomatic accords. It was suggested that member-states devote .01 percent of their military budgets to such a conflict aversion/resolution centre.

In focussing more narrowly on the Disarmament/Development relationship, it was suggested that there was an "unholy triangle" of underdevelopment, insecurity and armaments which was juxtaposed against the Thorssen triangle of disarmament, development and security. It was suggested that there was a direct linkage between underdevelopment and security -- Third World regimes often lacked control over land, labour and resources and therefore perceived both internal and external insecurity. Such perceived insecurity often led to the acquisition of armaments in order for regimes to feel secure and maintain control of their own citizenry and to protect against possible external threat which could often come from a neighbouring Third World country. Thus the unholy triangle was formed.

In order to break through this triangle it was suggested that:

- local citizens have a greater role and involvement in development projects so that they might broaden their thinking and consequent scope for ongoing development;
- Governments admit that Government-to-Government assistance is not always the best means of helping developing countries. Therefore more funds should

be channeled through NGOs which tend to focus on human development at the grass roots level enhancing and ensuring more genuine, lasting development;

- there be recognition of the Pope's dictum that "the new name for peace is development" -- that the real enemies of peace were hunger and poverty.

In discussing the nature of military spending in developing countries it was suggested that the developed world was partially responsible for encouraging Third World nations to buy arms because of the tremendous financial value of the arms trade. As well, it was noted that many countries gave development assistance in the form of military aid. It was also noted that Third World elites often feel threatened by their own population or by other developing countries and therefore seek substantial military strength.

In this regard, it was concluded that emphasizing a decrease in military spending in developed countries would not necessarily solve the problem of the disarmament/development relationship -- Third World countries had a pivotal role to play in correcting their own internal imbalances. It was suggested that the magnitude of military expenditure in developing countries be considered as a criteria for development assistance.

Substantial reference was made to the need to raise public consciousness on the issues of disarmament and development. Recognising the fears of youth and their concerns for the future, it was recommended that schools and universities establish programmes and curricula which would deal with these immediate concerns as well as prepare students for dealing with these issues in adult life. It was suggested that there be more student exchanges -- North/South, East/West, at the public, secondary and university level -- more programmes for youth involvement in international issues including, for example, sending youth delegates to the U.N.

There was some discussion of the concept of conversion. Whilst, there was some agreement that conversion of industries would be an important and positive contribution to a "peaceful world," it was also noted that the whole subject of conversion needed detailed, serious study as it could involve the widespread dislocation of people and a massive reorientation of industry which would not be without difficulties.

The growing strength of the peace movement was noted and it was suggested that this reflected an evolving recognition of the "oneness" of the earth. There was an

understanding that, whilst conflict would never be eradicated, war had become obsolete. The international community was therefore urged to follow the programme for general and complete disarmament which seemed to have been forgotten by Member-States.

In discussing Canada's role and policies there was some criticism voiced over Canada's role in the global arms trade, its willingness to settle for small steps to disarmament and its defence spending compared to its ODA. As well, Canada was urged to use its traditional role and reputation to speak out more strongly on issues where we differ from the U.S. and USSR. It was suggested that Canada's reputation was being undermined by the Government's policies which were perceived to "be more interested in the short-term economic welfare of the country than in the enduring questions of world peace."

It was suggested that Canada, as a small gesture, consider the establishment of a Peace or Development Tax Fund as an open and legal option for Canadian taxpayers.

On the Disarmament/Development relationship it was suggested that arms levels today had far surpassed security needs and goals and that sufficient research had been undertaken on the nature of the relationship. Further study was seen as a substitute for action. It was suggested that, in order to avoid "paralysis through analysis," the international community should begin to act on these two fundamentally important issues.

Participants:

Dr. Loren Hepler	- Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta
Dr. Eric Tollefson	- Department of Chemistry, University of Calgary
Dr. Marsha Hanen	- University of Calgary
Bev DeLong	- Lawyers for Social Responsibility
Ardis Beaudry	- Catholic Women's League of Canada
Rev. John Guy	- University of Calgary
Rev. Roy Needhall	- Clarview United Church
Prof. Manuel Mertin	- Mount Royal College
Chris Cato	- Educators for Social Responsibility
Dr. Trudy Govier	- Project Ploughshares, Calgary
Dr. John McLaren	- University of Calgary
Dr. Amy Zelmer	- University of Alberta
Jack Chesney	- Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Irene Clay	- Physicians for Social Responsibility
Nina Chiba	- Save the Children Fund
Tom H. Langeste	- Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies
Dr. T.A. Gander	- Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies
Prof. Peter Letkeman	- Project Ploughshares

**OTTAWA/ONTARIO
MAY 9, 1986**

(To accommodate scheduling, the Ottawa conference was held on May 9, after the cross-Canada tour had concluded.)

A wide-ranging discussion focussed on several major themes amongst them: the fundamental question of the relationship between Disarmament and Development -- is there a linkage; the possibility and probable effect on the world's economies of decreasing military expenditures and increasing development -- in both the developed and developing world; the differing perspectives of North and South on this issue; the concept of conversion and the desirability of studies being undertaken in Canada; the role and possible tactics/contributions/goals to be considered as Canada prepares for the Paris Conference.

Whilst several participants spoke in unqualified terms about the irrevocable nature of the linkage between disarmament and development others posited that there was, in fact, no causal link between the two and considered the relationship to be contradictory and simplistic. It was also suggested that, whilst there was probably no prima facie linkage between disarmament and development, there was a linkage in terms of impact ie. military expenditure and its impact on the potential for development. It was noted that the subject, whilst not having been examined previously in the setting of an international conference, had been placed before the international community in some detail with the 1981 Thorssen Report. Noting that the Canadian Government did, at the time, submit a substantive response to the Secretary-General on the Study, several went on to question the inaction on the part of Canada and other national governments -- save Sweden -- in failing to respond to the recommendations at the end of that Report. It was suggested that it was not too late for Canada to act upon their recommendation, with priority and emphasis given to a Canadian study on conversion.

In addition to the call for a conversion study which, it was suggested, could be funded by using a small part of the DIPS funding programme, it was suggested that there was a need for a good deal more practical analysis of the elements which enter into the Disarmament/Development discussion. For example, a study of the reasons for the level of military spending in specific countries was considered as useful, as would be studies on the linkages between military expenditure and economic debt, including job creation.

Several participants focussed on the role of the Third World in the Disarmament/Development relationship, for example: the "opportunity cost" of military expenditure in countries which could not sustain military budgets/purchases

without sacrificing internal development needs. It was suggested that there was a need for analysis of military expenditure in developing countries which could focus inter alia on the questions of why developing countries spend -- to what extent military expenditure is directed against external threats and to what extent it might be directed against internal threats to the regime. It was suggested that if one could differentiate between the reasons for military expenditure, one could identify and determine how best to deal with particular problems. This might enable those Third World governments which appear to be grossly overspending to diminish their propensity to spend on defence-related items.

There was some discussion devoted to the concept of "security." It was suggested that the focus on security was one way of galvanizing the Disarmament/Development debate which otherwise tended to become fragmented under close scrutiny. Disarmament and Development were seen as "parallel tracks which converge at security." It was believed that this focus on security might well be one of the most constructive means of engaging the debate in Paris and could provide a basis upon which to move forward. In this regard, it was noted that it was essential to determine how the Third World defines security -- as the international community could not move forward on the basis of differing and possibly contradictory concepts of security. Some suggested that the present concept of security, as commonly defined in the West, was outmoded and irrelevant. As well, it was suggested that military alliances, for example, were the "antithesis of security."

In this context, it was suggested that there be a redefinition of thinking -- to move from the focus of the nation-state to a "common security paradigm" which recognized the interdependence of all nations on earth. One means suggested of facilitating this change in thinking was the establishment of what was termed a "Continuing U.N. International Conference on Security" which would operate on the basis of consensus using the Law of the Sea mechanism as a model. It was considered that such an ongoing conference could combine the consideration of disarmament items with the establishment of dispute settlement procedures. Finally, it was suggested that in today's world there was, in fact, an inverse relationship between the numbers of weapons and the perception of security.

Several participants spoke of the impact of the global arms trade on world economies -- particularly in Third World arms -- importing nations. In this context, it was suggested that stronger efforts be made to establish an arms trade register. It was noted however, that the majority of nations were unwilling to reveal statistics on military

budgets in the Universal Reporting Instrument established by the U.N. Thus, there was some question of the practicality of attempting to establish an arms trade register. As well, it was suggested that the debate in the U.N. both conventional arms transfers needed to be revitalised and given new prominence.

In looking toward the Paris conference which it was noted that, whilst some progress in terms of consciousness-raising had been achieved in the years since 1978, there was still a good way to go. Many participants spoke in terms of how Canada might assist in having the Conference undertake small, practical, useful steps to move the discussion onto more concrete and meaningful ground. Questions were posed regarding what Canada could practically do in order to raise global public awareness of the Conference.

The role of the U.N. itself was stressed, in particular in the area of dispute settlement. The Paris Conference was considered an opportunity to strengthen the U.N. machinery as a whole. It was also believed important that the message and details of the Paris Conference be transmitted widely to publics, -- including the Canadian public.

It was suggested that Canada could take a fairly strong position at the Conference. The Canadian public was considered to be quite enlightened in terms of its awareness of the question -- it was to some extent already an issue for Canadian people. Canada's relatively low military expenditure and the fact that Canada was in the midst of a foreign policy and (to a lesser extent) a possible defence policy debate made it well-positioned to think creatively and act on the Disarmament/Development question.

Whilst it was considered by some that "incremental steps were not enough" in affecting change, many suggested that Canada undertake small programmes to move the process forward. For example, there was some support for a focus on peace-making at a regional level as a means of enhancing and advancing regional security. It was suggested that such regional initiatives would as well, strengthen the U.N.'s position. In this regard, it was suggested that some consideration be given to the concept of developing "regional CBMs" for application outside of the European sphere. It was noted that a successful agreement in Stockholm could provide a potential model for such a regional approach.

In addressing representation at the Paris Conference, it was suggested that provision be made for the funding of Canadian NGO representatives -- in particular women -- to attend the Conference.

Finally, it was suggested that the tendency of states toward unilateralism in carrying-out a foreign policy aims required by definition greater spending on military means and could well result in a greater tendency to revert to military force. It was noted that the key position of "security" in the Disarmament/Development relationship, as in all global relations, had been recognized by the drafters of the U.N. Charter.

There was general agreement on the need to strengthen the U.N., to encourage adherence to the Charter and to the concept of collective security embedded therein.

Participants:

Murray Thompson	- International Council for Public Education
Prof. John Trent	- Secretary-General of the Canadian Political Science Association
John Lamb	- Director, Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament
Buzz Nixon	- Consultant
Mary McCarcken	- Canadian Federal of University Women
Fred Hannington	- Royal Canadian Legion
Clyde Sanger	- Journalist
William Barton	- Chairman, Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security
Prof. John Sigler	- Carleton University
Roger Hill	- Parliamentary Centre for Foreign Affairs and Trade
Geoffrey Pearson	- Executive Director, C.I.I.P.S.
Firdaus Kharas	- Executive Director, UNAC
John Wilkinson	- Operation Dismantle
Fergus Watt	- World Federalists
Elizabeth Curlton	- Canadian Federation of University Women
Dorothy Rosenberg	- Canadian Council for International Cooperation
Chris Bryant	- CUSO
Peter Ross	- Canadian Student Pugwash
Bernard Wood	- Executive Director, North-South Institute

Officials:

Julian Payne	- Policy Branch CIDA
Gary Smith	- Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Department of External Affairs
Oleg Chistoff	- Deputy Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Department of External Affairs
Kevin O'Shea	- Economic Relations with Developing Countries Division, Department of External Affairs
Col. Alex Morrison	- Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York

REPORT OF PUBLIC FORUMS

One purpose of Ambassador Roche's cross-Canada tour was to conduct public forums on the theme of the International Year of Peace. Ten public forums were held in the following cities: St. John's, Newfoundland; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Saint John, New Brunswick; Montreal, Québec; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, (Manitoba; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Calgary, Alberta and Victoria, British Columbia.

Public forums were, for the most part, organized by the United Nations Association in Canada; thus, a good part of the audience was drawn from the local UNA and often Canadian Institute for International Affairs membership. As well, forums were advertised in local papers, cable TV channels and by posters. Whilst an attempt was made to draw a broader-based audience, it was fairly clear -- at least from those who asked questions -- that in large part the meetings attracted many who are active members of disarmament organizations.

Public forums were opened with a 20-30 minute introduction by Ambassador Roche in which he outlined the agenda for IYP, Canada's policies in the relevant areas -- with particular emphasis on Canadian policy in the fields of disarmament and development. (For full text, see Appendix "A", Page 62.)

Ambassador Roche's remarks were followed by short responses by two local panelists -- often prominent academics or NGO Members in the local community.

PANELISTS:

St. John's/Newfoundland:	Joanne Harris Prof. Michael Wallack
Halifax/Nova Scotia:	Dr. Margaret Fulton Prof. Denis Stairs
Charlottetown/P.E.I.:	Helen MacDonald Mary Boyd
Saint John/New Brunswick:	Prof. Henry Llambias Dr. Leonard Higgins
Montreal/Quebec:	Ann Gertler Michel Fortmann

Toronto/Ontario: Metta Spencer
Dr. Brian S. MacDonald

Winnipeg/Manitoba: Valerie Klassen
Prof. Paul Buteux

Saskatoon/Saskatchewan: Ellen Gould
Prof. Red Williams

Victoria/British Columbia: Dr. Michael Walker
Gen. Reg. Lane

Calgary/Alberta: Dr. Trudy Govier
Prof. Cynthia Cannizzo

It should be noted that, in outlining the six arms control and disarmament priorities established by the Government (radical reductions, CTB, NPT, CW, Outer Space and CBMs), Amb. Roche appeared to be telling audiences something most had not previously heard. It also became clear from questions posed that Canadian foreign policy in general is not well known or understood. Canada was frequently accused, for example, of not voting or working for a CTB, despite our clearly enunciated policy, consistent voting record and ongoing work in the CD and in Canada's verification work for a CTB. As well, Canada was frequently urged to undertake work or support specific arms control and disarmament objectives -- many of which in fact, have long formed part of our agenda, eg. work towards a CW convention, outer space, the NPT. It was evident that, even within the ranks of the largest and most well-established NGOs more information is needed to establish a full perspective. During the lengthy question periods, there was a good deal of lively exchange during which a great many facts about Canada's arms control and disarmament policies were clearly laid out in response to often harsh and critical questions.

Such important recent Canadian initiatives as the Verification resolution, which achieved consensus at UNGA 40, or long-standing initiatives such as the resolution calling for the "Prohibition of the Production of Fissionable Material for Weapons Purposes" or CW resolutions were apparently previously unknown and met with both surprise and support. In fact, a detailed exposé of Canada's work on verification not infrequently drew applause. Other policies, however, elicited harsh criticism and jeers.

The themes or issues of concern which emerged should not be taken as either comprehensive or representing the views of all participants in the public forums. Rather, they reflect the most vigorously-articulated concerns voiced

across the country. In all public forums, there was a rather silent majority of participants who had clearly come to listen. Whether their silence can be taken as a indication of support for existing policies or whether their concerns were being expressed by others is, of course, difficult to determine. Whilst there was often frustration and hostility expressed over Government policies, there was also a great deal of support expressed for the type of genuine consultation and dialogue present in the public forums. It was clear that more communication with the Government -- at the bureaucratic and political level -- would be welcomed.

* * *

Set against the backdrop of the then recent U.S. attack on Libya and the Canadian Government's perceived support of that action, as well as in the context of an apparent lack of progress at the Geneva bilaterals and with a question mark seeming to hang over the hoped-for Washington summit meeting between President Reagan and Secretary Gorbachev, the atmosphere in public forums ranged from concern to anger.

Seeing the U.S. action in Libya in the context of what was viewed by some to be an increasingly belligerent United States foreign policy, many expressed opposition to American actions and deep disappointment at Canada's concurrence. The issue was viewed less in terms of dealing with terrorism and more in terms of the principle of using force -- in apparent contravention of the U.N. Charter -- in order to solve what were seen as essentially political/socio-economic problems. This action was seen by many to bear directly on the arms control and disarmament fields.

There was general concern expressed over the perceived course and direction of Canadian foreign policy. It became apparent that much of the Canadian public had absorbed, though not necessarily accepted, the Government's message regarding its intention to pursue a special and enhanced relationship with the U.S. It will be noted that criticisms were generally directed against the U.S., leaving the Soviet Union not necessarily unimplicated, but often unscathed. This U.S. focus could be attributed to several factors which might include: the recent Gorbachev initiative with its publicly appealing vision and programme for disarmament; U.S. actions, such as the Libya raid; U.S. refusal to discuss a nuclear testing moratorium; and its continued testing programme. Because of Canada's closer relations to U.S. policy, many feared that Canada's long-standing traditional positions on arms control and disarmament questions might be weakened. Thus, it could be said that

there was among many questioners a deep and consistent concern for the "independence of Canada foreign policy."

A number of themes -- of national and international concern -- emerged repeatedly from coast to coast. They included:

- the perceived "militarisation" of the Atlantic region, opposition to the proposed NATO flight training centre at Goose Bay, rejection of any consideration of locating the Thyssen arms export plant in Cape Breton, opposition to the establishment of a Litton plant in PEI as part of the LLAD contract, opposition to the visit of nuclear-armed U.S. ships to Canada's eastern ports;
- opposition to Cruise Missile delivery system testing and to uranium mining and exports (which were seen to contribute to the U.S. nuclear weapons programme);
- opposition to the renewal of the NORAD agreement, concern over the continued use by the U.S. of the CFMETR Nanoose, opposition to visits by nuclear-armed U.S. ships to Canada's western ports.

There was general recognition and acceptance of the need for spending on defence and of the need for the Canadian Forces for sovereignty and peacekeeping purposes. However, many people still wondered whether there is indeed "a threat to Canada" and "who is the enemy?" Canada's position as a NATO and NORAD partner was by no means left unquestioned or unchallenged.

There was considerable questioning and concern expressed over the NORAD renewal, the absence of the ABM clause, the relationship between SDI and NWS, the implications of SDA 2000 and the real nature of Canada's involvement in SDI research despite the Government's decision not to participate formally on a government-to-government basis.

Other concerns/suggestions included: enhanced work for a CTB, serious consideration and response to the Gorbachev initiative (including the moratorium), support for a Nuclear freeze, Canadian membership in the Five Continent Peace Initiative, support for a U.N. Special Session on International Security, support for an arms transfer register, support and active lobbying for ISMA, the declaration of the Arctic as a NWFZ and the declaration of

Canada as a NWFZ, the establishment of a Peace Tax Fund, a No First Use of Nuclear Weapons declaration by NATO and a moratorium on the export of any nuclear-related materials ie. uranium and tritium.

Canada was strongly encouraged to continue its work to enhance the U.N. and its agencies. There was a clear message of support -- from coast to coast -- for a strengthened and more effective United Nations.

In general, public forums were an occasion for a high-spirited -- and occasionally highly-emotional -- exchange of views and concerns on the range of issues.

If a summary could be made of the diversity of views expressed across the country, it would have to reflect the deep concern at the lack of progress in the bilateral and multilateral arms control and disarmament forums; a distrust of the bona fides of both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in addressing these issues; a lack of understanding of Canada's substantive arms control and disarmament policies coupled with concern over the Government's lack of urgency or consistency on these questions; and an underlying sense of what one could term either Canadian nationalism or anti-Americanism.

Notes for an address to Public Forums
by Ambassador Roche



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada

Ambassador
for Disarmament

Ambassadeur
au Désarmement

"Notes for an address to Public Forums"

By Douglas Roche
Ambassador for Disarmament

Cross-Canada Trip

April 12 - May 4



What is meant by the United Nations proclamation declaring 1986 as the International Year of Peace? And what does it mean to Canada?

IYP is essentially a challenge to the governments and peoples of the world to focus more clearly on the multi-dimensional nature of peace -- conflict resolution, economic and social development, human rights, elimination of racial discrimination, as well as the traditional issues of arms control and disarmament.

Peace can no longer be defined as the absence of war, though the avoidance of nuclear war must be the chief priority.

Peace requires more than a reduction of arms, though disarmament measures are essential.

Peace demands the attaining of true human security so that people everywhere can live free of the threat of war, free of violations of their human rights, free to develop their own lives to attain economic and social progress.

Peace, then, is a multi-splendored goal.

No one expects that this goal can be achieved by December 31, 1986. That is not the idea behind the International Year of Peace. Rather, IYP highlights the broad international agenda that must be advanced as the world continues to evolve into a global community with increasingly closer relationships among all peoples.

This growing recognition that the planet is a place of common ground, with common vulnerability and common opportunity is the real message of IYP. It establishes peace as a system of values. This is clearly an advance in global thinking. And this advance constitutes a signal of hope to a humanity that has for too long been fractured and frustrated in the attaining of enduring human security.

All this is a subject critical to Canada's interests in the modern world as was indicated by Canada's co-sponsorship of the IYP resolution at the United Nations.

* * *

It seems as if the world has two political axes -- East/West and North/South.

The East/West axis has been characterised by forty years of tension, of escalating armaments and declining understanding. East-West relations have come to be defined in terms of the nuclear arsenals of overwhelming destructive potential possessed by the two superpowers.

The North/South axis is characterised by decades of deprivation, famine, homelessness and disease. North-South relations have come to be defined in terms of the stark disparities in resources and opportunities which exist between a privileged minority of the world's population, who enjoy great prosperity, and the vast majority afflicted with utter destitution.

The management of these two sets of relationships is the starting point on the route to peace, East/West relations focus on the negotiated limitation and reduction of arms and the building of confidence and trust; North-South relations focus on the sound economic development of the most impoverished nations in the world.

The U.N.'s 1985 Report on the World Social Situation reveals how far we have to go to achieve these goals:

- In 1984, global military expenditure was \$800 billion -- approximately \$130 for every man, woman and child in the world. This is equivalent to more than the average income of many developing countries;
- In 1980, military spending by developed countries represented more than 10 times the amount spent by developing countries on health programmes;
- The cost of a single nuclear submarine equals the annual education budget of 23 developing countries with a total of 160 million school children.

The field of arms control is itself highly complex, technical and, above all, political. It is easy to advocate ridding the world of nuclear weapons, numerous proposals have been put forward since the Baruch Plan of 1946, but it has been very difficult to find a way of negotiating them down to acceptable levels on the basis of equality and equal security.

A significant step was taken in this direction at the November 1985 Summit meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan. In their joint declaration, the leaders agreed that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought." As well, they identified several areas in which the USA and USSR had a common interest in progress. These included:

- accelerated work at the nuclear and space talks which began in March, 1985;
- the further enhancing of the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
- accelerated global efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable convention banning chemical weapons;
- agreement to work for positive results at the Vienna MBFR Talks and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Establishing and sustaining political dialogue at the highest level in order to build on the common ground between East and West is a step of fundamental importance.

This approach has been a consistent element of Canadian foreign policy. At the conclusion of his visits to many world capitals in 1983, Former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau suggested ten principles of a common bond between East and West:

- Both sides agree that a nuclear war cannot be won.
- Both sides agree that a nuclear war must never be fought.
- Both sides wish to be free of the risk of accidental war or of surprise attack.
- Both sides recognize the dangers inherent in destabilizing weapons.
- Both sides understand the need for improved techniques of crisis management.
- Both sides are conscious of the awesome consequences of being the first to use force against the other.
- Both sides have an interest in increasing security while reducing the cost.

- Both sides have an interest in avoiding the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries, so-called horizontal proliferation.
- Both sides have come to a guarded recognition of each other's legitimate security interests.
- Both sides realize that their security strategies cannot be based on the assumed political or economic collapse of the other side.

These principles, reflected in the Gorbachev-Reagan Summit statement, broaden the perspective of East-West relations and stimulate greater international effort in the search for a durable peace.

In his first speech immediately after assuming office in September, 1984, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney reiterated the commitment of the Canadian government to work effectively within the world's multilateral forums to reduce tensions, alleviate conflict and create the conditions for a lasting peace. He said:

"There can be no let up in our efforts to reduce the threat of war. No matter how frustrating or difficult, negotiations must be pursued...The exercise of political will is nowhere more important than on this issue on whose outcome the lives of our children and humanity depend."

And he added:

"No matter how much we may accomplish here in Canada, I will have failed in my most cherished ambition if under my leadership Canada has not helped reduce the threat of war and enhance the promise of peace."

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark carried the Government's commitment into the global community when he stated in an address to the 39th General Assembly of the United Nations:

"Canada, for its part, is determined to continue to play a leading role in the search for peace and disarmament. We believe the nuclear build-up threatens the life of every Canadian, and the existence of human society. Countries like our own must use influence to reverse that build-up and reduce the danger of destruction. That will be a constant, consistent, dominant priority of Canadian foreign policy."

Canada has a long, constructive history of active engagement with the most important global issues. This tradition was outlined by Mr. Clark in the foreword to the Government's Green Paper on foreign policy:

"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.

* * *

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.

The Government has identified six specific objectives on the arms control and disarmament agenda:

- negotiated radical reductions in nuclear forces and the enhancement of strategic stability;
- maintenance and strengthening of the non-proliferation régime;
- support for a comprehensive test ban treaty;
- negotiation of a global chemical weapons ban;
- prevention of an arms race in outer space; and
- the building of confidence sufficient to facilitate the reduction of military forces in Europe and elsewhere.

How does Canada advance these objectives?

Canada warmly welcomed the announcement in January, 1985 made by the United States and the Soviet Union on the resumption of bilateral talks. In this past year we have used all channels open to us to actively encourage, support and facilitate the conduct of serious and constructive negotiations.

Canada has had an ongoing series of consultations and discussions with the United States -- bilaterally and along with our allies in NATO -- on the progress of these negotiations.

Prime Minister Mulroney and President Reagan have had several meetings and conversations in which Canada's concerns and interest in the negotiations have been stressed.

Within NATO, we have encouraged regular, detailed discussions of the Geneva talks and their implications for Alliance policies.

As well, Canada has engaged in an active dialogue with the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister has written to General Secretary Gorbachev outlining Canada's views and priorities on arms control questions and Canada has conducted bilateral arms control and disarmament discussions with Soviet officials in Ottawa and in Moscow. Similar consultations have already occurred and others are being planned with selected East European countries.

Canada has practical contributions to make to the bilateral and multilateral arms control process. The Government's activity will be focussed in three directions:

- encouraging compliance with existing treaties;
- developing verification mechanisms; and
- building confidence between East and West.

Compliance with existing treaties remains key to a credible and viable arms control régime. Mr. Clark recently reaffirmed Canada's firm support for the régime created by the ABM Treaty and the existing SALT agreements on limiting strategic forces. He said:

"Our stance towards SDI research is rooted in the need to conform strictly with the provisions of the ABM Treaty. We will continue to urge the parties to these treaties to do nothing to undermine their integrity, but rather work to reinforce their status and authority."

Canada has long considered the Non Proliferation Treaty, now signed by 131 nations, as an essential component of international security. It is an important security lynchpin which benefits all countries by reducing the risk of nuclear proliferation and facilitates the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The Third Review of the NPT, held last September in Geneva, produced a consensus document which reaffirmed the importance of the NPT.

Canada's own objectives at the Review Conference were clearly met -- the maintenance of the NPT as a basic element of the non-proliferation régime and a reaffirmation of the purposes and provisions of the Treaty.

Canada will continue to work to strengthen and enhance this Treaty, to maintain the impetus of the Review Conference in broadening the Treaty's membership and to encourage adherence to the letter and spirit of the Treaty.

The achievement of a Comprehensive Test Ban remains a fundamental objective for Canada. Recognising that there remain outstanding political and technical difficulties in the negotiation of a CTB, Canada is working steadily within the Conference on Disarmament to move forward on this important item.

There are few weapons of mass destruction as horrific as chemical weapons. Canada has been an active participant in the work now under way in the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate a multilateral, verifiable convention banning chemical weapons.

Canada is also engaged in the discussions at the Conference on Disarmament aimed at the prevention of an arms race in outer space. Canada submitted a detailed study of international law relating to arms control and outer space. This survey identifies a number of important themes for examination if an international treaty and preventing an arms race in space is to be successfully written.

The building of confidence in East-West relations is of great concern, for it is a prerequisite to arms control and disarmament. In both the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and at the Vienna Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Talks, Canada is working, with its allies, to find ways of achieving agreement on this issue.

The diversity of Canada's participation in the multilateral arms control and disarmament forums reflects the complexity of the problems as well as the need to construct a productive political atmosphere in order to negotiate equitable, durable and verifiable arms control agreements. One way of growing importance that Canada contributes to this process is with its extensive verification research programme.

Verification is not, of course, an end in itself, but it does enhance the effectiveness of treaties by promoting confidence and compliance in negotiated texts. A solid body of verifiable arms control treaties in which nations reposed a degree of confidence would go a long way toward easing tensions and mistrust. Verification, Mr. Clark recently pointed out to the House of Commons, "is an area where Canadian expertise and diplomacy come together."

Canada's verification programme supports our arms control and disarmament priorities by:

- undertaking research studies for problems applicable to international negotiations;
- promoting specialized training programmes;
- hosting international symposiums of experts on specific subjects;
- providing liaison with national and international bodies outside of Canada engaged in verification work;
- presenting to the public the issue of verification.

Since the programme's inception in 1983, nearly 100 projects have been undertaken directly in support of Canada's ongoing work in the Conference on Disarmament. As well, the verification programme supports the Vienna talks and the Stockholm conference.

Some of the programme's more recent activities include:

- the planned \$3.2 million upgrading of the Yellowknife seismic array as a major contribution to research into monitoring an eventual Comprehensive Test Ban;
- the presentation to the Secretary-General of the U.N. of a detailed handbook for use in investigating allegations of chemical or biological weapons use;
- the ongoing "Paxsat" projects designed to determine the feasibility of remote sensing from space-to-space or space-to-earth in the verification of an eventual treaty prohibiting weapons in space; and
- a series of comprehensive compendiums of statements made in the Conference on Disarmament and its predecessors, on the subjects of Chemical Weapons, Radiological Weapons, Outer Space and Verification.

This body of knowledge and expertise on verification issues is shared widely with the international community. In this way Canada is furthering, in a very practical way, the global arms control process.

Canada's credentials in this sort of serious background work on verification have been well-established and are now widely recognised in the multilateral forums. This may account, to some extent, for the unprecedented success Canada had in having the 40th General Assembly adopt by consensus a resolution on "Verification in all its Aspects."

This resolution gained the unanimous support of the international community on the legitimacy of verification as a genuine, necessary and integral component of the arms control process. Nations from the East, West and Neutral-Non-Aligned noted that, if disarmament measures are to be effective, they must be "fair and balanced, acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident." The resolution calls upon Member States to "increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually

acceptable, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures." As well, it invites Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, their views and suggestions on "verification principles, procedures and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the U.N. in the field of verification."

The resolution has clearly helped in establishing common ground on the issue of verification, which is a basic component of multilateral and bilateral arms control work.

* * *

The General Assembly's proclamation of the International Year of Peace goes well beyond the more traditional issues of disarmament and the peaceful settlement of disputes. It recognises that efforts to improve the conditions of life for people around the world and the natural environment can alleviate tensions and thereby make for a more peaceful world.

It is obvious that flagrant inequality between rich and poor is a potential source of instability; that incarceration, torture and murder of persons by their own or alien governments breeds bitterness and violence; that continuing desertification of vast tracts of Africa may force entire communities to move into the territory of others, with serious potential for conflict.

Canada has for many years made substantial efforts to alleviate such problems and we will remain active and persistent in seeking long-term solutions for them.

Canada's development assistance programmes recognize our humanitarian duty to help the world's poor, illiterate and afflicted; they also recognize the benefits for our own economic well-being of a more widely-shared prosperity. We are, therefore, committed to advancing issues of concern to the less-developed countries in a number of ways:

- a better definition of growth and adjustment in developing countries, through discussions under way in the World Bank and the IMF;
- strengthening the international trading system through the promotion of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations;
- participating in the special U.N. discussions on African development problems;

- strengthening the international economic negotiating machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); and
- improving the definition of international agricultural policies and seeking to make the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme work better.

Canada also helps to protect human rights through our participation in the Commission on Human Rights (currently in session in Geneva), the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly's Third Committee. Work is proceeding to allow Canada to ratify the international Convention against Torture. We have been especially heartened by recent political developments in Guatemala, Haiti and the Philippines, which point to new policies and better respect for the human rights of the peoples of those countries.

Canada has long striven to persuade the South African authorities of the injustice and short-sightedness of the system of apartheid. Last July, the Government announced a series of measures designed to stiffen the pressure on South Africa and to signal our profound dissatisfaction with its failure to put an end to institutionalised racial discrimination. Prime Minister Mulroney played a key role at the most recent meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government in developing a Commonwealth plan of action. We are using every avenue to urge the South African Government to summon up the courage to dispense with this unjust and backward system. The Anglican Primate of Canada, Reverend Edward Scott, is a member of the Group of Eminent Persons now seeking a more open dialogue with South Africa in an effort to avert a major tragedy.

For more than a decade, Canada has been in the vanguard of international efforts to improve the management of the world's natural environment, but mankind is still witnessing the disastrous results of careless neglect. Acid rain is damaging our forests and the aquatic life in our lakes, the Sahara advances perceptibly into the hitherto fertile lands of the Sahel; cities are defiled by smog and undrinkable water. Efforts to combat environment damage must be based on the realistic premise that, though this is a long-term problem, action must start now.

Progress has been registered recently through international collaboration to reduce pollution in the Mediterranean and the signing last July of an international protocol on sulfur dioxide emissions. In 1986, we will continue to combat acid rain and Great Lakes pollution; in the Economic Commission for Europe, discussions are continuing to reduce

nitrous oxide emissions from industrial sources, power plants and motor vehicles; in the U.N. Environmental Programme, negotiations are under way on an international protocol on the protection of the earth's ozone layer. The World Commission on Environment and Development will visit Canada May 22-31 to examine environmental problems and better ways and means of resolving them. Groups and private citizens will have an opportunity to present views to the Commission.

* * *

It is highly appropriate that the International Year of Peace will provide the backdrop for a U.N.-sponsored international conference this summer on one of the most important issues of our time -- the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development.

There are few issues that cut so broad a swath across the concerns of both developed and developing countries than the disarmament/development linkage. In concluding its 1981 "Study on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development," the U.N. Experts Group stated:

"... the world can either continue to pursue the arms race with characteristic vigour or move consciously and with deliberate speed toward a more stable and balanced social and economic development within a more sustainable international economic and political order. It cannot do both. It must be acknowledged that the arms race and development are in a competitive relationship, particularly in terms of resources but also in the vital dimension of attitudes and perceptions ..."

One of the most important contributions of the Experts Group study was to broaden the scope of the disarmament/development relationship to place it in the context of a triangular interaction between disarmament, development and security.

The Experts Study noted that the range of contemporary challenges to the security of nations is far broader than the military power of potential adversaries. In outlining some of the non-military challenges to security, the report pointed to:

- the scarcity of vital raw materials and commodities;
- the long-term effects of environmental degradation;
- the present inequality in the distribution of the world's wealth and opportunities.

Canada looks upon the conference as an opportunity to undertake a practical, in-depth examination of the questions raised in the disarmament/development relationship. For example;

- what resources are presently devoted to armaments;
- how has this spending affected development;
- what resources might be diverted from military spending;
- what would be the possible problems, costs and benefits of this diversion.

As well, Canada believes that the approach to the discussion must be a global one -- encompassing developing and developed countries, nuclear and conventional disarmament -- keeping security, in its broadest definition, as the touch-stone.

The raising of world-consciousness and recognition of the importance of the disarmament/development relationship during this, the International Year of Peace, will mark an important step in the right direction toward creating a peaceful world.

Canada is well placed to assist the international community in its first full and open discussion of the relationship between disarmament and development. As a developed country with a tradition of deep involvement with the developing world and as an active participant in all the multilateral arms control and disarmament forums, Canada will bring special expertise and sensitivities to the discussions.

* * *

In addition to Canada's diverse ongoing work for peace, we will be undertaking a programme of activities designed to highlight the themes of International Year of Peace and to engage Canadians across the country in this special international year.

Canada's programme of activities will include:

- support of the U.N.'s International Year of Peace activities through a \$10,000 contribution to the IYP Voluntary Trust Fund which forms part of our overall \$100,000 commitment to the objectives of the U.N.'s World Disarmament Campaign.
- a cross-Canada tour and regional meetings of the Consultative Group on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs by the Ambassador for Disarmament on the dual themes of IYP and the question of the relationship between disarmament and development;

- the preparation, in book form, of a selection of essays written by distinguished Canadians and dealing with the broad themes of IYP from their individual perspectives;
- a national essay competition on the theme "What is Peace and what can I do to achieve it" and a poster competition on the IYP which will be organized by the U.N. Association in Canada;
- the issuance of a commemorative stamp by Canada Post Corporation to mark IYP.

As well, other government departments will be undertaking their own programmes which are linked to the themes of IYP. For example, as part of its ongoing activities, the Department of National Defence will be highlighting the IYP in its publications, exhibitions and speaking tours. The role of the Canadian Armed Forces in contributing to peace and Canada's ongoing commitment to peacekeeping will be among the featured themes.

For many Canadians, the IYP proclamation confirmed what we had already known. It has served to remind us that peace without development is not peace, that peace without racial equality and harmony is not peace, that peace without a reasonable quality of life is not peace.

It is, therefore, the fullness of Canada's programmes -- from development assistance and active support for human rights to the protection of the environment and the promotion of a better standard of living for people across the country and, indeed, around the world -- that constitutes a meaningful contribution to peace.

The spirit, determination and commitment generated by IYP must be carried forward into the years ahead if we are to create a truly peaceful planet.

Canada and Canadians can use IYP as a catalyst in our ongoing work for peace. If we can infuse others with our hope and belief in true human security, we will have accomplished a great deal.

Tour Itinerary

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F I N A L
(short form)
May 2, 1986

ITINERARY FOR AMBASSADOR DOUGLAS ROCHE

April 14 - May 2, 1986

Monday, April 14, 1986

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Consultative Group - St. John's, Nfld.
Hotel Newfoundland, Signal Room

1:45 p.m.

Interview - CBC Radio "On the Go"
342 Duckworth St., 3rd Floor

5 minute taped interview for broadcast
between 4-6 p.m.

Interviewer: Peggy Herring, Reporter

Contact: Peggy Herring
(709) 737-4140

2:30 p.m.

Editorial Board - St. John's Evening Telegram
Columbus Drive

Contact: Maurice Finn
Editorial Page Editor
(709) 364-6300

3:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Interview - St. John' Evening Telegram

4:30 p.m.

Interview - NTV-CTV TV

15 minute taped interview for evening news hour.

Contact: Paul Harpelle
(709) 722-5015

Monday, April 14, 1986 (cont'd)

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Public Forum - St. John's, Nfld.
S.J. Carew Building, Room X2007
(Engineering Building),
Memorial University

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Joanna Harris
Prof. Michael Wallack
Introduced by: Firdaus Kharas
Thanked by: Prof. Gunther Hartman

Contact: Prof. Gunther Hartman
Dept. of Political Science
Memorial University
(709) 737-8178 (o)
737-8179 (messages)
753-3931 (r)

overnight

Hotel Newfoundland - St. John's, Nfld.

Tuesday, April 15, 1986

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Consultative Group - Halifax
Halifax Sheraton, Room "B"

12:05 p.m.

Interview - Dalhousie University CKVU Radio
"Upwardly Mobile"
Halifax Sheraton, Room "B"

Contact: Ken Bourke
(902) 424-6479 (o)
454-4250 (r)

2:30 p.m.

Editorial Board - Halifax Chronicle-Herald
1650 Argyle Street

Contact: Rob Matthews
(902) 426-2811

3:30 p.m.

Interview - Halifax Chronicle Herald

4:30 p.m.

Interview - CBC TV "Daily News" (cancelled by CBC).

Interview Ambassador Roche in hotel
room.

Contact: Robert Washburn
(902) 420-8311

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Public Forum - Halifax
Great Hall, 3rd Floor, Dalhousie Faculty Club
Dalhousie University

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Dr. Margaret Fulton
Prof. Denis Stairs
Introduced by: Dr. Arthur Hanson
Halifax Branch President
Thanked by: Dr. Arthur Hanson
Halifax Branch President

Contact: Evelyne Meltzer, Halifax UNAC Branch
(902) 429-6176 (o)
429-5595 (r)

overnight

Halifax Sheraton

Wednesday, April 16, 1986

8:30 a.m.

Interview - CBC Radio "Information Morning"
5600 Sackville Street

live 20 minute interview

Host: Don Connelly

Contact: Eric Simpson
(902) 420-4432

10:00 a.m.

Interview - CHNS Radio "Sunday Report"
5230 Tobin Street

20 minute taped interview with panel
of reporters: Roger Snowden, Dave
McLaughlan, for broadcast across
Atlantic Provinces and Canada

Contact: Tom Silver
(902) 422-1651

11:00 a.m.

High School Assembly - Queen Elizabeth High School
1929 Robie Street, (902) 421-6797.

Ambassador Roche to give 20 minute address to
assembly of 120 Canadian History and Russian
History students, followed by question and answer
period.

Contact: Mr. Neil McLean
History Teacher
(902) 421-6804
421-6797

12:30 p.m.

Business Luncheon - Halifax North-West Rotary Club,
Citadelle Inn, Commonwealth
Room

Ambassador Roche is to speak for 20 minutes.

Introduced by: Dr. W.G. Hilliard
President, Rotary Club

Thanked by: Dr. W.G. Hilliard

Contact: Dr. W.G. Hilliard
(902) 865-6400 (o)
443-2851 (r)

Wednesday, April 16, 1986 (cont'd)

3:30 p.m.

Interview - CBC-TV "Compass"
430 University Ave. (Charlottetown)

5 minute taped interview for Evening
News Show

Host: Roger Younker

Contact: Bill Cooper
Assignment Editor
(902) 566-3591

4:00 p.m.

Interview/Editorial Board - Charlottetown Guardian
165 Prince Street

Contact: Walter McIntyre
(902) 894- 8508

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Public Forum - Charlottetown
Duffy Amphitheatre, Duffy Building
University of Prince Edward Island

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas

Panelists: Helen MacDonald
Mary Boyd

Introduced by: Verner Smitheram,
Dean of Arts

Thanked by: Verner Smitheram

Contact: Verner Smitheram
Dean of Arts
(902) 566-0310

overnight

Sheraton Prince Edward - Charlottetown

Thursday, April 17, 1986

9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Consultative Group - Charlottetown
Sheraton Prince Edward, Gulnare Room

12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Business Luncheon - Hillsborough Rotary Club
Rodd Motor Inn (downstairs)

Ambassador Roche will be asked
to speak at 1:00 p.m., for
approximately 20 minutes
followed by a short question
and answer period.

Introduced by: Chuck Hickey
Thanked by: To be
announced.

Attendance: 75

Contact: Harry Lowther
(902) 569-2381 (o)

Mike McCarville
(902) 892-3435 (o)

overnight

Hilton International - Saint John, N.B.

Friday, April 18, 1986

7:45 a.m.

Interview - CBC-Radio, "Info Morning"
Hilliard Place
Main & Portland Street, Building A

5-10 minute live interview

Host: Don Crockford

Contact: Marissa Piccinni
(506) 632-7710

9:00 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

Consultative Group - Saint John, N.B.
Hilton International, Montagu III

12:10 p.m.

Interview - CHSJ-CBC-TV, Noon News
335 Union St., at Crown Street
Note: Parking lot entrance

8-10 minute live interview. A clip
will be broadcast in the evening.

Host: Dave Clark

Contact: Paul McLaughlin
(506) 652-1150

1:15 p.m.

Interview - CFBC Radio "Focus"
68 Carleton Street
Interviewer & Producer: Gary MacDonald

Contact: Gary MacDonald
(506) 652-1680

2:00 p.m.

Editorial Board - Saint John Telegraph - Journal
210 Crown Street

Contact: Fred Hazel
(506) 632-8888

3:00 p.m.

Interview - Saint John Telegraph - Journal

3:45 p.m.

Ambassador Roche meets Saint John Mayor, Elsie
Wayne. Signing of Guest Book.

Contact: Maureen Conley
(506) 658-2912

Friday, April 18, 1986 (cont'd)

4:15 p.m.

Interview - CBC Radio, "The House"
Main & Portland Street

10 minute interview

Contact: Judy Morrison
(506) 598-3707

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Public Forum - Saint John, N.B.
Trade & Convention Centre (Adjoins Hilton Hotel)
Montagu Rooms
Market Square

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Prof. Henry Llambias
Dr. Leonard Higgins

Contact: Lesley MacLean, Saint John UNAC Branch
(506) 657-4134 (r)

overnight

Hilton International - Saint John, N.B.

Saturday, April 19, 1986

overnight

Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montréal

Sunday, April 20, 1986

2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Consultative Group - Montréal
Queen Elizabeth Hotel
Salon Gatineau

Contact: Janet Baker
(514) 861-3511

overnight

Queen Elizabeth Hotel - Montréal

Monday, April 21, 1986

9:00 a.m. - 11:15 a.m.

Attend speech by Ambassador Stephen Lewis
International Conference on Peace and Security,
Opening Plenary

Contact: Susan Garin
(514) 735-1388

11:30 a.m.

Editorial Board - Montréal La Presse
750 St. Lawrence, 3rd Floor

Contact: Jean-Guy Dubuc
Editorial Page Editor
(514) 285-7272

Michel Roy, Editor-in-Chief
and/or Frederick Wagner will be
in attendance.

1:00 p.m.

Interview - CHOM Radio "In Focus" & "City Lights"
1310 Green Avenue, 3rd Floor

5 minute taped interview for broadcast
on both FM and AM stations.

Contact: Ann Shatilla
(514) 931-6251

2:30 p.m.

Editorial Board - Montréal Gazette
250 St-Antoine West

Contact: Joan Fraser
Editorial Page Editor
(514) 282-2222

4:00 p.m.

Interview - CJAD Radio "Insight" (Public Affairs)
1411 Fort Street, 3rd Floor

10 minute taped interview for broadcast
that night.

Host: Melanie King

Contact: Melanie King
(514) 989-2523

Monday, April 21, 1986 (cont'd)

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Public Forum - Montréal
Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Marquette Room

Chairman: Albert Legault
Panelists: Ann Gertler
 Michel Fortmann
Introduced by: Robert Bertrand
 Montréal Branch President
Thanked by: Robert Bertrand

Contact: Bea Bazar, Montréal UNAC Branch
(514) 935-8332

10:05 p.m.

Interview - Radio Canada International

10:15 p.m.

Interview - CJAD Radio, "News"

overnight

Queen Elizabeth Hotel - Montréal

Tuesday, April 22, 1986

10:00 a.m. - 11:50 a.m.

Consultative Group Meeting - Waterloo
Waterloo Inn, Salzberg 200
475 King St. N.

12:00 p.m.

Group attends luncheon organized by Walter McLean's
Office.
Seagram's Museum, upstairs lounge
57 Erb Street

50 people, representing a cross-section of the
community (business, university, religious and
women's groups) have been invited. Ambassador
Roche is asked to speak for 20 minutes, followed by
a question and answer period. Firdaus Kharas and
others to be seated in audience.

Introduced by: Barbara McLean

Contact: Nora Kudrenecky, Asst. to Walter McLean
(519) 885-4900

2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Editorial Board - Kitchener-Waterloo Record
225 Fairway Rd., Kitchener

Contact: Ross Weichel
Editorial Page Editor
(519) 894-2231

Note: This session will be
entirely on the record
and a reporter will be
present.

7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Consultative Group # 1 - Toronto
Royal York, Nova Scotian Room.

overnight

Royal York - Toronto

Wednesday, April 23, 1986

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Consultative Group #2 - Toronto
Royal York, Nova Scotia Room.

12:15 p.m. 1:30 p.m.

Business Luncheon - Toronto Kiwanis Club
Royal York Hotel, Canadian Room

Please note that this is the Kiwanis Club's "US - Canada Goodwill Week": there will be a group of Kiwanians from Jamestown, N.Y., and from Detroit, Mich. in the audience. Ambassador Roche will speak for 20 minutes followed by a question and answer period.

Attendance: 80

Introduced by: Bert Lawrence
Chairman of the Day
Thanked by: Bert Lawrence

Contact: Bob Bathgate
(416) 965-1809

1:35 p.m.

Interview: CHUM Radio - "In Toronto"
Ambassador Roche's hotel room

15 minute taped interview for Public
Affairs Show

Interviewer: Paul Cross

Contact: Nancy Krant
(416) 926-4066

2:00 p.m.

Editorial Board - Toronto Globe and Mail
444 Front St. West

Contact: Norman Webster
Editor-in-Chief
(416) 585-5000

Wednesday, April 23, 1986 (cont'd)

- 3:05 p.m. Interview: CKO-Radio "Peter Varley Show"
Carlton Inn Hotel, Mezzanine Level
30 Carlton Street
- 10 minute taped interview for national
broadcast next day at noon.
- Host: Peter Varley
- Producer: Dan Duford
- Contact: Melanie Reffes
(416) 591-1222
- 3:45 p.m. Editorial Board - Toronto Sun
333 King Street
- Contact: John Downing
Editor-in-Chief
(416) 947-2222
- 4:45 p.m. Interview - CJRT Radio "News Journal"
297 Victoria
- 10 minute taping for broadcast that
evening
- Interviewer: Bud Riley
- Contact: Bud Riley
(416) 595-0404
- 8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Public Forum - Toronto
O.I.S.E. Auditorium
252 Bloor St. West
- Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists:
Introduced by: Michael Cox
Toronto Branch Vice-President
Thanked by: Michael Cox
- Contact: Heather Lange, Toronto UNAC Branch
(416) 928-0138 (o)
- Robert Harris, volunteer
(416) 961-1474 (o)
- overnight Royal York - Toronto

Thursday, April 24, 1986

- 12:00 p.m. Business Luncheon - Rotary Club of West Winnipeg
Viscount Motor Hotel
1670 Portage Avenue
(204) 775-0451
- Introduced by: Randy Murray,
Vice-President
Thanked by: Randy Murray
- Contact: Jack Scarfe
(204) 632-6694 (o)
256-4596 (r)
- 2:00 p.m. Interview - CBC Radio, "Drive Home Show"
541 Portage Avenue
- 10 minute taped interview.
- Contact: Louise Penny
(204) 786-0715
- 2:30 p.m. Interview - Radio Canada International
(at CBC Radio Studios,
541 Portage Ave.)
- 15 minute taped interview.
- Interviewer: Larry Schewchuk
- Contact: Larry Schewchuk
(204) 632-4878
- 3:15 p.m. Interview - CHIQ Radio "In Winnipeg"
1445 Pembina Highway
- Taped interview for broadcast later
that day.
- Host: Brenley Carrington
- Contact: Brenley Carrington
(204) 477-5120

Thursday, April 24, 1986 (cont'd)

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Public Forum - Winnipeg
North American Life Bldg.
333 Broadway, Lower Level, back door

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Valerie Klassen
Paul Buteux
Introduced by: Her Honour
Elizabeth Wilcock
Branch President
Thanked by: Ken Delisle, Branch
Vice-President

Contact: Ken Delisle
Vice-President
UNAC Branch
(204) 986-5072 (o)
772-4322 (r)

overnight

Delta Winnipeg

Friday, April 25, 1986

8:00 a.m. Interview - Winnipeg Free Press
Ambassador Roche's hotel room.
Contact: Mr. Val Werier
(204) 943-9337 (o)
489-2613 (r)

8:30 a.m. Interview - Prairie Messenger
Ambassador Roche's hotel room.
Contact: Chris Guly
(204) 682-5215

8:45 a.m. - 11:20 a.m. Consultative Group - Winnipeg
Delta Winnipeg
Meeting Rooms 1 & 2

4:00 p.m. Official opening of UN Pavilion at Expo '86 by
Ambassador Douglas Roche, Honorary President of
WFUNA

5:30 p.m. Interview - CFUN Radio, "Sunday Morning"
UN Pavilion
Reporter: Norm Byatt
Contact: J.J. Richards
(604) 731-9222

overnight Hyatt Regency, Vancouver

Saturday, April 26, 1986

9:00 a.m.

Ambassador Roche addresses Vancouver Centennial
Peace and Disarmament Festival/Symposium
Orpheum Theatre
865 Seymour Street

Ambassador Roche to address group first, 20-25
minutes only. Firdaus Kharas in attendance as
observer only. Chairperson: Joanna Miller

Contacts: Sheena Lambert
Conference Co-ordinator
(604) 873-7299

Dr. Thomas Perry, M.D.
Co-chairperson, Symposium Planning
Committee
(604) 228-2447

overnight

Edmonton

Sunday, April 27, 1986

- 4:15 p.m. Interview - CFQC-TV, "News"
216 First Avenue North

(306) 665-8600
- 5:30 p.m. Interview - CFMC Radio "On Target" (Public Affairs)
and "News"
3333 - 8th Street East

10 minute taping for broadcast on
Monday or Tuesday

Host: Mr. Terry Skelton

Contact: Lori McNabb
(306) 955-6595
- 6:15 p.m. Ambassador Roche and Firdaus Kharas attend
Saskatoon Branch dinner, Holiday Inn.

Contact: Ed Chiu
(306) 978-1745
966-6300
- 7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Public Forum - Saskatoon
Holiday Inn
22nd Street & First Avenue

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Ellen Gould
Prof. Red Williams
Introduced by: Ed Chiu, Branch President
Thanked by: Dr. Asit Sarkar, National Board
Member, UNAC

Contacts: Ed Chiu, President, UNAC - Saskatoon
(306) 978-1745
966-6300

Joy Beach, Secretary, UNAC - Saskatoon
(306) 373-9070
- 10:05 p.m. Interview - CJWW Radio, "News"

Reporter: Shawna Kelly
(306) 244-1975
- overnight Ramada Renaissance - Saskatoon

Monday, April 28, 1986

7:00 a.m.

Interview - CBC Radio "The Morning Edition"
(Telephone interview from Regina)

5-10 minute taped interview for
province-wide broadcast.

Reporter: Denis Grundy

Producer: Joe Fiorito

Contact: Murray Daubin
(306) 347-9593

7:30 a.m. - 8:25 a.m.

Editorial Board - Saskatoon Star-Phoenix
Verona Room
Ramada Renaissance

Contact: Vern Clements
Editorial Board
(306) 652-9200

Maxine Yusik, Catering
(306) 665-3322

8:30 a.m.

Interview - Globe and Mail, Toronto

10 minute telephone interview with
reporter Paul Taylor.

Contact: Paul Taylor
(416) 585-5172

9:05 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Consultative Group - Saskatoon
Ramada Renaissance, Venice Room

12:30 p.m.

Interview - CBC-TV, "Newsday"
CN Tower, Midtown Plaza, 5th Floor

10 minute taped interview

Reporter: Kathy Little

Contact: Jeff Dion
(306) 244-1911

Monday, April 28, 1986 (cont'd)

1:00 p.m.

Interview - CFQC-TV, "Brin Report"
216 First Avenue North

10 minute taped interview.

Host: Leon Brin

Contact: Leon Brin
(306) 665-8600

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Public Forum - Victoria
Newcombe Auditorium, Provincial Museum
675 Belleville Street

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Dr. Michael Walker
Gen. Reg. Lane
Introduced by: John Herbert
President, UNAC Victoria
Thanked by: Oscar Perez de Tagle
Public Forum Coordinator

Contacts: Oscar Perez de Tagle
(604) 387-0366 (o)
727-2585 (r)

John Herbert, Victoria Branch President
(604) 384-3579

overnight

Harbour Tower Inn - Victoria

Tuesday, April 29, 1986

8:45 a.m. - 8:55 a.m.

Interview - CFMS Radio "Roving Reporter"
Empress Hotel Lobby

Live radio interview

Host: Len Rowcliffe

Contact: Jay Ellergodt
(604) 388-5544

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Consultative Group - Victoria
Harbour Tower Inn, Salon A

12:05 p.m.

Business Luncheon - Kiwanis Club of Victoria
Empress Room, Empress Hotel

Ambassador Roche is asked to
speak for 30 minutes or 20
minutes with a 10 minute
question & answer period
(Ambassador's choice).

Introduced by: Dene Meikle
Vice-President
Kiwanis Club

Thanked by: Roy Goldworthy

Contact: Mr. Dene Meikle
(604) 381-1041 (o)
478-1459 (r)

2:00 p.m.

Editorial Board - Victoria Times-Colonist
2621 Douglas Street

Contact: Paul Minvielle
(604) 382-7211

Tuesday, April 29 (cont'd)

6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Interview - "David Suzuki's Discovery Science
Radio"

Hyatt Regency Hotel, Ambassador Roche's
Room

45 minute taped interview for
broadcast on two programs in series
over the next year: on subjects of
Disarmament and Verification. This is
a privately syndicated daily radio show
broadcast nationally with an estimated
audience of 6 million per day.

Interviewer: Sylvia Dayton

Contact: Sylvia Dayton
(604) 688-0203 (o)
731-3339 (r)

overnight

Hyatt Regency - Vancouver

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

Interview - CJOR Radio "Dave Barrett Show"
1401 W. 8th Avenue

Live phone-in talk show with host Dave Barrett.

Contact: Suse Garber
(604) 731-6111

9:10 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Consultative Group - Vancouver
Hyatt Regency

1:00 p.m.

Editorial Board - Vancouver Sun
2250 Granville Street

Contact: Frank Rutter
Editorial Page Editor
(604) 732-2111

1:30 p.m.

Editorial Board - Vancouver Province
2250 Granville St.

Contact: Dan Illingworth
Editorial Page Editor
(604) 732-2222

7:10 p.m.

Interview - KIK-FM, "Calgary Inside Out" and
"Morning News"
Carriage House Inn.

Taped interview with reporter Ingrid Taman.

Contact: Ingrid Taman
(403) 244-1513

Wednesday, April 30, 1986 (cont'd)

7:30 p.m. - 9:15 p.m.

Public Forum - Calgary
Carriage House Inn
9030 MacLeod Trail South
(403) 253-1101

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Dr. Trudy Govier
Prof. Cynthia Cannizzo
Introduced by: Pat Vanderberg
Calgary Branch President
Thanked by: Pat Vanderberg
Calgary Branch President

Contact: Pat Vanderberg
President, UNAC Calgary
(403) 286-7660 (r)

Richard Vanderberg
(403) 220-4184 (o)
220-5920 (messages)
286-7660 (r)

overnight

Edmonton

Thursday, May 1, 1986

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Speech to Catholic Social Services Conference:
"Values in Human Services: Reflections on Caring"
Edmonton Convention Centre, Hall "B", Exhibition
level.

Ambassador Roche to speak for 45 minutes
Audience: 1,500 maximum
Topic: "The Escalation of Nuclear Arms" (to be
confirmed)
Introduction by : David Kilgour, M.P.

Contact: Paul Maherney
(403) 432-1137

10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Interview - CJAX Radio "CJAX Magazine"
Edmonton Convention Centre

10 minute taped interview for noon
broadcast

Host: Jerry Bellikka

Contact: Jerry Bellikka
(403) 439-3911

11:00 a.m.

Editorial Board - Edmonton Journal
10006 - 101 Street

Contact: Roy Cook
Editorial Page Editor
(403) 429-5200

12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Business Luncheon - Edmonton Rotary Club
Chateau Lacombe
101 Street at Bellamy Hill

Ambassador Roche will be asked
speak at 1:00 p.m. for 20
minutes followed by a short
question and answer period.

Introduced by: Gneish Ganply
Chairman of the
day

Thanked by: Gneish Ganply

Contact: Jim Dove
Programme Chairman
(403) 421-6388 (o)

Donald MacQuisten
President
(403) 428-6611

Thursday, May 1, 1986 (cont'd)

4:00 p.m.

Interview - CBXT-CBC TV "Newsday"
8861 - 75th Street

Taped session for evening broadcast

Interviewer: Joanne MacMillan

Contact: Kathleen Innes, Producer
(403) 469-2321

overnight

Edmonton

Friday, May 2, 1986

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Consultative Group - Edmonton
Edmonton Westin, Turner Valley Room
10135 - 100 Street

1:00 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

Interview: CFRN-CTV TV "Face the Newsmen"
18520 Stoney Plain Road, Highway 16

Taped session with panel of reporters,
in format similar to CTV-Ottawa's
"Question Period", for broadcast that
evening

Contact: Dan Koffman, News Director
(403) 483-3311

Selected Press Clippings



AMBASSADOR SPEAKS — Douglas Roche, Canada's disarmament ambassador (centre) chats with Eric Teed, QC of Saint John (left) and Firdaus James Kharas, Ca-

nadian executive-director of the United Nations Association. Roche was in Saint John yesterday for a speaking engagement.

Roche: Canada In Good Position To Advance World Peace Cause

By CATHY O'CONNELL
Staff Writer

Canadians should remain optimistic about world peace and refuse to let the terrorism of today destroy the hope for tomorrow, says Canada's ambassador for disarmament, Douglas Roche.

"I don't want to live in a world that's becoming an armed camp," he said in an interview. "People want peace, but they don't know how to get it."

Roche is engaged in a cross-country speaking tour to help Canadians understand what is meant by the United Nations proclamation of 1986 as the International Year of Peace.

While in Saint John, he called for a united Canadian effort to strengthen the conditions for peace in the world.

"Canada is in a good position to advance the policies of the international community. We already spend less on defence and military than most other countries in the world," he said.

A former MP, he was appointed ambassador for disarmament in 1984 and represents Canada at international meetings on disarmament; is a special advisor to the government and the chief liaison between government and non-governmental organizations.

He said the International Year of Peace should be used to focus attention on a wide agenda for peace including, not only arms control and disarmament, but economic and social development, as well as an end to discrimination.

'Multi-Splendored Goal'

Speaking at a public forum last night at the Trade and Convention Centre, Roche said "peace then is a multi-splendored goal. No one expects that this goal

can be achieved by December 1986. This is not the idea behind the International Year of Peace (IYP)."

"Rather, IYP highlights the broad international agenda that must be advanced as the world continues to evolve into a global community with increasingly closer relationships among all people," he said.

The ambassador described the important role Canada has played and will continue to play in the promotion of world peace.

"Canada and Canadians can use IYP as a catalyst in our ongoing work for peace. If we can infuse others with our hope and belief in true human security, we will have accomplished a great deal," he said.

In an interview he said, that, if given a chance, the United Nations system could go a long way to stamping out terrorism.

"Right now the world has allowed terrorism to grow to the extent that it's dictating the world agenda. We have to take it back by political and diplomatic talks."

The recent attack by the United States against Libya points out the urgency of the international community to get it's act together, he said. The question of security has to be approached from a political and diplomatic basis, not a military basis.

Noting that the roots of terrorism lie in economic and social disparity, he said a more-constructive and effective approach is to attack the cause.

The ambassador said there is hope for world peace. In the long run — through better understanding of how the world works — there is reason for optimism.



Toronto's Other Voice

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Proprietor - The Toronto Sun Publishing Corporation
333 King St. E. Toronto M5A 3K5, 947-2222

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Deeds, not words

Mikhail Gorbachev plays lefties in the world media the way a fly fisherman plays trout — with skill and evident joy.

Gullible journalists treat him like a philosopher king — not the totalitarian kingpin he really is.

To no one's surprise, he's making hay out of the U.S. attack on Libya. The American action was "neo-fascist barbarity" to him, but Libyan terrorism merely a manifestation by frustrated victims of imperialism.

Still, this Soviet master of Orwellian doublethink hasn't ruled out a summit this year with Ronald Reagan "if the atmosphere's right." The "right atmosphere" being our acquiescence to every Soviet condition, of course.

Gorbachev, wooing Western Europe, claims that the U.S. ignored it when it attacked Libya.

He said that President Reagan's "piratical action not only failed to take notice of world public opinion" but that of most of its allies. It's obvious that he's trying to drive a giant wedge between the U.S. and its friends.

The absurdity of his posture is clear in many ways, one being his willingness to still talk summit. So, deep down, he's really not all that upset by America's strong stand.

After all, he knows behind the steel smile that the Soviets would not have been nearly as patient as the U.S. in the face of relentless terrorist murders. And the terrorists — those who aren't funded by the KGB — know it too, one reason that Russians aren't dying throughout the world from sneak attacks like the rest of us.

Gorbachev must produce more than just PR gestures to bring real movement on disarmament. As Douglas Roche, Canada's ambassador for disarmament told us yesterday, concrete steps Gorbachev could take would be to reduce Soviet troops in Europe and to show a willingness to resolve issues other than nuclear arms, such as chemical warfare.

Gorbachev postures because he knows a fair percentage of the world media love to paint him as a peacemaker — silly as that may seem.

In other words, the useful idiots are there to be used, and Gorbachev is just doing his job — using them to help spread the totalitarian gospel.

Globe and Mail, Tuesday April 29, 1986

Real meaning of peace

Canada's ambassador for disarmament, Douglas Roche, in notes for an address to public forums:

(The International Year of Peace) has served to remind us that peace without development is not peace, that peace without racial equality and harmony is not peace, that peace without a reasonable quality of life is not peace. It is, therefore, the fullness of Canada's programs — from development assistance and active support for human rights to the protection of the environment and the promotion of a better standard of living for people across the country and, indeed, around the world — that constitutes a meaningful contribution to peace.

measures—JUNIUS.

Loyal to arms limits

Just when it looked as if Ronald Reagan had been tackled by his super-hawk defence adviser Richard Perle, he has broken loose and demonstrated that he has some residual interest in arms control and improved superpower relations. Just when it looked as if the President was determined to act without concern for the interests of U.S. allies, he has decided to be more of a team player.

In recent weeks, it had appeared that Perle's warlike wisdom had become the White House staples on arms control. Mr. Reagan spurned Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's earnest pleas for a nuclear test ban — or even a summit to discuss this worthy idea. Instead, the U.S. made the earth move Tuesday in the Nevada desert with its tenth nuclear test since the Gorbachev moratorium was announced last July 29.

Just in case this disdain for superpower amity failed to register on Soviet seismic monitors, certain other U.S. affronts in recent weeks were hard to miss. These included U.S. demands for the Soviet Union to reduce its mission at the United Nations and the movement of U.S. naval vessels close to Soviet shores in the Black Sea. Nor could Moscow have been pleased by the Administration's efforts to step up help to rebel forces in Nicaragua, Angola and Afghanistan. Not to mention the U.S. muscle-flexing in Libya.

Yet the President has not warmed up the "evil empire" rhetoric with which he used to vex Soviet leaders. Equally important, he seems disinclined to break out of the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II). There were fears that, because of suspected Soviet arms control violations, Mr. Reagan would choose to stray from SALT II. Even though the U.S. has not ratified the treaty, Mr. Reagan had previously vowed to respect its provisions if the Sovi-

et Union would comply.

This will require that the U.S. dismantle two Poseidon submarines by the time a new Trident sub starts sea trials next month. Only the withdrawal of the Poseidons will keep the U.S. below the limit of 1,200 multiple warhead missiles which SALT II allows each side. Reports from Washington indicate Mr. Reagan will indeed scuttle the Poseidons. But further forbearance will be required later this year. The U.S. will have to retire older missile launchers to accommodate additional cruise-missile-carrying B-52 bombers if it intends to stay below the treaty limit of 1,320 on the combined number of multiple-warhead missiles and bombers.

U.S. allies, so wounded by America's penchant for unilateral action in Libya, should be comforted that Mr. Reagan has dispatched envoys to solicit their views on adherence to SALT II. Paul Nitze departed Tuesday to consult with European allies, while Gen. Edward Rowley departed Sunday to hold talks with Japan, China, South Korea and Canada. It is a fairly safe bet that all of these nations will press the U.S. to respect its SALT II vows even if it suspects the Soviets of being unfaithful.

White House officials have indicated that Britain's views will receive a particularly attentive ear. Since Canada, too, lined up with the U.S. on the Libyan raid, perhaps Ottawa's advice could also count for more than a pinch of SALT. President Reagan has not suddenly turned into Mr. Multilateral, but even the U.S. feels the need to carry its friends with it on arms control.

As Douglas Roche, Canada's ambassador for disarmament, has been saying on a cross-country speaking tour, "compliance with existing treaties remains key to a credible and viable arms control regime." The message deserves to be heard everywhere.

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL, Friday, May 2, 1986

Roche sees new hope for peace

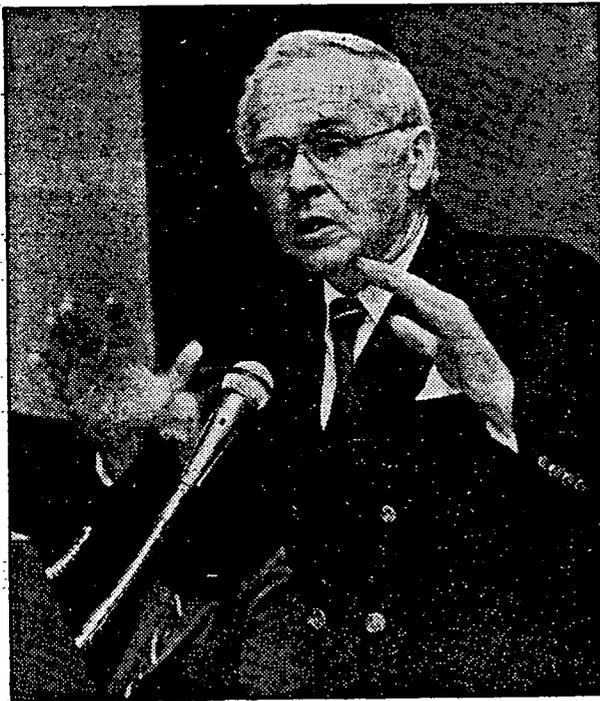
Douglas Roche, Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament to the United Nations, expressed hope for world peace Thursday.

"The human family is moving to a higher stage of civilization than ever before," Roche told Reflections on Caring. "Racial barriers are coming down, cultural barriers are coming down."

Roche, who heads Canada's delegation to the UN Disarmament Committee, is optimistic about the future for world peace.

The future, he said, lies not just in the hands of government, but "in the growing numbers of people who want to replace the sickening hatreds of the world with the process of reconciliation."

Peace is no longer the absence of the war, he said. True human security would allow "people everywhere to live free of the threat of war, free of the violation of their human rights, free to develop their own lives."



S-P Photo by Glen Berger

Douglas Roche, Canada's ambassador for disarmament

Aid to poor would reduce terrorism

The most effective way of reducing terrorism and the threat of nuclear war would be to increase economic and social aid to poor countries and troubled regions, about 200 people were told in Saskatoon Sunday night by several speakers.

Douglas Roche, Canada's ambassador for disarmament, said the key question facing Canada and other developed nations is simple: "Are we going to threaten to annihilate them (poorer countries), or are we going to share the resources of the planet? That's the question.

"The answer to terrorism is to stamp out the roots of terrorism . . . to apply the international machinery of politics and diplomacy that we have at our disposal to put in more rapid economic and social development into those areas, particularly the Middle East," said the former Progressive Conservative MP from Edmonton.

"I make no excuse for terrorists. Of course it's absolutely intolerable," Roche said at a dinner sponsored in his honor by the Saskatoon branch of the United Nations Association of Canada. "But

the approach to it must be one in which we apply the economic, social and political means to build the conditions for peace — and dampen down the sources of conflict."

Red Williams, a professor at the University of Saskatchewan and a former president of CUSO, stressed "there is much more to disarmament than simply turning swords into ploughshares.

"The main and underlying cause (of war) is the unrest of people who cannot fulfil their reasonable expectations for food, shelter and simple amenities."

Ellen Gould, project co-ordinator for Project Ploughshares in Saskatoon, said world-wide military expenditures are accelerating while spending on social programs is being cut back.

Gould said Canada is not the "penny-ante military spender" it is often made out to be, adding that it ranks 11th in military spending out of the world's 160 nations.

Roche said almost \$1 trillion is spent each year on world-wide

military programs, to the great detriment of the global economy.

He said the 50,000 nuclear weapons in the world today have a destructive capacity, one million times greater than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in 1945.

Williams spoke of "the absolute craziness of our world leaders claiming to speak in our interest

for development while planning our demise many times over.

" . . . They want to shoot us from outer space now. What logic is that? We have to convince these people . . . that the only way you can disarm is to disarm. You can't disarm by building weapons. Every day of this brinkmanship is a day of mortal risk for all of us."



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