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REPORT OF CROSS-CANADA TOUR

DECEMBER 1-16, 1987

Conducted By Douglas Roche
Ambassador for Disarmament

on the topic:

"BEYOND THE SUMMIT: THE FUTURE OF DISARMAMENT"



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SUMMARY

In support of the wish of the Government that Canadians be kept informed on matters of arms control and disarmament, Douglas Roche, Ambassador for Disarmament, travelled across Canada December 1-16, 1987 to address the issue: "Beyond the Summit -- the Future of Disarmament".

Ambassador Roche was accompanied by LCol. Alex Morrison (Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York); Mr. Paul Bennett (Arms Control and Disarmament Division, External Affairs); and Mr. Firdaus Kharas (Executive Director, United Nations Association in Canada). The tour was organized by the United Nations Association of Canada with a contract from the Department of External Affairs. The last such tour on the subject of Disarmament and Development was conducted by Ambassador Roche from April 13 to May 2, 1986.

The aims of the tour were:

- to reaffirm Canada's role in the international arms control and disarmament process;
- to set out the Canadian view of the Washington Summit and its implications for the future of disarmament;
- to provide an opportunity for a productive exchange of opinion on disarmament issues, with special reference to the forthcoming U.N. Third Special Session on Disarmament.

To accomplish these aims, the Ambassador held a total of 12 public fora in all 10 provinces (each organized by the local branch of the UN Association in Canada), spoke at six business luncheons hosted by Rotary clubs, gave background briefings to 14 editorial boards of daily newspapers, was interviewed 46 times by representatives of newspapers and radio and television stations, and spoke at high schools. It is estimated that he came into direct contact with more than 1,800 Canadians and reached 6,900,000 people indirectly through media events.

Ambassador Roche also met, in informal sessions, with representatives of such groups as Canadian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and Lawyers for Social Responsibility.

In addition, LCol. Morrison met with senior secondary school students studying courses in international affairs. The schools included Saint John High School in Saint John, N.B., Forest Hill Collegiate Institute in Toronto, Mount Royal Collegiate in Saskatoon, and Spectrum High School in Victoria. The topics of discussion ranged from "Canada at the UN" to "Disarmament" to "The Washington Summit".

If one can extrapolate from the organizational affiliations stated by questioners at the public fora, audiences were overwhelmingly composed of members of the disarmament movement.

The following general conclusions have been drawn:

1. A higher degree of satisfaction with the Government's performance on ACD issues was noted, compared to the 1986 tour, along with a general desire for expansion of such activities. Canadians are generally more optimistic about the future of the world. With very few exceptions, there were none of the "doom and gloom" forecasts which had been prevalent during the last tour.
2. Despite the efforts of Ambassador Roche to portray arms control, disarmament and national defence as complementary elements in our policy of peace and security (as outlined in the December 1986 "Canada's International Relations: Response of the Government of Canada to the Report of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons"), many view the foreign policy of Canada (including its arms control and disarmament (ACD) policy) as being contradicted by the content of the Department of National Defence White Paper, "Challenge and Commitment: A Defence Policy for Canadians". The tour left no doubt that the ACD goals and priorities of the Canadian government are being called into question by the DND White Paper and, as described to the Ambassador, its "cold-war rhetoric". Policies such as the purchase of nuclear-powered submarines, continued USA testing of cruise missiles in Canada, and low-level flying were cited to support the apparent contradiction.

3. DND, through its contemporary communication strategy, has succeeded in attracting the attention of Canadians to its White Paper. It may well be that the Government as a whole and the Department of External Affairs need to formulate and implement a communication policy which would enable foreign policy and ACD statements to attract wide attention. For example when it was pointed out that Canada contributes only 2.2% of GNP to defence, that 94 countries spend more than we do in this area, many seemed to be taken aback.
4. While Canadians realize the value of the Washington Summit and the elimination of an entire class of nuclear weapons, they have high hopes that, in the very near future, agreements will be reached to limit strategic nuclear weapons, to conclude a chemical weapons treaty, and to reduce the level of conventional troops and armaments in Europe.
5. Audiences were gratified to hear of the high standing Canada enjoys at the United Nations, but some voiced a fear that our image might be tarnished by the DND White Paper.
6. At almost every public forum, questions were raised concerning how members of the public could become more involved in ACD matters. It appears as if there is still potential to be realized. The question of special roles for women and older people was also raised.
7. The efforts and accomplishments of the Ambassador for Disarmament were appreciated and he was exhorted to be firmer and more direct in his dealing with the PM and SSEA. Few Canadians appeared to know that the office of Ambassador for Disarmament, as organized in Canada, is unique in the world. Also, few seemed to know that the Canadian government-citizen consultative mechanisms were virtually unique as well.
8. The tour was of value, it accomplished its aims. It ought to be continued on a yearly basis and perhaps be longer, with more emphasis placed on educational institutions and such community organizations as service clubs and women's groups. Continued valuable personnel assistance to the Ambassador should be provided by the Arms Control and Disarmament Division, and the Canadian Permanent Mission to the U.N.

MEDIA SYNOPSIS

The most effective part of the tour was the use of the media as a channel of communication to reach the general public. In fact, the media was the only component of the tour to be utilized in all 15 communities, in all 10 provinces.

Interviews with the media generally took up the whole day except for early-morning travel, the lunch and evening periods. It can be said that the successful utilization of the media in itself justified the whole tour. The other three major components, the public fora, the schools and the service club lunches added to the value of the tour.

There were a total of 60 media interviews both on and off the record during the tour. These can be broken down into the following:

14 editorial board sessions and interviews with the newspapers;

32 radio interviews

14 television interviews.

It is estimated that the Ambassador reached 6,900,000 Canadians indirectly through the media. To that number must be added the number of listeners to national radio broadcasts, which is not precisely known. Also, the audience reached by media covering events such as the public fora and service club speeches must be added, as there are no reliable figures available for such coverage.

It should be noted that the newspaper editorial board sessions were not designed to produce an article the next day, but to inform and influence those persons in the print media who determine editorial stances and policies. In most cases, the editorial board sessions included the editor-in-chief and several other editors and editorial page writers. The impact of these background sessions is sometimes subtle and often non-tangible.

In this tour, then, publicity and information dissemination through the media served to get issues and information about arms control and disarmament to the Canadian public. Publicity created awareness of current and future issues and spotlighted the work of the Government.

Given the large amount of competing stories and the relatively fixed entry slots for the tour into news and current affairs programmes, the resulting print space and air time are remarkable. This was in large part made easier by current events, since the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit occurred in Washington precisely midway during the tour. Therefore, it was most opportune to have the Ambassador explain and comment on the Summit from the Government of Canada's perspective.

The media focussed on the Summit more than any other issue. The Ambassador was asked particularly about the significance of the INF Agreement and the Summit itself. The importance of the next step, particularly the process of negotiation towards the objective of eliminating one-half of the strategic nuclear forces of the superpowers and the next scheduled Summit in Moscow in the summer of 1988 were brought up frequently.

The tour had an overall sense of being extremely timely and topical. The media were able to focus on reality in Washington and relate arms control and disarmament issues, normally removed from everyday news, to actual current events. The Ambassador therefore appeared several times, especially on television news, immediately after a summary of the build-up to and events of the days before and during the Summit.

The impact of the timing of the tour was several fold. First, the timing facilitated the process of obtaining the interviews and the time. The number of media outlets requesting interviews or covering the Ambassador's speeches was increased, compared to the previous tour. Third, the actual on-air time, especially on television news, was greatly increased. Fourth, the media's questions were well-informed and topical. Fifth, the receptiveness of the audiences for the Ambassador's message was probably higher in the interviews put on with other news stories.

Although the Summit dominated the media aspect of the tour, other issues were important as well. Many references were made to the Defence White Paper, and the Ambassador was frequently asked how he could be speaking about disarmament while the Government decides on the purchasing of nuclear-powered submarines. Also, there appears to be insufficient knowledge among the media about the Government's policies on arms control and disarmament and the work of the Ambassador for Disarmament. Overall, such issues were subservient in the media aspects of the tour, though paramount in the public fora.

The success of the media aspect of the tour also depended heavily on the Ambassador. As he has now done two such concentrated tours in his present capacity, plus dealt with the media on numerous other occasions, his personal credibility and rapport with people in the media appear to be very high. Throughout the tour, frank answers were given, using simple language free of acronyms or jargon.

The tour thus aided the dissemination of useful information on arms control and disarmament issues and on Canadian foreign policy in this area. This is an essential public service provided by the Government.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR ROCHE

IN EACH CITY

Ambassador Roche began by noting: "The Washington Summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev provides an excellent moment for measuring world progress toward an enduring peace with security". The new foreign policy initiatives of the USSR call for western responses that could induce further change.

Nations arm because they feel their security to be threatened, and each nation will judge its own security in its own terms. Only when the threat to security is lessened is real disarmament possible. Thus, real security must be increased and the world must find politically possible ways to spend less money on arms and more on development.

Canada's approach to the peace and security issues is multi-dimensional. We now provide bilateral development assistance in form of grants rather than loans. Canada has stepped up its fight against apartheid and will establish an International Institute for Human Rights and International Development. In response to a request from the UN Secretary-General, additional peacekeeping troops have been sent to Cyprus.

Canada is not a neutral country. Canada is a dedicated member of NATO, whose importance lies not only in countering the military threat from the Warsaw Pact but also in its political support for democratic institutions and for upward East-West political relations. The multi-dimensional aspect of Canada's security policy has been outlined by Prime Minister Mulroney: "The pursuit of arms control and disarmament has its place beside the defence effort, peacekeeping and conflict resolution. All are essential components of Canada's approach to international peace and security".

Canada's priorities in the field of arms control and disarmament continue to be:

1. radical reductions in nuclear arms;
2. a negotiated and verifiable comprehensive test ban treaty;
3. maintenance and strengthening of the non-proliferation treaty;

4. a chemical weapons treaty;
5. prevention of an arms race in outer space;
6. confidence building measures leading to a reduction in conventional forces in Europe, and which include specific cultural exchange agreements.

Canada is able to make practical contributions to international security by (a) urging compliance with existing treaties on the grounds that deviation threatens the credibility and viability of further arms control, and, (b) building support for confidence-building measures such as openness, transparency and verification. Due to our extensive work in verification, Canada is recognized at the United Nations as a world leader in the subject, which is now seen to be of critical importance in the negotiation and implementation of arms limitation and disarmament agreements.

The third special session of the United Nations devoted to disarmament (UNSSOD III) will be held in New York for four weeks beginning May 31 and will provide another important opportunity for Canada to contribute to the international advancement of disarmament. In this new atmosphere of a signed INF treaty, the expectations for UNSSOD III are bound to rise, but a limited goal for the session, capable of achievement, would be far better than setting our sights too high. The Third Special Session should pursue those points on which agreement is possible, thus building a cooperative climate emphasizing radical reductions of nuclear weapons, more confidence-building measures, a greater commitment to compliance and the advancement of a verification process to serve specific treaties.

At this moment of a summit breakthrough, we should renew our determination to reach beyond the Summit, each in our own way, to build a better system for true and lasting human security throughout the world. The future of disarmament requires this driving optimism of hope.

PRELUDE TO PUBLIC FORA

A public forum was held in each of the following cities: St. John's, Newfoundland; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal, Quebec; Hamilton, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Alberta; and Vancouver, Victoria, and Castlegar, British Columbia.

Each forum was opened with a 25-minute introduction by Ambassador Roche in which he outlined the perspective of the Canadian Government on the future of disarmament. (For full text, see Appendix "A"). His remarks were followed by short responses by two local panelists -- prominent academics or local community NGO members, usually members of the Consultative Group on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs. Ambassador Roche, along with LCol. Alex Morrison, then answered questions for an hour, following which the two panelists and he offered closing remarks.

Each public forum was organized by the local branch of 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, fora were advertised in local papers, cable TV channels, by posters and mailings. 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 mainly those who are active members of disarmament organizations.

It is prudent to note that the attached reports reflect only the main themes/views to emerge from participants during the fora. 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 and warmly welcomed and encouraged this sort of public debate on foreign policy issues.

SPECIFIC REPORTS

DECEMBER 1, 1987, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

I - Rotary Club of Northwest St. John's

This forty-person group was friendly and animated, with some knowledge of the issues. Following his address, Mr. Roche was asked whether economic problems were not the source of the world's problems, and whether this issue should take precedence over disarmament. A second questioner inquired whether Canada's unhappiness with the activities of the FAO Director General reflected the fact that the operations of the UN were in disarray, and that Canada could do little to rectify this situation. The final questioner asked Mr. Roche to provide a "thumbnail" sketch of Canada's involvement in NATO.

II - Public Forum, Marine Institute*

Following Mr. Roche's address, two panelists (Mr. David Dempster, President of the UNAC Branch and Ms. Joanne Harris, member of Educators for Peace and the Consultative Group on Arms Control and Disarmament Affairs) responded.

Mr. Dempster responded to Ambassador Roche's presentation with his views on "Disarmament in the Bureaucracy". He contended that perhaps the imbalance between the annual budget of DND (\$10 billion) and that of the Verification Research Unit of External Affairs (\$1 million) ought to be corrected by a great infusion of funds to the disarmament process.

Mrs. Harris spoke of human life and dignity as central to peace, which is not a "thing" but a process. She questioned Canada's membership in NATO and called for Canada and the USSR to promote joint ventures to alleviate third world problems in fields such as fisheries and agriculture. With regard to UNSSOD III, she suggested that the agenda include the Strategic Defence Initiative and methods of implementing the consensus document of the International

* At each forum, Ambassador Roche gave an opening address (see Appendix "A ") and two local panelists (usually members of the Consultative Group) gave responses. This was followed by public discussion in the form of comments or questions directed to Mr. Roche or LCol. Alex Morrison.

Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (D and D Conference). She concluded by stating that although there were some reasons for caution, we must applaud the INF agreement as an attempt to achieve arms reductions, not merely arms control.

The government decision to purchase nuclear-powered submarines was clearly the focal point of concern in Newfoundland. One questioner defended the decision as one which would enable Canada to assert its sovereignty in the Arctic but the majority were clearly displeased and one participant contended that the purchase was not rational, stretched credibility beyond reasonable limits and would create "little Chernobyles".

The question of whether the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) would be contravened by ownership of nuclear-powered submarines was raised here as it was in a number of other cities. According to participants, Mr. John Lamb of the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, while on a speaking tour, had indicated that it would. A suggestion was advanced that Canada should possess the submarines with a "hybrid" method - combining diesel powered submarines with a "slowpoke" reactor which did not require enriched uranium.

Another subject first raised here but repeated in many areas of Canada concerned funding of peace group activities. Some audience members were unaware of either the Disarmament Fund or the resources of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, as indeed they also were unaware of the uniqueness of the terms of reference of the Ambassador for Disarmament and the activities of the Consultative Group.

The proposed NATO training area in the Goose Bay-Happy Valley area was the subject of one question aimed at determining exactly from where the \$500,000 in federal funding to a pro-NATO business group had come.

DECEMBER 2, 1987, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

I - Birchwood Junior High School, Charlottetown

Approximately 265 students from grades 7-9 attended the 25-minute talk and 40-minute discussion. In general, the questions posed were mature and reasonable and showed a knowledge of the INF Treaty and the Summit. The students were concerned that the momentum generated by the INF treaty be maintained.

II - Montague Rotary Club

Twenty-two Club members were present and the discussion was wide ranging. One member opined that U.N. General Assemble appeared dormant, and asked the Ambassador whether this had changed. Another asked whether it was possible that countries other than the superpowers might commence a nuclear war. A third questioner wondered whether the UN might evolve into an active world government. Two members spoke of the acquisition of nuclear-powered submarines with one member asking if they were really necessary.

III - Public Forum, Charlottetown Hotel

The first panelist was Ann Sherman, interim President of the UNAC Branch, and a member of the Island Peace Committee and the Voice of Women. She contended that there were a number of contradictions in Canadian policy, among which was the "fortress USA" mentality of the defence White Paper as opposed to the Canadian tradition of "constructive internationalism". She urged Canada to maintain its support of the UN and indicated that while she was pleased with the findings of the D and D Conference, she thought the business of armaments production had become essential to the world economic system. With this in mind, Mrs. Sherman proposed stricter export controls and an arms register. She applauded the INF argument as an important first step.

Mrs. Jill Wright, a member of the Consultative Group, stated that without disarmament we will have no future. She suggested that Canada reduce its dependence on a security policy of deterrence, and urged Canada to distance itself from American policy. Mrs. Wright recognized that there was no "quick fix", and said that women were particularly familiar with the issues of disarmament as a result of sexism, exploitation and patriarchy.

This forum was notable for the diversity of suggestions received. There was a call for greater participation of women in ACD matters, a concern that the talents of older Canadians were not being utilized in a positive way, and an eloquent plea by representatives of Students Against Global Extermination (SAGE) for guidance on how they should orient their work. Questions were also raised concerning the global arms trade and whether Canada was active enough in preventing its spread.

DECEMBER 3, 1987, HALIFAX, N.S.

I - Lawyers for Social Responsibility (LSR), Halifax

A brief, private discussion was held with three members of LSR (Dawn Russell, Wade McLaughlin and Rodney Burger). Discussion centered on the Defence White Paper, specifically the consultation process leading up to and following publication of the paper, its presentation and conclusions. It was felt that inadequate consultation had taken place and it was suggested that a vigorously pursued defence policy was incompatible with a commitment to arms control and disarmament.

II - Public Forum, Dalhousie University Law School

Vice-Admiral Harry Porter (ret'd) lamented the fact that the world citizenry had not recognized sufficiently all of the groundwork accomplished by the United Nations. Turning to Canadian security policy and NATO, he recognized the importance of the nuclear deterrent and the fact that it had been responsible for preventing a third world war these past 42 years. However, he did feel that the world currently possessed too many nuclear weapons. He also felt that there should be reductions in conventional forces, especially naval forces.

Professor Dennis Stairs of the Consultative Group viewed the INF Treaty as a sound base from which the superpowers could proceed to ever larger reductions in nuclear arms. He reminded the audience that a step-by-step approach to arms control was the path most likely to achieve results. He sympathized with the Ambassador having to work within the United Nations systems and other multilateral organizations and their many-faceted agencies and professed a preference for dealing with one problem at a time. With regard to the "reforms" of General Secretary Gorbachev, he wondered whether the West should accept them at face value, or whether, in fact, they were merely the continuation of a Soviet programme of sophisticated propaganda. Professor Stairs was also critical of the "cold war" rhetoric contained in the DND White Paper and wondered whether it was appropriate in this time of USA-USSR improved relations.

Questioners covered a wide range of topics with opposition to purchase of nuclear-powered submarines being raised by one. Canada was praised for its refusal to allow its economic well-being to become dependent on the domestic

arms industry. Concern was expressed about USA withdrawal from UN activities and from the World Court. It was also felt by one person that there has been too much negative criticism of Mr. Gorbachev over that which ought to be directed to Mr. Reagan. One person felt that perhaps the Canada-USA Free Trade Agreement would mean increased production of arms in Canada.

DECEMBER 4, 1987, SAINT JOHN, N.B.

I - University of New Brunswick, Saint John

This meeting was chaired by Dr. George Betts of the Department of Political Science, who asked Mr. Roche to speak on the United Nations in general. In attendance were political science students, members of the local CIIA and UNAC branches and faculty members. Questions posed were related to the value of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones (NWFZ), the working relationship between Ambassadors Lewis and Roche, the financial state of the UN, and whether the USA was attempting to destroy that institution.

II - Public Forum, Keddy's Motor Hotel

Mrs. Judith Meinert, of the Consultative Group, was of the opinion that the USA-USSR INF Agreement was a good one and that we ought to take advantage of the USSR policy of glasnost. She suggested that Canada ought to press the USA to eliminate the air-launched cruise missile as well as the ground-launched cruise. Canada ought to become more involved in humanitarian issues, she said, and called for Canada to send peacekeeping forces to Central America. Mrs. Meinert then wondered whether Canada should maintain its membership in NATO, an alliance which reserves a first-strike prerogative. [It is worthy of note that the declared NATO policy of not being the first to use weapons is not widely known, or if known is not understood, or if understood not believed. Many Canadians are of the belief that NATO has plans to start a war with the USSR, and to start it by means of a first strike. There is also little understanding of the two terms "first strike" or "first use" or their differences with one another.] She then severely criticized the DND White Paper. In her opinion, (1) the cost of procuring nuclear-powered submarines had not been determined, and in any event, it would be too high; (2) purchase of nuclear-powered submarines would contravene the Non-Proliferation Treaty; (3) the "cold war" rhetoric of the DND White Paper is unsuitable. Further, she enquired as to why so few women were involved in the ACD decision-making process. Mrs. Meinert was critical of the fact that the Saint John Drydock was used to build frigates for the Canadian Forces.

Mr. Eric Teed, former Mayor and MLA, contended that there was a difference between disarmament and peace and that disarmament measures ought to encompass more non-accumulation

of the nuclear aspect -- Canadian forces and weapons, including chemical weapons, also needed to be controlled. He was of the opinion that, with the acquisition of nuclear-powered submarines, Canadian policy was becoming contradictory. He felt that Canada may become either a "back seat driver" or that perhaps it might become more active and buy more arms-manufacturing companies.

One member of the audience, not seeming to realize that the attainment of a comprehensive test ban treaty is one of the fundamental aims of Canadian ACD policy, presented the results of a petition he had been circulating advocating a CTB. He noted that a nuclear war could start through accident or faulty judgement; therefore, a CTB was necessary. This same person accused an official of the Department of External Affairs of "wilful misrepresentation" in the latter's reply to a letter. (Ambassador Roche quickly, forcefully and firmly denounced the accusation.) The speaker went on to note that there were many contradictions in the DND White Paper and to relate that he was particularly disturbed at the attitude of DND toward the USSR. He related the example of a DND senior officer who had been in Saint John in recent days speaking to a professional society, wherein he had described Soviet cultural exchanges such as that by ballet companies as blatant propaganda designed to make the Soviets seem "nice."

Another participant emphasized the importance of attitude in international relations and spoke of the need to "humanize" the process. He was critical of the rhetoric contained in the DND White Paper and believed that it was not consistent with Canadian principles to be acquiring nuclear-powered submarines at the same time as we were asking other countries to decrease military spending. He suggested that Canada become a neutral country much like Switzerland. Negative comments on the tone and content of the DND White Paper were made by another participant.

DECEMBER 7, 1987, MONTREAL, QUE.

I - Public Forum, Concordia University

Professor Michel Fortmann, a member of the Consultative Group, in order to stimulate the thinking of the audience and of the Canadian government, raised seven areas in which there may remain problems, even after the signing of the INF Agreement. (1) The INF Treaty will do away with only one class of weapons, the ones which remain shall need to be considered as they are dangerous also; (2) need for NATO to modernize remaining nuclear forces; (3) United Kingdom or French nuclear forces may well assume greater importance; (4) need to deal with question of level of conventional forces; (5) question of modernization of chemical weapons, and stocks; (6) would departure of strategic weapons be a good thing; does the West really want its main deterrent force concentrated on eight TRIDENT submarines? (7) Arms control questions are not at the heart of East-West relations, political attitudes are. It may be that there is a need to wait five years or more to see if (a) Gorbachev starts the bureaucratic struggle; and (b) if USSR relations have, in fact, changed for the better.

One member of the audience pointed out that the acquired nuclear-powered submarines discredited Canada while another observed that the DND White Paper and the Ambassador for Disarmament spoke with different voices. The importance of peace was discussed and public awareness was stressed as was concern about alleged Canadian Security Intelligence Service infiltration into peace groups at the same time that Ambassador Roche was speaking of a new period of cooperation and dialogue. A suggestion was made that a Young People's UN General Assembly ought to be formed as was one which advocated the establishment of an Arms Trade Register. Another participant declared most military alliances were becoming obsolete, that war ought to be abolished and that the Arctic ought to be demilitarized. Support was heard for the results of the Disarmament and Development Conference and of Canada's positive role. Remarking on the fact that the tour participants and the panelists were all male, one questioner wondered whether the lack of women in arms reduction talks indicated a lack of progress.

DECEMBER 8, 1987, TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONT.

I - Fairbank Rotary Club, Toronto

This luncheon was attended by 35 persons. Eight questions were posed, of a wide variety and balance. One questioner wanted to know the history of Canadian reluctance to have nuclear weapons on its soil while another pointed to the assumption that it is only when both sides are strong do we have peace. Two members asked what was being done about non-superpower states who have a nuclear capability. Another questioner found it curious that Canada would play such an active role in disarmament, yet continue to permit the testing of Air Launched Cruise Missiles in Canada.

II - Public Forum, YWCA

The Hon. Robert Stanbury, a former Cabinet Minister and UNAC member, called the INF Agreement a turning point in world history. He described the work of the Hamilton-based MARKLAND group which has been holding private meetings and public seminars on the general subject of Treaty compliance, especially with regard to a Chemical Weapon Convention. Mr. Stanbury also called for more consideration of problems of debt, population and human rights.

Dr. Hannah Newcombe, of the Peace Research Institute, Dundas, recalled the high hopes for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty which were prevalent in 1963 when the USA and the USSR signed the Partial Test Ban Treaty. Those hopes did not come to fruition because, in her opinion, the public "fell asleep". She warned the audience to be more vigilant following the INF Treaty and to stay awake and press for more cuts in nuclear weapons. Among her other areas of concern were: (1) what are the INF Treaty provisions with regard to disposal of flammable material and delivery system, (2) continued testing in Canada of ALCM; (3) if a Chemical Weapon Treaty is signed, an international monitoring agency will be necessary, (4) funds saved by disarmament measures ought to be diverted to development, (5) at the UN in New York, there should be a parallel general assembly, composed of representatives of NGOs.

Audience members voiced concerns and comments on a variety of topics. There was a feeling on the part of one person that the two superpowers were being less than honest, and that there ought to be a "mechanism to interfere in the internal affairs of a country" to ensure honesty.

More than one questioner raised the matter of the DND White Paper and its "cold war rhetoric". The Government and Ambassador Roche were accused of making contradictory statements. The acquisition of nuclear-powered submarines was claimed to be in contravention of the NPT.

NGO representatives and individuals were anxious to learn how they could help the Ambassador for Disarmament in his work. Concern was expressed at the low number of females working in the ACD field.

The proposed NATO training area in Labrador was raised in a negative sense by two individuals, one of whom was absolutely convinced that Canada had already been chosen as the site.

DECEMBER 9, 1987, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

I - St. John's High School, Winnipeg

70 students were in attendance at this discussion, and questions were of a serious nature. Six of the questions related to the INF Agreement. One student wanted to know where the money which would not be spent on armaments because of the INF Agreement would go. Another pointed out that the Agreement was not conclusive as it did not apply to countries in addition to the superpowers who already had or were pursuing a nuclear capability. Another student asked whether there was general agreement among those of the Ambassador's age that younger people have a better understanding of the world.

II - Public Forum, University of Winnipeg

Mrs. Valerie Klassen, of the Winnipeg Coordinating Committee for Disarmament, welcomed the INF Agreement, and declared its signing as a "reason to party". It was the beginning of a long process and the peace movement needs to reassess its approach. She criticized the DND White Paper which was written with "aggressive intent". There is no need for a North Warning System as there is no reason to warn the USA of incoming USSR missiles. Mrs. Klassen endorsed the Canadian Alliance Peace Pledge Campaign and solicited memberships on its behalf.

Dr. Paul Buteux, of the University of Manitoba, contended that if peace was a "human right", it must be realized that rights also implied obligations. He disagreed with Ambassador Roche that a START Treaty embodying 50% cuts would be the most important East-West event since the end of the Second World War and claimed that the title belonged to OSTPOLITIK. He criticized the DND White Paper for failing to give recognition to the healthy change in East-West policies.

One participant wondered how much of the credit for an INF Treaty belonged to the peace movement, while another sought information on government/peace group liaison opportunities. It was alleged that continued USA Testing of Cruise Missiles in Canada was inappropriate now that there was an INF Treaty. Advice was sought as to how the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries might be halted. One person wondered whether it was right for Canada to attempt to impose its standards of human rights on other countries. Demilitarization of the Arctic was avocated as was implementation of the UN international development strategy as a method of eliminating the causes of war.

DECEMBER 10, 1987, SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

I - Public Forum

Mrs. Joanna Miller, the first panelist, began by saying she was "more depressed than ever" following the signing of the INF Treaty. She is fearful that complacency will set in and further she questions whether the removal of intermediate and shorter range missiles from Europe will make any difference. In addition, 50% cuts in strategic systems would not constitute a ban on new weapon systems. Canada should be more effective in advocating a CTB and should submit a draft treaty to the Conference on Disarmament. Also, we ought to be wary of the military/industrial complex and the power of the right wing in the USA.

Dr. Asit Sarkar, the second panelist, confined his remarks to one dimension, that of the arms trade or, as he expressed it alternatively, arms aid. He called for greater clarity and openness in reporting of statistics and reminded the audience that arms control is a world issue - not just one which affects Europe.

The first audience questioner professed to an outlook "even bleaker" than that of Mrs. Miller. He criticized Canada on the subject of a CTB and contended that verification of a treaty did not present any problems. Another participant advocated that future arms control moves be taken with moderation using the INF Treaty as a base and as a Confidence Building Measure. A comment supporting Ambassador Roche and his work received general audience support as did expressed concern about the DND White Paper. Support for SDI was expressed as the USSR was carrying out research in that area, and as Canada had declined to cooperate with the USA on a government to government basis. Once again the advice of Ambassador Roche was sought on the subject of how NGO's could be more effective. One person suggested a letter writing campaign as one choice.

During the question period, the method of disposal of INF weapons was raised as was the contention that Canada is providing nuclear fuel to the USA for use in nuclear weapons. One participant advocated Canadian withdrawal from NATO while another sought assurance that we would not reduce our troop commitments to NATO. Another assessed that the USSR was a more peaceful society than the USA. Other concerns dealt with human rights and lessons to be gained from the INF Treaty.

DECEMBER 11, 1987, CALGARY, ALBERTA

I - Calgary West Rotary Club

70 members were in attendance and the four questions tended to be wide ranging. One member asked about general "health" of the UN system while another asked how we address the problem of nuclear weaponry in less stable states.

II - Public Forum, University of Calgary

The first panelist, Dr. James Kealey, of the Department of Political Science at the University of Calgary, cautioned observers not to overlook the limited nature of the INF agreement and the issues which it raises. Specifically, he referred to the fact that the treaty removed only one small class of weapons, that targets still remained in Europe, and that the question of conventional balance had not been resolved. He pointed out that in terms of future agreements there will be a change in the U.S. Presidency and General Secretary Gorbachev will face opposition in the Politburo. He concluded by stating that "positive peace" required substantial agreement on notions of peace.

The second panelist, Beverley Delong of Project Ploughshares and the Consultative Group, expressed general support for the work of the Ambassador for Disarmament but outlined a number of perceived inconsistencies in government policy - failure to work to reduce the nuclear threat, and indeed continuing to condone first use through our membership in NATO, perpetuation of the concept of nuclear deterrence and our failure to cease cruise missile testing in Canada in light of the INF Agreement. In addition, Ms. Delong faults Canada's decision to continue cruise testing, which is a class of weapon difficult to verify, and in general our decision to provide only \$1,000,000 dollars for the verification of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Chemical Weapons Treaty and Outer Space Treaty. She also finds contradiction in our professed policy of wishing to build East-West stability when we plan to purchase nuclear submarines and allow NATO pilots to continue low level flight testing over Labrador, and our perceived unwillingness to respond to the Soviet offer of talks on confidence-building measures in the Arctic.

DECEMBER 14, 1987, VANCOUVER, B.C.

I - Vancouver Technical High School

Approximately 100 students posed eight questions in a 40-minute session. Questions were wide ranging and included why Canada permitted cruise missile testing in Canada and what the youth of today could do to ensure a peaceful future.

II - Public Forum, Vancouver Planetarium

The first panelist, Dr. Donald Ross, a member of the Canadian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (CPPNW), disagreed with Ambassador Roche's view that security and technology offer an answer to the future, arguing that in fact they have led us to the mess we are in. We need a definition of the function of the military in defensive terms. Dr. Don Munton, of the University of British Columbia, spoke of the results of a public opinion survey which he recently had had conducted, the major conclusions of which were (1) USSR is not regarded as the major threat to world peace. (He pointed out that this finding was at variance with the DND White Paper). Canadians are concerned about the dynamic of the super-power relationship. (2) Canadians are equally nervous about the politics of USA/USSR. (3) If a nuclear war occurs, even by accident, USA/USSR will be responsible. (4) There should be radical reductions in nuclear weapons. (5) Canadians should continue to work for a CTB. There is also a perception among Canadians that in foreign policy matters, we follow the USA too closely. Dr. Munton also mentioned that, contrary to what was being reported in the media, Canada is quite interested in the USSR suggestion of an Arctic zone of peace and had asked Moscow for clarification in a number of areas.

The DND White Paper once again attracted questions and negative comments with some contending that its contents are in conflict with Canada's foreign policy. Opposition to Canada permitting the USA to test cruise missiles in Canada was expressed as was the decision to purchase nuclear-powered submarines. One person suggested that the submarines should be used as freighters to transport oil from the Arctic. Others thanked Ambassador Roche for his work and for his exercise of a reasonable approach to ACD.

DECEMBER 15, 1987, VICTORIA, B.C.

I - Oak Bay Rotary Club

Approximately 40 persons were in attendance. Two questions were posed, one asking how Ambassador Roche's message coincided with the Government's decision to purchase nuclear-powered submarines. Another member, Colin Smith suggested that the INF agreement would accomplish little as the warheads being dismantled would be mounted elsewhere.

II - Public Forum, University of Victoria

The first panelist, Lt.Gen. Reg Lane (retired) of the Federation of Military and United Services Institutes of Canada, and a member of the Consultative Group, remarked on the more optimistic mood of the meeting compared with that of Ambassador Roche's 1986 tour. While the INF agreement is an important first step, other weapons, including conventional, must be brought to the Conference table. Gen. Lane was anxious to see whether General Secretary Gorbachev will succeed with his domestic proposals. Freeman Tovell, retired Canadian Ambassador, opined that the INF Agreement was just a beginning and was encouraged by Gorbachev's statement to Reagan: "I think we can trust each other". According to Mr. Tovell, the Soviets made significant concessions in inspection and verification. The French and British should be made party to any existing or current superpower agreements. Cautiously optimistic, Mr. Tovell spoke of the need for each side to take into consideration the views of its allies and for "creative courage" and the need to run risks.

Approximately 100 persons were in attendance, posing nine questions. A representative of the Canadian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (CPPNW), inquired as to the Canadian position on a Comprehensive Test Ban at the Conference on Disarmament, while another questioner wanted to know Canada's position on the French proposal for an International Satellite Monitoring Agency. Another individual asked when Canada would stop testing cruise missiles and strategic bombers while two others wondered how Canada could be considered "responsible" internationally on the one hand "preaching arms control and disarmament" while on the other testing cruise missiles. It was stated that the White Paper aligned us too closely with the USA and that free trade "would bring a closer relationship between the industry and the military." A representative of Veterans Against Nuclear Arms (VANA), suggested that what is needed is not "balanced reductions" but an entirely new way of thinking. Weapons, he argued, are not a means of defence, but rather a source of danger.

DECEMBER 16, 1987, CASTLEGAR, B.C.

I - Arrival, Brunch and Press Conference

Our brief stop in Castlegar was a highlight of the tour. We were truly overwhelmed by the warmth, humility and sense of peace of those we met and those who made preparations for us, primarily the Doukhobor community. Upon arrival at the airport we were taken on a tour of the local museum and then to the Brilliant Cultural Centre, where we had a brunch with members of the Doukhobor, peace and civic communities. Seven newspapers and two radio stations participated in a 15-minute press conference.

II - Public Forum

The Mayor of Castlegar, Audrey Moore, and John Verigin, Sr., the Honourary Chairman of the Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ and Chairman of the Association of Canadians of Russian Descent, gave words of welcome and the Kootenay Youth Choir performed at this forum attended by 400 persons. Three of five questioners referred to what they termed the contradictions in aspects of the White Paper and Canada's traditional role as a peacemaker, particularly with the acquisition of nuclear-powered submarines. The second questioner opined that Canada did not give enough aid and that the world should focus not only on USSR activities in Afghanistan but also on American involvement in Nicaragua. A questioner pointed out that Canada had doubled its uranium exports since 1981 and asked how we could distinguish between exports destined for military and non-military uses. John Verigin, Sr. asked what Canada could do to reduce the arms trade to underdeveloped nations. The mood of the forum was generally spirited but polite.

STATEMENT DISCOURS



87/71

"Beyond the summit:
the future of disarmament"

Address by
Mr. Douglas Roche,
Ambassador for Disarmament,
for cross-Canada speaking tour
December 1-16, 1987

December 8, 1987.

The Washington Summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev provides an excellent moment for measuring world progress towards an enduring peace with security.

Clearly, the agreement to eliminate all medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles (INF) is a breakthrough in re-building East-West relations. For the first time an entire class of weapons will be destroyed. Although the Agreement will eliminate only 3 per cent of the world's nuclear arsenal, its political significance is enormous. The bilateral negotiating process has, in fact, achieved a concrete result.

And there is more on the horizon. The two superpower leaders are preparing another summit for 1988 in Moscow at which they hope to sign a treaty eliminating 50 per cent of the present high stockpiles of strategic nuclear weapons. An historical process of disarmament is actually underway. These achievements represent a success for those countries, like Canada, that have been pressing both superpowers hard for radical reductions in nuclear weapons.

Of course, any outburst of euphoria is premature. Global problems involving regional wars, massive poverty, environmental destruction and the population explosion are immense. But it would be equally wrong to under-estimate the magnitude of this moment that the world is passing through. The air is filled with change.

At their Reykjavik Summit of 1986, both President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev suddenly projected a vision of a nuclear-free planet, which startled the world with its implication that East-West confrontation might possibly give way to a new approach to international cooperation. This vision requires many steps to bring it about, but the continuing discussion of the full meaning of Reykjavik itself represents a new sense of direction for the international community.

Mr. Gorbachev continues to demonstrate a desire for reforms in a more open Soviet Union. His economic reforms and foreign policy initiatives go well beyond style. Whether he can deliver a "new" Soviet Union, given unresolved questions of the Soviet satellite states, Afghanistan, and

human rights, is a valid question. Nonetheless, the changes that have taken place are for the most part of the type that the West has demanded for many years. It is important not only to acknowledge these changes but also to respond in ways that could induce further change.

In another key area of international attention, the political leadership of China has passed, peacefully, to a new generation, which is stepping up China's industrial development. A remarkable technological expansion is under way, while their military forces have been cut 25 per cent.

Within the past year, I have visited both of these leading Communist countries and sensed a new dynamism that may presage a better, more stable period in international relations in which there is greater awareness that we all share the "common ground" on the planet together.

As a practical expression of this improved spirit, we have seen, throughout 1987, these developments:

- Substantial progress at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva in the negotiations for a Chemical Weapons Treaty that would ban the production of all chemical weapons.
- Preparations at the 35-nation CSCE conference in Vienna for a new forum to negotiate conventional force reductions in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, involving all members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- The successful application of the Stockholm Confidence-Building agreement in which NATO and Warsaw Pact observers conducted 16 unprecedented on-site inspections of each other's military exercises.
- An improvement in the risk reduction operation of the USA and the Soviet Union, which aims at reducing the possibility of accidental nuclear war.

- A move by the superpowers toward "full-scale stage-by-stage" negotiations on nuclear testing with the ultimate objective of a complete cessation of all tests.

There are still more signs of change that increase my hope that the intellect and will of sufficient numbers of understanding, caring people in every corner of the world will prevail over the terrible conflicts that scar the planet.

- The Central America peace plan, instigated by the Nobel laureate, President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica, is taking hold and contains the potential for not only an end to violence but a prolonged period of economic and social development throughout the region.
- A landmark document, "Our Common Future," was introduced into the United Nations by Prime Minister Gro Brundtland of Norway. This report by a multi-national team of 22 commissioners who gathered evidence over a three-year period, presents a blueprint for sustainable development to combat the inter-woven crises of pollution, environmental degradation, and poverty.
- A ground-breaking, three-week international conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development at the United Nations produced a consensus document in which, for the first time, the world community took a broad approach to security, emphasizing that it consists of "not only military but also political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights and ecological aspects."

All these advances confirm the over-arching fact of our time: peace is a multi-agenda process involving economic and social development as well as arms control measures, the protection of human rights as well as an end to racial discrimination. The agenda for the 21st century is already delineated. The issues that claim humanity's full attention are evident: the threat of nuclear annihilation, regional wars using conventional weapons, the gap between the developing and the industrial worlds, the danger of over-population, the despoilation of the global environment.

The evidence of global crises is all around us:

- Global military spending has climbed to \$1 trillion annually (almost five times greater in real terms since the end of the Second World War) and accounts for 6 per cent of world output. Enough nuclear weapons are scattered over the globe to kill everyone on earth at least 12 times. Dominant as the nuclear factor is, fully 80 per cent of arms spending today is on conventional weapons -- which have been used in 150 regional wars since 1945, killing more than 20 million people.
- More than one billion people live in poverty: 780 million are under-nourished, 850 million are illiterate, 1.5 billion have no access to medical facilities, and one billion are inadequately housed. Fourteen million children under the age of five die each year from dehydration, diarrhoea, and malnutrition. This "silent emergency" of frequent infection and widespread undernutrition kills 280,000 children every week -- more than twice the number of casualties generated by the Hiroshima bombing.
- Fifteen million acres of productive land round the world are transformed into worthless desert every year; 27 million acres of forest are destroyed. The result has been declining food and fuel production in many parts of the world and, for the world as a whole, contamination of the atmosphere, climatic change, a mass extinction of plant and animal species. In many ways, the cutting, burning, and bulldozing of tropical rainforests reflect a calamity that has already arrived: it threatens the lives of a billion people, as their water resources dry up and their land turns to dust.

* * *

Can humanity come to grips with this compelling agenda? For some, the horizons appear dark. But I believe that, along with the undeniable destructive power in our hands, we have also acquired the power to protect and sustain life. Science and technology have given us the tools to build a world beyond war. Agricultural systems can feed the world. Medicine can meet the basic health needs of all people. Ecology enables us to understand complex systems. Psychology provides understanding of the root causes of hate and violence. Communications technology provides the tools to bring the world together.

A key to moving the world to a high stage of civilization is to understand the full meaning of security in the modern age.

Nations arm because they feel their security to be threatened, and each nation will judge its own security on its own terms. Only when the threat to security is lessened is real disarmament possible. But the paradox of our time is that the inflated arms race itself becomes a threat to security. Moreover, we now see that the huge suffering caused by under-development is itself a growing non-military threat to security. Working constructively on all aspects of security -- military, political, economic, social, humanitarian, human rights -- creates conditions conducive to disarmament; it also provides the environment conducive to the pursuit of successful development. Thus our purpose must be to increase real security -- for individual nations and for the world -- by finding politically possible ways to spend less money on arms and more on development.

The Reykjavik Summit -- and its extensions at Washington and Moscow -- focusses the attention of the world on the new possibilities for creative thinking to resolve the problems of conflict and deprivation that still afflict large areas of the world. A basis has been laid for what the Palme Commission calls "extraordinary progress."

"An opportunity exists for the 1980's to witness what only seemed to be a dream but which now can become real: concrete accomplishments in disarmament, stability and peace."

This is the moment the world has been waiting for, and must be seized by the international community to support and reinforce the bilateral efforts at nuclear reductions. This is indeed the ongoing work of Canada.

* * *

Canada's approach to the comprehensive issue of peace and security is multi-dimensional -- ranging from our strengthening of the United Nations system (where we are the fourth largest overall contributor) to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's personal tour of Central America last week to lend Canadian support to the regional peace plan. In addition:

- Canada has boosted aid to \$900 million to famine-stricken Africa, written off \$600 million of African debt, and now provides bilateral development assistance in grants, rather than loans.
- The fight against apartheid through sanctions against South Africa has been stepped up: we have imposed a ban both on new investment in South Africa and re-investment of profits; in the first six months of 1987, Canada reduced its imports from South Africa by 51 per cent; the importation of coal, iron and steel have been banned along with the promotion of tourism.
- This year, Canada sent 60 more peace-keeping troops to Cyprus to join the 897 Canadian forces personnel in four peace-keeping missions around the world. Canada has participated in every U.N. peace-keeping operation.
- The Government announced the establishment of an international institute for Human Rights and Institutional Development. In addition Canada has raised human rights questions with the leaders of the Soviet Union, Korea, and other states.

- Canada is among the most active supporters of multilateral institutions as reflected in our hosting this fall of the Heads-of-Government meetings of La Francophonie and the Commonwealth. The next meeting of the Economic Summit will be in Toronto in 1988.
- We played instrumental roles in producing the Brundtland Report, obtaining an international consensus of the Disarmament and Development Conference, and building a cooperative spirit at the UNCTAD VII Conference on trade, debt, and commodities.

This wide range of activity confirms Canada's commitment to constructive internationalism -- one that is appropriate for a trading nation where fully 30 per cent of our national output is in trade, requiring a stable international atmosphere supportive of economic growth. Moreover, as the 568 organizations and 630 individuals who submitted briefs to the parliamentary committee considering Canada's foreign policy made clear, Canadians want their government to play a strong and positive role abroad. A recent survey of Canadians' attitudes towards foreign policy revealed that 46 per cent of Canadians consider the issues of war and peace their chief personal concern, while 21 per cent consider poverty and hunger foremost. Canadians do care about a safer, more equitable world.

One of my dominant impressions gained during more than three years' representing Canada on disarmament questions at the United Nations is how much our country is respected. A strong legacy as non-colonial nation, multi-cultural, open, loyal to our allies, cooperative, and genuinely involved in strengthening the international system enables Canada's voice to be heard. We have become an influential nation -- carrying with this new status the responsibility of an even more prominent role in the difficult years ahead.

* * *

This gathering strength in international relations makes possible a stronger projection of Canada's security policy. This security policy is multi-dimensional. As Prime Minister Mulroney has outlined it:

"The pursuit of arms control and disarmament has its place beside the defence effort, peace-keeping and conflict resolution. All are essential components of Canada's approach to international peace and security."

Canadian security policy must respond to an international environment dominated by the rivalry between East and West. These two groups of nations, each led by a superpower, are in conflict, a conflict of ideas and values. They are divided on how politics should be conducted, society ordered, and economics structured. They are divided on the value of personal freedom, on the importance of the rule of law, and on the proper relationship of the individual to the society. In this conflict, Canada is not neutral. Our values and our determination to defend freedom and democracy align us in the most fundamental way with other Western nations. Thus, Canada is a dedicated member of NATO, whose importance lies not only in countering the military threat from the Warsaw Pact but also in its political support for democratic institutions and for improved East-West political relations. Neither NATO's nuclear nor conventional arms will ever be used except in response to aggression.

As a result of its membership, Canada has been able to make a serious and constructive input to the important arms control negotiating efforts in Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna. And we are working on ways for NATO to better project the positive qualities of its collective and cooperative security arrangements. Without the continuing direct opportunity to act and react, our influence on such events would be dramatically reduced.

Accordingly, Canada has commitments to its defence partners, which are expressed in the recent Defence White Paper. As Mr. Clark noted, Canada intends "to modernize our capacity to meet our Alliance and Atlantic commitments."

The intent of this -- and all -- Defence White Papers is to outline the defence obligations of Canada and the means by which these commitments will be met in the years ahead. Discussion of Canada's military spending should, of course, be placed in its full context. Today, defence spending in Canada is about half of what it was 25 years ago, related to our gross national product. Though we are the second-largest country in the world (with three oceans), the 2.23 per cent of the GNP we spend on defence ranks us 95th out of 144 nations. Sweden, a neutral country, spends 3 per cent. The size of Canada's armed forces (84,600) as a ratio of our population ranks us 97th out of 144 nations.

The White Paper states that a strong national defence is a major component -- but only one component -- Canada's international security policy. Arms control and disarmament and the peaceful resolution of disputes are equally important. Thus, the White Paper is not a surrogate Foreign Policy White Paper. All these activities should be seen as mutually supportive, and all of them enable Canada to play a role in the changing international community in putting into place the building blocks of peace.

Canada has six such "blocks":

- Radical reductions in nuclear arms is the core of our disarmament policy. That is why the Reagan-Gorbachev summit process, leading to the dismantling of not only all intermediate and shorter-range but also 50 per cent of strategic missiles is greeted with enthusiasm. The Canada government has consistently pressed both superpowers to achieve this.

- The realization of a negotiated and verifiable comprehensive test ban treaty has long been, and remains, a fundamental Canadian objective. Canada wants a halt to all nuclear testing by all countries in all environments for all time. At the United Nations this fall, the Government again co-sponsored a resolution urging the Conference on Disarmament to "initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear test ban treaty at the beginning of its 1988

session." The 40-member Conference on Disarmament to which Canada belongs is based in Geneva and is the major multilateral negotiating forum. The inability of the Conference on Disarmament, because of the consensus rule, to open up substantive discussion of this subject is a major disappointment of us. Canada supports a step-by-step approach to the realization of such a treaty, and has contributed Canadian expertise toward the development of a global seismic monitoring system.

- The maintenance and strengthening of the non-proliferation regime is critical both to stopping the spread of nuclear weapons to more countries and ensuring the safe transfer of technology and materials for the development of nuclear power systems. The Non-Proliferation Treaty, which Canada worked to uphold at the 1985 review, now numbers 131 states, making it the largest multilateral arms treaty in the world.
- At the Conference on Disarmament, Canada actively participates in the multilateral negotiations now leading to a Chemical Weapons ban. In fact, Canada chaired the ad hoc group that launched the current process. As a nation whose soldiers have suffered the toxic effect of these nefarious weapons, Canada has a special interest in ridding the world of them. We have presented to the U.N. a mechanism for detection their use in current wars.
- The prevention of an arms race in outer space is another key objective. Canada has contributed to the Conference on Disarmament's deliberations on this subject in several ways: the first substantive working paper dealing with possible stabilizing and destabilizing space-based military systems; an extensive survey of

international law to provide a data base concerning its applicability to outer space; an Outer Space Workshop in Montreal to examine ways to strengthen the legal regime for outer space.

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

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

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

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

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

Recently, we have begun consultations with our Allies on the possible application of research we have contracted with SPAR Aerospace of Montreal into the technical feasibility of a satellite based system of monitoring potential arms control agreements in and from outer space. This research has produced two studies. The first, PAXSAT "A," has sought to determine whether a space-based observation system could help verify an arms control agreement covering outer space. The second study, PAXSAT "B," has looked at the application of remote sensing systems, based in space, for verifying arms control agreements covering conventional weapons in a regional context. The conclusion of the PAXSAT "A" study was that space observation of an object in space could determine the role or function of the object, particularly regarding a weapons system, and that this technology was available to Canada. The conclusion of the PAXSAT "B" study was that space-based verification would fulfill some of the requirements of the verification measures expected to be in an arms control agreement governing conventional forces in Europe; that Canada's proposed RADARSAT system has the potential to provide useful information in such an arms control application; and that, again, the technology base exists in non-superpower nations such as Canada, from which the full PAXSAT "B" system could be developed later in the 1990's.

Thus, not only have we been active past and present, but the Government is already looking to the future to determine where Canada can make its input into the arms control scene.

This technical work has made possible diplomatic initiatives at the U.N. that have led to increasing support for a Canadian-sponsored consensus resolution on verification; the first ever substantive discussion on verification was held last May at the U.N. Disarmament Commission, where Canada chaired a Working Group. This Group developed, again by consensus, an illustrative list of 10 principles that advanced the international community's understanding of how to apply verification. For example, the agreement on the necessity of on-site inspections has a direct bearing on the INF agreement and a Chemical Weapons Treaty. This activity has led U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar to suggest that advancement of verification be highlighted at the U.N.'s Third Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD III) in 1988.

UNSSOD III, which will be held for four weeks, beginning May 31, will provide another important opportunity for Canada to contribute to the international advancement of disarmament. UNSSOD I, in 1978, was a major achievement because it produced, by consensus, a 129-paragraph Final Document containing a Programme of Action dealing with nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons, and reduction of armed forces. But the international climate deteriorated and UNSSOD II, in 1982, was barely able to reaffirm the validity of the Final Document. A World Disarmament Campaign was started, to which Canada has been a leading contributor. But the 1980's have been virtually barren of any significant disarmament accomplishment -- until this moment of the Washington Summit.

In this new atmosphere, the expectations for UNSSOD III are bound to rise, but I believe a limited goal, capable of being achieved, would be far better than setting our sights too high, with the inevitable depression caused by failure. More years of step-by-step gains are needed to build an international climate supportive of a comprehensive programme for disarmament. The Third Special Session should pursue those points that can be agreed on, thus building a cooperative climate emphasizing radical reductions of nuclear weapons, more confidence-building measures, a greater commitment to compliance, and the advancement of a verification process to serve specific treaties.

At UNSSOD I and UNSSOD II the public, through numerous non-governmental organizations, were a strong influence through participation at parallel meetings and events. The agenda of UNSSOD III includes a discussion of "measures to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament." Time will be allocated for some representative non-governmental organizations to address the Session.

* * *

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

During the past few years, the peace movement, now numbering more than 2,000 local, regional, and national groups across Canada, has both widened its activity and deepened its grasp of the terrible complexities of the disarmament subject. A number of leading organisations -- embracing physicians, scientists, psychologists, educators, lawyers, among others, have projected a vibrant, intellectually-based concern for peace. When coupled with the significant research programs and seminars conducted by the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, and the Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies, it is clear that Canadian organizations have a great deal to contribute to UNSSOD III.

The imaginative work of peace groups, which is multiplying throughout the world, is slowly breaking down the mistrust and hatreds of the past. Competing ideologies cannot be quickly reconciled, any more than competing

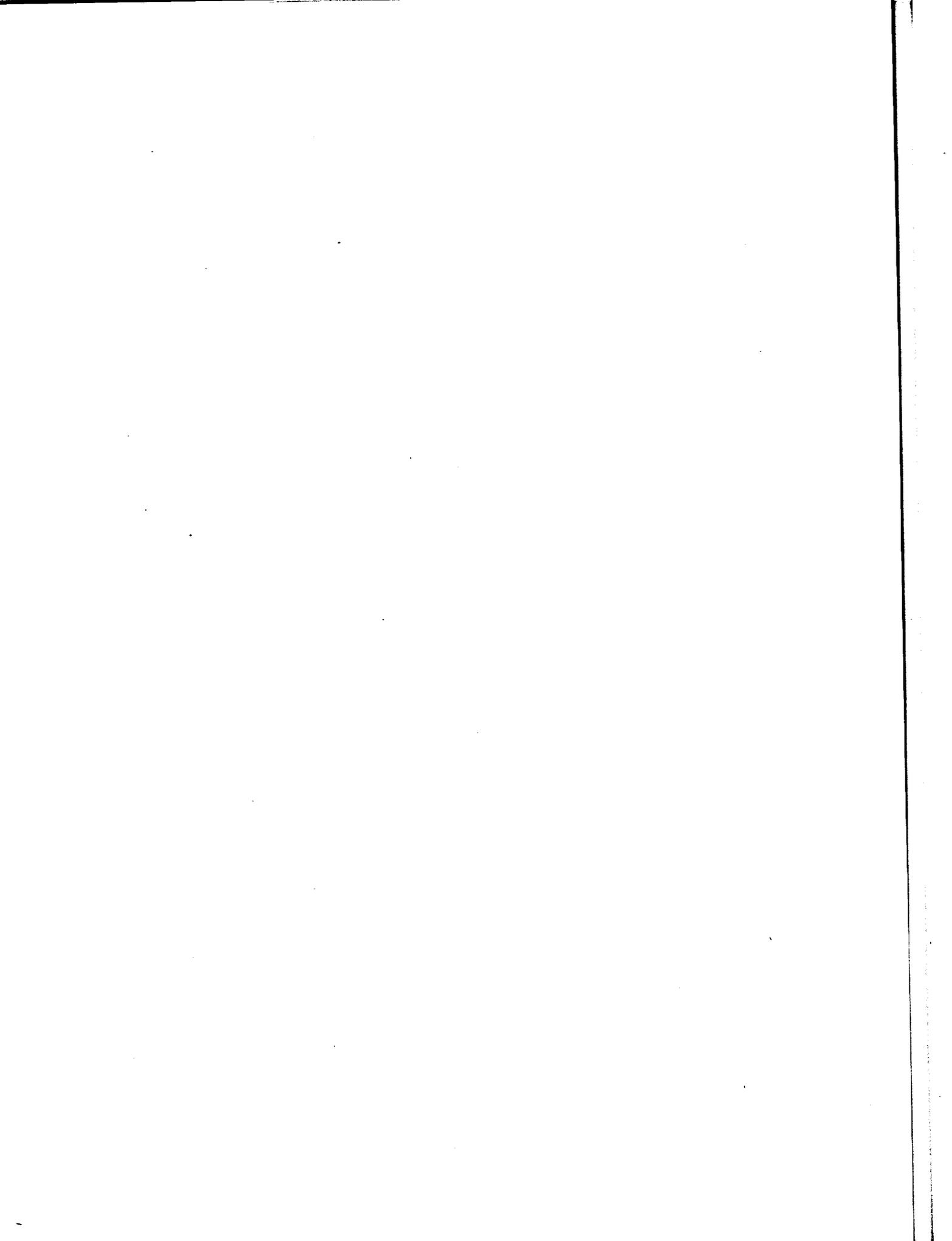
religions or cultures can. There is no quick or facile solution to the problems of world peace, but succeeding enlightened generations will be able to move forward together. This human movement is essential to sustain public policies that move beyond war.

It may be, as the distinguished Israeli statesman Abba Eban writes, that much of diplomacy "is a holding action designed to avoid explosion until the unifying forces of history take humanity into their embrace." If so, each of us, as citizens of Canada and of the world, ought to build on the spirit of human reconciliation, inspired by the opening words of the United Nations Charter: "We, the Peoples of the World." This is clearly part of the spirit of the new age; more and more people must recognize that the future of disarmament is very much in our hands.

The composer-singer Ann Hampton Callaway has caught this spirit in a new song, "At the Same Time," which she has dedicated to the future of disarmament.

"Think of all the children
Being born into this world
AT THE SAME TIME
See your arms around them
See the years they'll need to grow
AT THE SAME TIME."

This song speaks to us of our children -- and our children's children. At this moment of a Summit breakthrough, we should renew our determination to reach beyond the Summit, each in our own way, to build a better system for true and lasting human security throughout the world. The future of disarmament requires this driving optimism of hope.





United Nations Association in Canada
Association canadienne pour les Nations-Unies

FINAL DRAFT

17.12.87

ITINERARY FOR AMBASSADOR DOUGLAS ROCHE AND FIRDAUS JAMES KHARAS

November 30 - December 20, 1987

Monday, November 30, 1987

9:00 a.m.	D. Roche departs New York (La Guardia) via EA614 to Montréal.
	A. Morrison departs New York (La Guardia) via American 261 to Toronto.
10:25 a.m.	D. Roche arrives Montréal.
10:34 a.m.	A. Morrison arrives Toronto.
11:20 a.m.	F.J. Kharas and P. Bennett depart Ottawa via CP112 to St. John's.
11:55 a.m.	F.J. Kharas and P. Bennett arrive Montréal. (Stay on plane).
12:20 p.m.	F.J. Kharas and P. Bennett depart Montréal via CP112 to St. John's. Snack on plane.
4:05 p.m.	D. Roche departs Montréal via CP 836 to St. John's.
5:05 p.m.	F.J. Kharas and P. Bennett arrive St. John's. Transfer via taxi to Hotel Newfoundland, Cavendish Square. CHECK IN.
dinner	private.
7:45 p.m.	A. Morrison departs Toronto via AC630 to St. John's.
9:45 p.m.	D. Roche arrives St. John's. Transfer via taxi to Hotel Newfoundland.
12:07 a.m.	A. Morrison arrives St. John's. Transfer via taxi to Hotel Newfoundland.
overnight	Hotel Newfoundland Cavendish Square (709) 726-4980

Tuesday, December 1, 1987

8:00 a.m.

Tour Briefing with F.J. Kharas, D. Roche,
A. Morrison, P. Bennett.
Room 220
Hotel Newfoundland
Breakfast will be served.

morning

Media - Canada A.M. (tentative)

10:15 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Interview - CBNT-CBC TV - "Dialogue"
95 University Ave.

This is a public affairs show which discusses
current affairs in religious context. Taped for
noon broadcast province-wide on a Sunday in
January.

Host: Richard Beaton
(Former President of
UNICEF)

Contact: Walter Lawler,
Program Manager
(709) 737-4140

11:00 a.m.

Depart via taxi to CKIX-FM Radio

11:15 a.m.

Interview - CKIX-FM Radio - "Newfoundland Today"
221 Duckworth

Taped interview for broadcast at 2:00 p.m. on
weekends.

Contact: Chris Daniels
(709) 753-4040

11:25 a.m.

Depart via taxi to CBC Radio

11:30 a.m.

Interview - CBC Radio - "On the Go"
342 Duckworth

Taped for broadcast 4:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Host: Ingrid Fraser

Contact: Vicki O'day
Producer
(709) 737-4140

12:00 noon

Depart via taxi to hotel, or proceed directly to
Luncheon.

12:30 p.m.

Service Club Luncheon - N.W. St. John's Rotary Club
Act III Restaurant
Arts & Culture Centre

Speech: 20 minutes, followed by
question & answer period.

Tuesday, December 1, 1987 cont'd

Attendance: 60

Contact: Kamal Paul
President
(709) 754-2472 (o)
726-0947 (r)

Note: Reporter present from St. John's
Evening-Telegram.

2:00 p.m. Luncheon ends. Depart via taxi to CJON-TV.

2:15 p.m. Interview - NTV-CTV - "Evening News"
446 Logy Bay Rd.

Taped for broadcast 6-7:00 p.m.

Host: Lynn Bury

Contact: Jim Furlong
News Director
(709) 722-5015

2:45 p.m. Depart via taxi to Evening Telegram.

3:00 p.m. Editorial Board - St. John's Evening Telegram
Columbus Drive

Contact: Maurice Finn
Editor in Chief
(709) 364-6300

3:30 p.m. Interview - St. John's Evening Telegram.

3:50 p.m. Depart via taxi to CBNT-CBC TV

4:00 p.m. Interview - CBNT-CBC TV - "Here and Now"
95 University Ave.

Taped interview for broadcast between
6:30 - 7:30 p.m.

Host: Ann Budgell

Contact: Doug Letto,
Assignment Manager
(709) 737-4140

4:30 p.m. Depart via taxi to Hotel Newfoundland. Retire.

5:20 p.m. Depart via taxi to Government House.

Tuesday, December 1, 1987 cont'd

5:30 p.m.

Private Dinner (Business suit)
Hosted by Lt. Gov. James McGrath at Government
House. Guests include:
Walter Davies, David Dempster, Michael Wallack, and
all tour participants. (No speech required).

Contact: Leona Harvey
(709) 726-5694

7:15 p.m.

Depart via taxi to hotel.

7:35 p.m.

Interview - CKO, "National News" (Live via
telephone to Toronto)

Host: Linda McKay

Contact: Linda McKay
(416) 591-1333

7:45 p.m.

Depart via taxi to Public Forum.

8:00 p.m.

Public Forum - St. John's.
Room 2139
Marine Institute
Ridge Road

Master of Ceremonies: Ian McMaster, Branch Member
Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: David Dempster
Joanne Harris
Thanked by: Ian McMaster,
Branch Member

Contact: David Dempster
Branch President and
National Board Member.
(709) 576-5772 (o)
437-6297 (r)

10:00 p.m.

Depart via taxi to Hotel Newfoundland. Retire.

overnight

Hotel Newfoundland.
Cavendish Square
(709) 726-4980

Wednesday, December 2, 1987

5:30 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi to airport.

7:00 a.m. Depart St. John's via CP153/426 to Charlottetown.
Breakfast on plane.

9:15 a.m. Arrive Charlottetown. A. Morrison and P. Bennett
transfer via taxi to Sheraton Prince Edward
Island. CHECK IN. D. Roche and F. Kharas proceed
via taxi to Birchwood Jr. High School.

9:45 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Student Assembly - Birchwood Jr. High
49 Longworth Avenue

Note: Met on arrival by Mr. George McDonald,
Principal. Your address is to be approximatly 15
minutes in length followed by a question and answer
period.

Attendance: 260 grade 9 students
(ages 13-14)

Contact: Sheila Whigmore
Secretary
(902) 892-1293

10:45 a.m. Depart via taxi to CBCT Radio.

11:05 a.m. Interview - CBCT-CBC Radio - "Mainstreet"
430 University Avenue

Taped interview for broadcast 4-6:00 p.m.,
Island-wide.

Host: Whit Carter

Contact: Catherine Gregory
Producer
(902) 566-3591

11:20 a.m. Depart via taxi to Montague Rotary Club.

12:00 noon Service Club Luncheon: Montague Rotary Club
Lobster Shanty
Montague

Speech: 20 minutes,
followed by question and
answer period.

Attendance: 35

Contact: Albert Roche
Programme Chairman
(902) 652-2737 (o)

Wednesday, December 2, 1987 cont'd

1:30 p.m. Luncheon ends. Depart via taxi to Guardian.

2:15 p.m. Interview - Charlottetown Guardian
165 Prince Street
Contact: Walter MacIntyre
Editor
(902) 894-8506

3:00 p.m. Depart via taxi to CBCT-TV.

3:15 p.m. Interview - CBCT-TV - "Compass"
430 University Avenue
Taped interview for broadcast 6-7:00 p.m.
Host: Roger Younker
Contact: Kathy Large
(902) 566-3591

3:45 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel.

4:15 p.m. Interview - CFCY Radio
Taped interview at hotel for broadcast on morning,
noon, evening, and weekend news.
Host: Craig Ainsley
Contact: Craig Ainsley
(902) 892-1066

4:45 p.m. Interview - Toronto Star
Telephone interview for weekend feature on
Washington Summit.
Interviewer: Carol Goar
Ottawa Correspondent
(613) 237-1770

dinner private.

7:10 p.m. Depart via taxi to Public Forum.

7:30 p.m. Public Forum - Charlottetown
Georgian Room
Charlottetown Hotel
Kent Street

Wednesday, December 2, 1987 cont'd

Master of Ceremonies: David Morrison
Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Ann Sherman
 Jill Wright
Thanked by: David Morrison

Contact: Ann Sherman,
 Interim Branch President
 (902) 892-0853 (o)
 892-2747 (r)

10:00 p.m.

Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

overnight

Sheraton Prince Edward Island
18 Queen Street
(902) 566-2222

Thursday, December 3, 1987

5:00 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi to airport.

7:30 a.m. Depart Charlottetown via CP111 to Halifax.

8:00 a.m. Arrive Halifax. Transfer via taxi to Halifax Sheraton. CHECK IN.

9:50 a.m. Depart via taxi to Dalhousie University.

10:00 a.m. Interview - CKDU Radio, "The Evening Affair"
6136 University Avenue
Student Union Building,
Dalhousie University
4th Floor

Taped interview for broadcast 6:00 p.m.

Contact: Donna Mayer
Community Reporter
(902) 424-6479

10:30 a.m. Depart via taxi to hotel.

11:00 a.m. Interview - Halifax Chronicle-Herald

Reporter: Malcolm Dunlop
(902) 426-2811

11:30 a.m. Call CBC Radio "Rolling Home" in Saint John for pre-interview briefing. (Interview: Friday, December 4, in Saint John, 10:25 a.m.)

Contact: Elinor Austin
(506) 632-7710

luncheon Private.

12:50 p.m. Depart via taxi to CJCH-CTV.

1:00 p.m. CJCH-CTV - "News One"
World Trade Centre, 3rd Floor.

Note: live interview on Public Affairs Show broadcast across Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Host: Coleen Walsh

Contact: Bill McKay
Producer
(902) 453-4000

Thursday, December 3, 1987 cont'd

1:20 p.m. Depart via taxi to meeting with Lawyers for Social Responsibility.

1:30 p.m. Private Meeting - "Lawyers for Social Responsibility" (LSR)
c/o Patterson Kitz
Bank of Montréal Tower
5151 George Street
16th Floor

Note: There will be three representatives of LSR at this meeting, including Rodney Burger, Wade McLaughlin, and either Phillipe Gerard or Dawn Russell (President, LSR), to meet with you to discuss LSR's concerns with the White Paper.

Contact: Rodney Bugar
(902) 429-5050 (o)

2:25 p.m. Depart via taxi to Editorial Board

2:30 p.m. Editorial Board - Halifax Chronicle-Herald
1650 Argyle Street

Contact: Rob Matthews
(902) 426-2811

3:30 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

4:15 p.m. Depart via taxi to C-100 FM Radio.

4:30 p.m. Interview - C-100 FM, "Nova Scotia Today"
3885 Robie at Macara

Taped for broadcast 1:30-2:00 p.m. next day.

Host: Susan Marjetti

Contact: Susan Marjetti
(902) 453-2524

4:50 p.m. Depart via taxi to CBC Radio.

5:00 p.m. Interview - CBC Radio, "Mainstreet"

Live interview.

Host: George Jordan

Contact: David Harrigan
Producer
(902) 420-8311

Thursday, December 3, 1987 cont'd

5:30 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.
dinner Private.
6:40 p.m. Depart via taxi to Public Forum.
7:00 p.m. Public Forum - Halifax
Room 115
Weldon Law Building
Dalhousie University
University Avenue

Master of Ceremonies: Anita Coady,
Branch Vice-President
Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Denis Stairs
Harold A. Porter
Thanked by: Lloyd Shaw,
Regional Vice-President
(Atlantic)

Contact: Anita Coady
(902) 424-2034 (o)
443-8258 (r)

10:00 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.
overnight Halifax Sheraton
1919 Upper Water Street
(902) 421-1700

Friday, December 4, 1987

6:30 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi to airport.

8:35 a.m. Depart Halifax via CP401 to Saint John, N.B.

9:15 a.m. Arrive Saint John, N.B. Transfer via taxi to Hilton International. CHECK IN.

10:15 a.m. Depart via taxi to CBC Radio.

10:25 a.m. Interview - CBC Radio - "Rolling Home"
Hilyard Place
Main & Portland St.

Taped interview for broadcast between 4:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Host: Gary Mittelholtz

Contact: Elinor Austin
Producer
(506) 632-7710

10:45 a.m. Depart via taxi to Editorial Interview.

11:00 a.m. Editorial Interview - Telegraph Journal/Times -
Globe
210 Crown Street

Note: This will be an on-the-record interview with the City Desk Editor, as the Editorial Board is not available at this time.

Reporter: Mark Tanny

Contact: Connie Kemp
City Desk Editor
(506) 632-8888

11:50 a.m. Depart via taxi to University of New Brunswick.

12:00 Luncheon - University of New Brunswick Faculty and Students
White Bone Lounge
Thomas Gordon Centre (Sudent Union Bldg)

Attendance: 20

Contact: Dr. George Betts (see below)
Political Science, UNB
(506) 648-5640

Friday, December 4, 1987 cont'd

1:30 p.m.

Meet with Students and Faculty of University
of New Brunswick

Speech: "The UN: Today and Tomorrow" - a Global
view of not only disarmament but the UN in general;
its meaning in today's world, and its prospects for
the future.

Contact: Dr. George Betts
Political Science, UNB
(506) 648-5640

Note: Both John Lamb and Geoffrey Pearson will
have met with the students in the previous 2
weeks. Dr. Betts will brief you on any questions
you can expect as a result of their discussions.

3:30 p.m.

Seminar ends. Depart via taxi to CBC-TV.

3:45 p.m.

Interview - CBC-TV, "Evening News"
335 Union Street

Contact: Paul McLaughlin
(506) 632-2222

4:00 p.m.

Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

dinner

private.

7:10 p.m.

Depart via taxi to Public Forum.

7:30 p.m.

Public Forum - Saint John
Keddy's Motel Hotel
Salon C, Second Floor
10 Portland at Main

Master of Ceremonies: Firdaus Kharas
Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Eric Teed
Judith Meinert
Thanked by: Eric Teed

Contact: Gwen Jones
(506) 693-3540 (r)

10:00 p.m.

Public Forum ends. Depart via taxi to hotel.
Retire.

overnight

Hilton International, Saint John, N.B.
One Market Square
(506) 693-8484

Saturday, December 5, 1987

5:45 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi taxi to hotel.

7:25 a.m. D. Roche, F. Kharas and A. Morrison depart Saint John via CP426 to Halifax. Breakfast on plane.

8:05 a.m. D. Roche, F. Kharas and A. Morrison arrive Halifax.

8:40 a.m. D. Roche & F.J. Kharas depart Halifax via CP118 to Ottawa.

A. Morrison departs Halifax via CP111 to Montréal.

9:20 a.m. A. Morrison arrives Montréal. Transfer via taxi to Le Shangrila Hotel..

10:20 a.m. Dr. Roche & F.J. Kharas arrive Ottawa. Transfer via taxi to private accommodation.

morning/afternoon/evening No events planned.

12:05 p.m. P. Bennett departs Saint John via CP835 to Montréal.

2:00 p.m. P. Bennett departs Montréal via Nordair Metro 052 to Québec.

2:45 p.m. P. Bennett arrives Québec.

overnight D. Roche, F.J. Kharas:
Private Accommodation, Ottawa.

A. Morrison:
Le Shangrila Hotel, Montréal
3407 Peel Street
(514) 288-4141

P. Bennett:
Chateau Frontenac
1 rue des Carrières
(418) 692-3861

Sunday, December 6, 1987

morning/afternoon/evening

No events planned.

4:10 p.m.

P. Bennett departs Québec via QuébecAir 461 to Montréal.

4:49 p.m.

P. Bennett arrives Montréal.

overnight

D. Roche, F.J. Kharas:
Private Accommodation, Ottawa.

A. Morrison, P. Bennett:
Le Shangrila Hotel, Montréal
(514) 288-4141

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Monday, December 7, 1987

6:45 a.m. D. Roche & F.J. Kharas meet at train station.

7:10 a.m. D. Roche & F.J. Kharas depart Ottawa via VIA030 to Montréal. Breakfast on train.

9:10 a.m. D. Roche & F.J. Kharas arrive Montréal. P. Bennett meets train and proceeds to hotel with luggage and to CHECK IN. D. Roche and F. Kharas proceed via taxi to CJFM Radio.

9:40 a.m. Interview - CJFM Radio - "Our Montreal Magazine"
1411 Rue du Fort

Taped interview for broadcast noon-1:00 p.m.

Host: Kathy Coulombe

Contact: Les Krifaton
(514) 989-2536

9:50 a.m. Depart via taxi to CHOM-Radio

10:00 a.m. Interview - CHOM Radio - "In Focus" (FM)
- CKGM Radio - "City Lights" (AM)
1310 Green Avenue

Taped interview for broadcast 6:30 - 7:30 p.m.

Host: Mark Kelly

Contact: Mark Kelly
(514) 935-2425

10:30 a.m. Depart via taxi to CJAD

10:45 a.m. Interview - CJAD Radio - "Insight"
1411 Fort Street

Taped Interview for broadcast at 6:30 - 7:30 p.m.

Host: Melanie King

Contact: Melanie King
(514) 989-2523

11:10 a.m. Depart via taxi to The Gazette

11:30 a.m. Editorial Board - The Gazette
250 St. Antoine St. W.

Contact: Mark Harrison
Editor in Chief
(514) 282-2222

Monday, December 7, 1987 cont'd

12:30 p.m. Depart via taxi to Ramada Inn.

12:45 p.m. Private Luncheon - Paul Capon
Physicians for Social
Responsibility (PSR)
Ramada Inn Restaurant
1005 Guy St. S,
(514) 866-4611

Note: Mr. Capon will be accompanied by Mr. George Desrosiers, Member of the Organizing Committee of the upcoming Congress of PSR in Montréal and one other doctor. All tour participants to attend.

Host: Ambassador Roche.

Contact: Paul Capon
(514) 932-3055 (o)

2:15 p.m. Depart via taxi to CBC Radio.

2:45 p.m. Interview - CBC Radio, "Home Run"
1400 Dorchester Blvd. East

Taped interview for broadcast 4-6:00 p.m.

Contact: Jean Hebert
Desk Producer
(514) 285-2471

3:15 p.m. Depart via taxi to CFTM-TV.

3:30 p.m. Interview - CFTM-TV, "L'Emissions du Matin"
1600 de Maisonneuve Blvd. East.

This is a french language station; interview will be simultaneously translated.

Contact: Sylvie Grandmaison
(514) 526-9251

4:00 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

dinner Private.

5:45 p.m. Depart via taxi to CBC-TV.

Monday, December 7, 1987 cont'd

6:00 p.m.

Interview - CBC-TV, "Newswatch"
Studio 48
1400 Dorchester Blvd East.

Live interview on evening news.

Contact: Louise Masari
(or Anna Sonowski)
(514) 285-3272

6:30 p.m.

Depart via taxi to Public Forum.

7:00 p.m.

Public Forum - Montréal
La Mezzanine
Concordia University
1455 de Maisonneuve

Master of Ceremonies: Carmelle Marchessault,
Branch President
Chairman: Firdaus James Kharas
Panelist: Michel Fortmann
Thanked by: Carmelle Marchessault
Branch President

Contact: Jean Rioux
Directeur, Montréal Branch
(514) 932-5775 (o)
735-9875 (r)

10:00 p.m.

Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

overnight

Le Shangrila Hotel, Montréal
3407 Peel Street
(514) 288-4141

Tuesday, December 8, 1987

5:45 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi to airport.

7:45 a.m. Depart Montreal via CP113
to Toronto. Breakfast on plane.

8:55 a.m. Arrive Toronto. A Morrison and P. Bennett proceed
to hotel with luggage to CHECK IN. D. Roche and
F.J. Kharas proceed via taxi to Globe and Mail.

10:00 a.m. Editorial Interview - Globe and Mail
444 Front St. W.

Note: Editorial Board not
available.

Contact: Linda Hossie
Foreign Affairs
Editor
(416) 585-5011

10:45 a.m. Depart via taxi for Toronto Star.

11:00 a.m. Editorial Board - The Toronto Star
One Yonge Street, 5th floor.

Contact: John Honderich
Editorial Board
(416) 367-2000

11:40 a.m. Depart via taxi to Luncheon. (Joanne Sistow of
Catholic Register to accompany D. Roche & F. Kharas
in taxi. She will be wearing a red coat and will
waiting for you on 5th floor).

Interview - Catholic Register

Contact: Joanne Sistow
Reporter
(416) 362-6822

12:15 p.m. Service Club Luncheon: Fairbanks Rotary Club
Yorkdale Holiday Inn
Dufferin & 401

Speech: 20 minutes
followed by question and
answer period

Attendance: 40

Contact: Mike Venneri
Programme Chairman
(416) 781-5271 (o)

Tuesday, December 8, 1987 cont'd

2:00 p.m. Depart luncheon via taxi to Catholic New Times.

2:30 p.m. Interview: Catholic New Times
3rd Floor
80 Sackville Street

Interviewer: Christine Lund
Cardinal Leger High School
Co-operative Program (Gr. 12)

Subject: A follow-up article to previous
issue's editorial on how questions of
peace and disarmament can best be
included in the Catholic High School
curriculum.

Contact: Sr. Frances Ryan
Editor
(416) 361-0761

3:00 p.m. Depart via taxi to CKO Radio.

3:20 p.m. Interview - CKO Radio, "This is CKO"
Carlton Hotel
30 Carlton Street
(top of escalator in lobby)

Taped for nation-wide broadcast 2-5:00 p.m.

Host: Peter Varley

Contact: Rod Passock
Producer
(416) 591-1222

3:30 p.m. Depart on foot to CBC-TV.

3:45 p.m. Interview - CBC-TV, "Newshour"
500 Church Street
3rd Floor

Taped interview for broadcast 6-7:00 p.m.

Host: Hillary Brown

Contact: David Graham
(416) 975-5605

Tuesday, December 8, 1987 cont'd

4:15 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

5:00-6:00 p.m. Dinner - private.

6:00 p.m. Depart via taxi to Public Forum. Taxi provided by Kingsborough Taxi Co. will wait for you in Hamilton, and return you to the hotel afterwards.

Contact: Sharon Ruff
Kingsborough Taxi
(416) 232-2222

7:30 p.m. Public Forum - Hamilton
Auditorium
YWCA
75 MacNab St. S.

Master of Ceremonies: Jody Orr,
Branch President

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas

Panelists: Bob Stanbury
Hanna Newcombe

Thanked by: Jody Orr,
Branch President

Contact: Judy Brown
Branch Co-ordinator
(416) 529-3173 (o)
383-4472 (r)

NOTE: To be videotaped by Community Channel 14.

10:00 p.m. Depart via taxi to return to Toronto (Bristol Place Hotel). Retire.

overnight Bristol Place Airport Hotel, Toronto
950 Dixon Road
(416) 675-9444

Wednesday, December 9, 1987

8:15 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi to airport.

9:10 a.m. Depart Toronto via CP721
to Winnipeg. Snack on plane.

10:45 a.m. Arrive Winnipeg. D. Roche and F.J. Kharas proceed
via taxi to Winnipeg Free Press; A. Morrison and
P. Bennett proceed to hotel to CHECK IN.

Interview - CBC Radio, "World at Six"

Taped interview at airport for broadcast
nation-wide, 6:00 p.m.

Contact: Doug Kirkaldy
(204) 786-0368

11:30 a.m. Editorial Board - Winnipeg Free Press
300 Carlton Street
4th Floor

Contact: John Dafoe
Editor in Chief
(204) 943-9331

12:30 p.m. Luncheon (private).

12:50 p.m. Depart via taxi to Student Assembly.

1:15 p.m. Student Assembly - St. John's High School
401 Church Avenue

Ambassador Roche will meet with senior students
(grades 11 & 12) from Canadian Studies and Modern
World Studies. Twenty minute address followed by
question and answer period.

Contact: Heather Sharman,
Principal
(204) 589-4374

2:15 p.m. Depart via taxi to CBWT-CBC TV.

2:45 p.m. Interview - CBWT-CBC TV, "24 Hours"
355 Young Street
(the "CBC Trailers")

Taped for broadcast 6-7:00 p.m.

Host: Mike McCourt

Contact: Noah Erinberg
Researcher/Producer
(204) 775-8351

Wednesday, December 9, 1987 cont'd

3:00 p.m. Depart on foot to CBC Radio (5 minute walk).

3:15 p.m. Interview - CBC Radio, "Afternoon Edition"
541 Portage Avenue

Taped for broadcast 4-6:00 p.m.

Contact: Roger Curry (or
Maureen Brosnahan)
(204) 775-8351

3:30 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel.

4:00 p.m. Interview - Q-94 FM

Taped at hotel for broadcast on morning, noon, and evening news, and Saturday morning magazine show.

Host: Renée Pollett

Contact: Bryan Stone
(204) 477-5120

4:20 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel.

4:30 - 4:35 p.m. Interview - CHQT Radio, "News" (Edmonton)

Taped telephone interview for evening news.

Contact: Hans Walter
(403) 420-1255

dinner Private.

7:00 p.m. Depart via taxi to Public Forum.

7:30 p.m. Public Forum - Winnipeg
Room 1L12, Lockhart Hall
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Ave.

Note: Special Topic, in recognition of Human Rights day on Dec. 10, "Peace as a Human Right".

Master of Ceremonies: Mrs. Marilee Khan
Board Member

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas

Panelists: Prof. Paul Buteaux
Valerie Klassen

Thanked by: Dr. Ralph James,
Branch President

Wednesday, December 9, 1987 cont'd

Contact: Gail Dobbin
Branch Co-ordinator
(204) 489-8303 (o)

10:00 p.m.

Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

overnight

Westin Hotel, Winnipeg
2 Lombard Place
(204) 957-1350

Thursday, December 10, 1987

6:30 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi to airport.

7:45 a.m. Depart Winnipeg via CP657
to Saskatoon. Breakfast on plane.

9:02 a.m. Arrive Saskatoon. Transfer via taxi to hotel.
CHECK IN.

10:00 a.m. Depart via taxi to CTV-TV.

10:15 a.m. Interview - CTV-TV, "Newshour"
216 First Ave. N.

Taped interview for broadcast at noon and at
6:00 p.m.

Contact: Jim Mattern
(306) 665-8600

10:40 a.m. Depart via taxi to C95-FM

11:00 a.m. Interview - C95-FM, "On Target"
3333 8th Street

Taped interview for magazine format.

Host: Lori McNab

Contact: Lori McNab
News Director
(306) 955-6596

11:25 a.m. Depart via taxi to luncheon.

11:45 a.m. Service Club Luncheon - Saskatoon-North Rotary Club
Travelodge Hotel

Speech: 20 minutes
followed by question and
answer period

Attendance: 40

Contact: Peter Sen
President
(306) 653-4969 (o)
242-9062 (r)

1:30 p.m. Depart luncheon.

1:45 p.m. Editorial Board - Saskatoon Star-Phoenix
204-5th Ave. N.

Contact: Vern Clements
(306) 652-9200

Thursday, December 10, 1987 cont'd

2:45 p.m. Depart via taxi to CBC-TV.

3:00 p.m. Interview - CBC-TV, "Newsday"
5th Floor
CN Tower

Taped interview for broadcast 6-7:00 p.m.

Host: Kathy Little

Contact: Bill Gerald
News Director
(306) 244-1911

3:30 p.m. Depart via taxi to CJWW Radio

3:40 p.m. Interview - CJWW, "Radio News"
345 4th Ave. S.
2nd Floor

Taped interview for morning, noon, and evening broadcast.

Host: Marion Barschel

Contact: David Curtain
(306) 244-1975

3:50 p.m. Depart via taxi to University of Saskatchewan.

4:00 p.m. Interview - CHSK Radio, "100 Degrees"
(University of Saskatchewan)
Saskatoon Tele-Cable Bldg.
2326 Hanselman Avenue

Taped interview by International Studies Students' Union, for broadcast on campus Radio and in class.

Contact: Ken McCaffrey
(306) 373-4332 (r)

4:20 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

4:30 p.m. Interview - CBC Radio, "News" (Regina)

Taped telephone interview.

Contact: Larry Powell
News Director
(306) 347-9540

dinner Private.

Thursday, December 10, 1987 cont'd

6:40 p.m.

Depart via taxi to Public Forum.

7:00 p.m.

Public Forum - Saskatoon
Confederation Room
Centennial Auditorium
35 22nd St. East.

Master of Ceremonies: Demi Dunlap,
Branch President
Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Asit Sarkar
Joanna Miller
Thanked by: Demi Dunlap,
Branch President

Contact: Joy Beach
Branch Secretary
(306) 373-2094 (r)

10:00 p.m.

Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

overnight

Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Saskatoon
405-20th St. East
(306) 665-3322

Friday, December 11, 1987

8:00 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi to hotel.

9:30 a.m. Depart Saskatoon via CP657
to Calgary.

9:31 a.m. Arrive Calgary. A. Morrison and P. Bennett proceed
via taxi to Westin Hotel to CHECK IN. (For
F. Kharas and A. Morrison only). D. Roche and
F. Kharas proceed via taxi to Calgary Herald.

10:00 a.m. Editorial Interview - Calgary Herald
215-16th St. N.E.

Note: Editorial Board not available. An Editorial
writer and reporter will be available for an
on-the-record interview.

Contact: Jack Spearman
(403) 235-7100

11:00 a.m. Depart via taxi to Calgary Sun.

11:15 a.m. Editorial Board - Calgary Sun
2615 12th St. N.E.

Contact: Stephanie Keer
(403) 250-4200

11:45 a.m. Depart via taxi to Luncheon.

12:00 p.m. Service Club Luncheon: Calgary West Rotary Club
Danish Canadian Club
727-11th Ave. S. W.

Speech: 20 minutes
followed by question and
answer period.

Attendance: 70

Contact: Dr. Mike Komlodi
President
(403) 262-1775 (o)
278-4382 (r)

1:30 p.m. Depart via taxi to CJAY FM92.

1:45 p.m. Interview - CJAY FM92 Radio, "Contact"
Broadcast House
Coach Hill Road

Friday, December 11, 1987 cont'd

Taped interview for broadcast 9-9:30 a.m. next day
(most popular public affairs program in Calgary).

Contact: Dale O'Hara
News Director
(403) 240-5600

2:00 p.m.

Depart via taxi to CBC Radio.

2:15 p.m.

Interview - CBC Radio, "Homestretch"
1724 Westmount Blvd.

Taped interview for broadcast 4-6:00 p.m.

Host: Sharon Edwards

Contact: Judy Hamill
(403) 283-8361

2:30 p.m.

Depart via taxi to University of Calgary.

2:50 p.m.

Interview - CJSW Radio (University of Calgary),
"No Glow Show"
Basement
McEwan Hall

Taped for broadcast 6-6:30 p.m.

Host: Jim Stanford

Contact: Malcolm Russell
(403) 932-3876 (r)

3:10 p.m.

Depart on foot to Earth Sciences Bldg (10 minute
walk).

3:30 p.m.

Public Forum - Calgary
Room 162
Earth Sciences Bldg.
University of Calgary

Master of Ceremonies: Dr. Matthew Zacharia,
Dep't of Education,
University of Calgary

Chairman: Firdaus Kharas

Panelists: Bev DeLong

James Keeley

Thanked by:

Contact: John Guy
Branch Member
(403) 220-5451 (o)
282-7789 (r)

Friday, December 11, 1987 cont'd

5:30 p.m. Public Forum ends. Walk to dinner.

Dinner Potluck supper at home of Eric and Jean Tollefson (parents of Bev DeLong, 3219 24th Ave. N.W.). Guests will include representatives of the NGO community.

Contact: Bev DeLong
(403) 282-8260 (r)

6:30 p.m. P. Bennett departs Calgary via CP829 to Vancouver. Dinner on plane.

6:55 p.m. P. Bennett arrives Vancouver.

9:15 p.m. Bev DeLong (or her alternate) drives Ambassador Roche to airport.

10:15 p.m. D. Roche departs Calgary via CP610 to Edmonton Municipal Airport.

10:55 Arrive Edmonton Municipal Airport. Transfer via taxi to Private Accommodation.

overnight D. Roche:
Private Accommodation, Edmonton.

F.J. Kharas, A. Morrison:
Westin Hotel, Calgary
320-4th Ave. S.W.
(403) 266-1611

P. Bennett:
Private Accommodation Vancouver.

Saturday, December 12, 1987

morning/afternoon/evening

no events planned.

10:00 a.m.

F. Kharas: pick-up car at Budget Car Rental
(403 Centre Street South).

(403) 263-0505

overnight:

D. Roche
Private Accommodation, Edmonton

F.J. Kharas:
Banff Springs Hotel
(403) 762-2211

A. Morrison:
Westin Hotel, Calgary
(403) 266-1611

P. Bennett:
Private Accommodation, Vancouver

Sunday, December 13, 1987

11:45 a.m. F. Kharas departs Calgary via CP725 to Vancouver.

12:10 p.m. F. Kharas arrives Vancouver, transfer via taxi to hotel.

6:30 p.m. A. Morrison departs Calgary via CP829 to Vancouver. Dinner on plane.

6:55 p.m. A. Morrison arrives Vancouver, transfer via taxi to Westin Bayshore.

8:15 p.m. F.J. Kharas departs Calgary via CP604 to Edmonton Municipal Airport.

8:55 p.m. F.J. Kharas arrives Edmonton Municipal Airport. Transfer via taxi to Nisku Inn, Edmonton International Airport.

overnight D. Roche:
Private Accommodation, Edmonton

P. Bennett:
Private Accommodation, Vancouver

F. Kharas & A. Morrison:
Westin Bayshore, Vancouver
1601 W. Georgia St.
(604) 682-3377

Monday, December 14, 1987

7:15 a.m.

D. Roche departs Edmonton International Airport via CP779 to Vancouver. Breakfast on Plane.

7:45 a.m.

D. Roche arrives Vancouver. Met by F.J. Kharas. Proceed via taxi to CBC TV.

9:00 a.m.

Interview - CBC TV, "Newscentre"
700 Hamilton Street

Taped interview for broadcast 6-7:00 p.m.

Contact: Andrea Maitland
(604) 662-6000

9:45 p.m.

Depart via taxi to CKKS Radio.

10:00 a.m.

Interview - CKKS Radio, "Today in Vancouver"
1275 Burrard Street

Taped interview for broadcast 9-9:30 a.m. next day.

Contact: Jack Marion
(604) 684-2111

11:00 a.m.

High School Assembly - Vancouver Technical High
School
2600 East Broadway

Note: This is Vancouver's largest high school. There will be 110 senior students, gathered by the Social Studies Department. The Ambassador is requested to speak for 20-30 minutes followed by a question and answer period.

Contact: Mr. McCutcheon
c/o Sherry Cooper
Social Studies
Department
(604) 255-2644

luncheon

Private.

1:00 p.m.

Editorial Board - Vancouver Sun
2250 Granville Street

Contact: Frank Rutter
Editorial Board
(604) 732-2111

Monday, December 14, 1987 cont'd

2:00 p.m. Editorial Board - The Province
2250 Granville Street
Contact: Dan Illingworth
Editorial Board
(604) 732-2222

2:50 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

4:30 p.m. Depart via taxi to CBC Radio.

4:50 p.m. Interview - CBC Radio, "Afternoon Show"
700 Hamilton Street
Live interview.
Host: Patrick Munro
Contact: Bev Caron
(604) 662-6000

5:00 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.
dinner Private.

7:00 p.m. Depart via taxi to Public Forum.

7:30 p.m. Public Forum - Vancouver
Auditorium
Vancouver Planetarium
1100 Chestnut Street
Master of Ceremonies: Firdaus Kharas
Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Donald Ross
Don Munton
Thanked by: Firdaus Kharas
Contact: Deborah MacLellan
Branch Co-ordinator
(604) 733-3912

10:00 p.m. Public Forum ends. Depart via taxi to hotel.
Retire.

overnight Westin Bayshore, Vancouver.
1601 W. Georgia St.
(604) 682-3377

Tuesday, December 15, 1987

8:45 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi to Vancouver Harbour.

9:30 a.m. Depart Vancouver Harbour
via Air BC111 to Victoria Harbour.

10:05 a.m. Arrive Victoria Harbour. Proceed via taxi to
Laurel Point Inn. CHECK IN.

10:30 a.m. Private Meeting (D. Roche only) with Pearl Gervais
in Coffee shop of Laurel Point Inn. Mrs. Gervais
will meet D. Roche in Hotel Lobby upon his arrival.

Contact: Pearl Gervais
(604) 754-5521 (o)
758-4352 (r)

10:55 a.m. Depart via taxi to Dr. Ashford's office.

11:15 a.m. Private Meeting (D. Roche only) with Dr. Mary
Ashford, incoming President for Canadian Physicians
for the Prevention of Nuclear War (CPPNW), at her
offices: Oak Bay

Contact: Ann McPhee
Secretary
(604) 598-8424

11:45 a.m. Depart via taxi to luncheon.

12:00 p.m. Service Club Luncheon - Oak Bay Rotary Club
Oak Bay Beach Hotel
1175 Oak Beach Drive

Speech: 20 minutes followed by a question
and answer period.

Attendance: 60

Contact: Harald Harresson
President
(604) 383-4184 (r)

1:30 p.m. Luncheon ends. Return via taxi to hotel.

1:45 p.m. Pre-interview telephone session with CBC Radio in
Edmonton.

Contact: Joanne Pawluk
(403) 468-7416

3:00 p.m. Editorial Board - Victoria Times-Colonist
2621 Douglas Street

Contact: Don Vipond
(604) 382-7211

Tuesday, December 15, 1987 cont'd

4:00 p.m. Depart on foot to CHEK TV. (5-minute walk)

4:15 p.m. Interview - CHEK TV, "Daily Edition"
780 King's Road

Live Interview (Show broadcast daily 4:00 -
5:00 p.m.)

Host: Jane Wilson

Contact: Lynn Charmon
Associate Producer
(604) 383-2435

4:30 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

5:10 p.m. Depart via taxi to Empress Hotel.

5:20 p.m. Interview - CFMS Radio, "Roving Reporter"
Bengal Room
Empress Hotel

Live interview.

Host: Len Rowcliffe

Contact: Bryan Graham
(604) 388-5544

5:40 p.m. Depart via taxi to hotel. Retire.

dinner Private.

6:10 p.m. Depart via taxi to Public Forum.

6:30 p.m. Meet with members of University of Victoria UN Club
Members for a "pep talk" about the UN.

Contact: Roberta Kuzyk
(604) 383-4635 (o)
386-5174 (r)

7:00 p.m. Public Forum - Victoria
Room A144
MacLauren Building
University of Victoria
Ring Road

Tuesday, December 15, 1987 cont'd

Master of Ceremonies: Scott Wood, President
U. Vic. UN Club
Chairman: Firdaus Kharas
Panelists: Reg Lane
Freeman Tovell
Thanked by: Oscar Perez de Tagle,
Branch President

Contact: Roberta Kuzyk
Branch Co-ordinator
(604) 383-4635 (o)
386-5174 (r)

10:00 p.m.

Public Forum ends. Depart via taxi to hotel.
Retire.

NOTE:

Return to hotel immediately following Public Forum
for early departure next morning.

overnight

Laurel Point Inn, Victoria.
680 Montreal Street
(604) 386-8721

Wednesday, December 16, 1987

- 4:45 a.m. CHECK OUT. Depart via taxi to airport.
- 6:00 a.m. D. Roche, F.J. Kharas and P. Bennett depart Victoria via AirBC1502 to Castlegar.
- 6:35 a.m. A. Morrison departs Victoria via CP505/160 to Toronto. Breakfast on Plane.
- 8:40 a.m. D. Roche, F.J. Kharas, and P. Bennett arrive Castlegar. Met by Marjorie Maloff.
(604) 365-2471 (r)
- 10:00 a.m. Note: Castlegar is a potential UNAC Branch; Ms. Maloff is the primary organizer.
Working Brunch - Castlegar NGO and Community Representatives
Brilliant Cultural Centre
Markora Road
Attendance: 40 - 50, at tables of 10 people each.
Press Conference
Youth Choir
Public Forum - Castlegar
Brilliant Cultural Centre
Markora Road
- 11:30 a.m. Twenty minute address by Ambassador Roche, followed by question and answer period.
- 11:45 a.m. Depart for airport. Transfer provided by Ms. Maloff.
- 12:00 noon Contact: Marjorie Maloff
(604) 365-2417
- 1:00 p.m. D. Roche, F.J. Kharas, and P. Bennett depart Castlegar via CP550 to Calgary.
- 1:45 p.m. A. Morrison arrives Toronto.
- 4:10 p.m. D. Roche, F.J. Kharas, and P. Bennett arrive Calgary.
- 3:50 p.m. D. Roche departs Calgary via PWA637 to Edmonton Municipal Airport.
- 4:15 p.m. D. Roche arrives Edmonton Municipal Airport. Transfer via taxi to private accommodation.
- 4:55 p.m.

Wednesday, December 16, 1987 cont'd

5:30 p.m.	F.J. Kharas and Paul Bennett depart Calgary via CP786 to Ottawa. Dinner on Plane.
6:18 p.m.	A. Morrison departs Toronto via CP305 to La Guardia.
7:29 p.m.	A. Morrison arrives La Guardia.
12:30 a.m.	F.J. Kharas and P. Bennett arrive Ottawa.

Thu

4:1

4:4

Thursday, December 17, 1987

4:15 p.m.

D. Roche departs via taxi to CBC Radio.

4:40 p.m.

Interview - CBC Radio, "Edmonton P.M."
8861 - 75th Street

Live interview.

Host: Leigh Morrison

Contact: Joanne Pawluk
(403) 468-7416

Disarmament ambassador says nuclear treaty is no small feat

BY NANCY WALSH
Of The Evening Telegram

The world should not minimize the significance of the upcoming signing of a treaty eliminating intermediate and shorter-range nuclear missiles in the United States and Soviet Union, according to Canada's ambassador for disarmament to the United Nations.

Douglas Roche says the world will be celebrating when American President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sign the agreement at the Washington summit next week. The U.S. and Soviet Union are reflecting a genuine desire to limit nuclear weapons through such an agreement, he says.

Mr. Roche, the first Canadian to be elected honorary president of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, represents Canada at international meetings on disarmament and is the special adviser to the federal government on arms reduction issues.

NOTE OF CAUTION

Although his Tuesday speech to the Northwest St. John's Rotary Club was optimistic about the future of arms reduction, Mr. Roche had a

note of caution. The signing of the treaty will eliminate only three per cent of superpowers' nuclear weaponry. That's not much, but it's important because of its political significance, he said.

"East-West relations are more reflective of our common vulnerability to the effects of nuclear war. . . Three years of negotiations have finally turned escalation into deceleration," he said.

Both countries have matured enough to realize that security is not brought about by escalation of nuclear weapons, Mr. Roche said. Last year's summit in Iceland saw both leaders project a vision of a nuclear-free world that would enable countries to focus their energies on global food production, peace and economic stability.

MUTUAL ADVANTAGE

The signing of this treaty, combined with the possibility of eliminating 50 per cent of strategic nuclear weapons during next year's summit in Moscow, would be advantageous to both leaders, said Mr. Roche. The Reagan administration needs it to boost its image and ensure the president's place in history books, while Gorbachev needs an international

success such as this to prove his desire for democratic reform within the U.S.S.R.

Gorbachev has realized he has to divert arms spending into economic development, Mr. Roche said. The Soviet Union spends about 14 to 20 per cent of its gross national product on its military forces, compared with seven per cent of the GNP in the U.S.

"He can't afford it and he knows it if Russia is to become competitive in this world of economic interdependence."

The process of verification of the treaty, which would see each country monitoring the other for nuclear weapons, must also be worked out now in order to "build a spirit of trust in arms control."

NOT ALL ROSY

But Mr. Roche said he doesn't have an unrealistically rosy picture of the future just because of this agreement. The superpowers' stockpiles of nuclear weapons may be on a downswing, but the nations still spend 80 per cent of their \$1-trillion military funding on conventional weapons such as chemical weaponry, which was "used in many wars since the Second World War and has scarred the face of the world."



DOUGLAS ROCHE

Other countries that own nuclear weapons, such as India, Pakistan, France and England, have not yet been approached to determine if they are willing to reduce their arsenals.

Furthermore, there are entire towns in the United States, and in all likelihood in the Soviet Union, which are dependent on military contracts for their economic survival. Whether or not these areas are transformed into producers of industrial goods depends on the political will. In some more conservative parts of the United States which favor nuclear proliferation, this may not be encouraged.

The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1987

Nuclear arms treaty important step forward for our future, Roche

By KENT WALKER
Next week's summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to sign a nuclear arms agreement is a "major step forward for the world," says Douglas Roche, Canada's ambassador for disarmament.

"The two major powers are actually eliminating one group of nuclear weapons," Mr. Roche said in an interview in Charlottetown. "It's important not just in the act but in what it holds for the future."

The two leaders are also expected to meet in Moscow in 1988 and expect to sign a deal that would eliminate 50 per cent of their countries' nuclear warheads.

"That, I think, would be a real turning point for the world," the ambassador said.

ON SPEAKING TOUR

Mr. Roche, who represents Canada at international meetings on disarmament and heads the Canadian delegation to the disarmament committee at the United Nations, is on a Canada-wide speaking tour.



Douglas Roche speaking at a step forward tour.

The elimination of nuclear weapons is not an impossible task, he said, but it has to be done in stages. Three other countries — England, France and China — have nuclear weapons, but the United States and the Soviet Union have by far the most. If they can eliminate their weapons or reduce them by a large amount, the other countries could follow suit, he said.

"On the surface, it seems a hard goal to reach, but I wouldn't give up on it," Mr. Roche said. "I'm determined to get as much gain (on disarmament) as I can."

President Reagan's term ends in 1993 and Canadians can only hope the next president will sense the mood of the people and continue the move toward disarmament, Mr. Roche said.

As for Mr. Gorbachev, it's in Canada's best interest to promote and strengthen him because he is pushing for social and economic reform, which are also needed for disarmament, he said.

PROTESTS FEWER

Protests against nuclear arms seem to occur less frequently now

than they did two or three years ago and that's probably because people realize now something is being done about the weapons. The protests have made a difference, Mr. Roche said. World leaders are realizing that most people are fed up with the arms race and want it to end.

"There's more hope now than ever before," he said. "The nuclear arms race is still going on, but I sense an increasing number of people want to end it. It's no rosy picture, but I think that an increasing number of people realize the world has reached a turning point. We've got to find a way down from this escalation point or we're not going to survive."

Mr. Roche said a nuclear arms-free world is not impossible, although it will not happen overnight.

There were many frustrating moments when Mr. Roche first became a disarmament spokesman four years ago, but there is a real movement now that may make it possible to eliminate nuclear weapons, he said.

"You've got to go beyond the day-to-day happenings or the frustration level will be too high."

He compared the disarmament movement to the people who built the great cathedrals in Europe that sometimes took 100 years or more to build. Many of the builders never got to see the full results of their efforts, but knew what they were working toward was worthwhile.

WON'T GIVE UP

"I myself will never give up until the world is nuclear free," he said.

In a speech Wednesday night in Charlottetown at a public forum on disarmament, Mr. Roche said nations arm because they feel their security is threatened. Only when the threat to security is lessened is real disarmament possible, he said.

"Thus our purpose must be to increase real security — for individual nations and for the world — by finding politically possible ways to spend less money on arms and more on development."

The Reykjavik summit between Gorbachev and President Reagan has laid the groundwork for concrete accomplishments in disarmament, stability and peace, he said.

"This is the moment the world has been waiting for and must be seized by the international community to support and reinforce the bilateral efforts at nuclear reductions. This is indeed the ongoing work of Canada."

Disarmament euphoria premature—Roche

By MALCOLM DUNLOP
Staff Reporter

Canadians, like all peoples, will be "riding a wave of history" next week when the U.S. and U.S.S.R. sign their Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) disarmament agreement, Canada's ambassador for disarmament said Thursday in Halifax.

Ambassador Douglas Roche, Edmonton, said there is "historical momentum building" towards another agreement, which will cut superpower strategic nuclear arsenals by 50 per cent and tentatively is scheduled to be signed in Moscow in the first half of 1988.

But while "disarmament used to be on the back burner, now it's the centrepiece of the world's political agenda," but "any outburst of euphoria is premature."

True disarmament and security is linked to overcoming social, economic and environmental problems, overpopulation, regional wars and other issues that will take years to solve, he said.

The ambassador, a former MP

who is in his third year as Canada's spokesman and chief negotiator for arms control, was in Halifax on a cross-country tour organized by the United Nations Association.

He is telling Canadians about the importance of the (Reagan-Gorbachev) summit and of summits to come, Canada's role in disarmament and the coming third special session of the United Nations on disarmament.

While the Dec. 8 Washington agreement will achieve "only a minor cutback" in nuclear weapons, resulting in the dismantling and destruction of about three per cent of the world's nuclear arsenal, the INF pact "is of enormous political importance."

"These bilateral negotiations are important in their own right, but what's more important is what they presage for the future."

If negotiations in the new year between the Americans and the Soviets can reduce strategic nuclear arsenals by half, "it will be one of the major events in world history, and certainly the major event of



Ambassador Douglas Roche
the post-Second World War era."

NATO's 1979 decision to deploy Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in the face of the Soviet SS-20 threat, "coupled with a new Soviet administration and a new Soviet era,"

helped bring the INF agreement to fruition, he said.

NATO, and especially the U.S. and the five European countries in which the new missiles were stationed — West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and the United Kingdom — "stood firm... (and this) opened up more realistic negotiations."

A key element in the treaty "because of the precedent it sets for further arms control" is the agreement for "on-site inspection by foreign nationals" to ensure verification and compliance, he said.

Ambassador Roche said the two-year Stockholm confidence-building negotiations to allow NATO and Warsaw Pact officers to observe each other's military manoeuvres "was clearly a turning point" in easing concerns about letting the other side see exercises that once were kept secret.

This openness, tested 16 times already this year by the East and West blocs, "set the stage for more extensive and intrusive on-site inspections" of other facilities like

INF missile bases.

Canada pushed hard for many of the goals about to be achieved the signing of the INF treaty. Ambassador Roche said, especially behind-the-scenes efforts to get Soviets to drop their linkage of agreement with the cessation of U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Canada will continue to push for a nuclear test-ban treaty, clear force reductions, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, a global chemical weapons ban, stopping arms race in space and in developing more confidence-building verification measures, the ambassador said.

But true security will not be achieved if social, economic, human rights, environmental and other forms are not brought to the world system.

The Washington summit "is a first step, and a major first step" but it's only a first step. All the other problems must be addressed at a higher, more mature level for security is achieved."

Peacemakers or Peacemakers? That's the question

by Christine Lund

High praise for the recent U.S.-Soviet arms control agreement was given by Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament Douglas Roche, in a recent CNT interview.

"It is true that only three per cent of all the nuclear weapons in the world are being eliminated; therefore, we have a tremendous distance to go but it is something concrete," Roche said.

"The summit is the tip of the iceberg—it's everything underneath that is really important. Peace is much more than arms control and disarmament. Security today must be measured in non-military terms, as well as military. By that we mean that there must be economic and social development as a condition for peace with security, stability, justice, and steps made to protect human rights more than they are today...so it [the summit] is a fantastic moment when you put all this together. But there must be much more done in peace educa-

tion to help people at all levels," he added.

When asked about his feelings towards implementing peace studies into the course curriculum in schools, Roche answered positively. "I think high schools ought to be having courses in this subject. It deals with the world as a potentially cooperative place in the interlocking systems—environment, trade, etc. For too long Civics courses have talked about simply the history of war. I think we have to complement the history of wars with help to learn how to build peace...and get into the questions of poverty, environmental degradation, the arms race, population. We need to see how all this interacts."

Roche spoke of how most young people today are being exposed to an overwhelming degree of violence on television. He said that in order to balance this influence there ought to be exposure in the classroom in an appropriate way on how to build conditions for peace. Forming youthful attitudes and raising



Ambassador Douglas Roche and Christine Lund

Photo: Larry G. Colle

consciousness is a constructive way to deal with the situation of peace education, according to Roche.

"The whole question of deterrence has got some very severe moral qualities to be examined. These are spiritual questions. I'm not a pedagogue and I don't know how to deal with this; that's not my business—how to do it. I only know it must be done."

Roche discussed his ideas about youth involvement in peace—"I think young people can be free to protest when they want. But I think that there are more creative things than just protesting. I would like to say to young people: Your time is now!"

Because the peace issue in schools is a growing topic of concern, CNT also interviewed Brampton, Ont., high school religion teacher and retreat facilitator Terry Gray, in an effort to get an insider's opinion. Gray teaches at Cardinal Legat Secondary School.

In Gray's life, teaching peace is an ongoing challenge but there is

also more to the process than educating, he says.

"Kid's learn by hands-on stuff too. It's like immersing a child in water—they might learn to swim. So then by immersing kids in a different experience, by exposing them to walks and demonstrations as a form of education, they learn through the doing. Not all kids learn through the head."

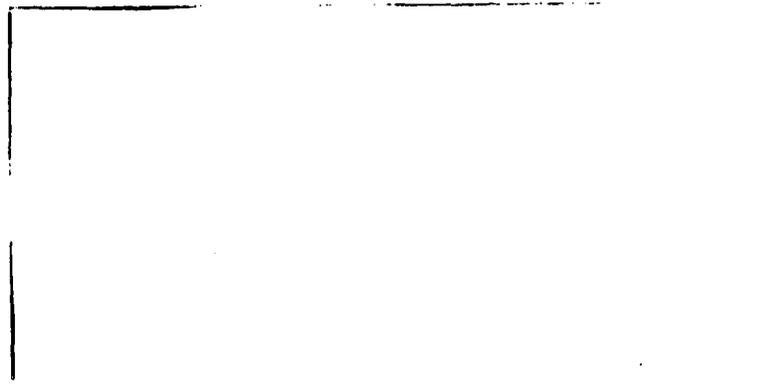
As a teacher who has taken many students to numerous activities directed towards peace and justice issues, Gray states "To protest is creative non-violence. Many kids are looking for ways

to speak out and take a stand but nobody gives them a way. If you are not articulate, like the chosen few, your outlet is through activities like peace walks and vigils. Protests, vigils and demonstrations just require your heart, if that is all you are able to give."

According to Gray, nothing but good has come from activities such as demonstrations at Litton and prayer vigils. From Gray's experience, the results of these activities have been for forming of young adults with consciences.

In response to the large number of young people who worry about nuclear war, Gray simply reinforces what psychologists tell us—that in order to overcome your fear you must face it. By working actively for peace in conjunction with reflecting on experiences, the fear, Gray said, is lessened.

"A person's faith must speak through action. Most adults who say kids aren't ready for protest are themselves the ones who aren't ready. They can't expect the young to sit on the fence, just because they do. Blessed are the peacemakers, not just the peacethinkers."



Canada's role in the post-summit world

OTTAWA — A change of thinking, almost as important as the will to scrap nuclear missiles, is quietly taking root in western defence councils.

Knowledgeable analysts — some in very high places — are beginning to doubt the wisdom of matching the Warsaw Pact man-for-man and tank-for-tank in Europe.

This re-assessment of the conventional military balance could be instrumental in determining the next step in the disarmament process launched by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington this week. And it could help define Canada's role in the post-summit world.

With both superpowers now formally committed to eliminating all of their intermediate-range nuclear missiles, the focus will quickly shift to other types of weapons. Since conventional arms account for 80 per cent of the world's military spending, they will occupy a pivotal place in the unfolding agenda.

"It's terribly important that the momentum be maintained," said Canada's Disarmament Ambassador Doug Roche in a recent interview. "And it will be difficult to make further advances before there is discernible progress on the question of conventional forces."

There has always been a good deal of skepticism about military bean-counting among peace



CAROL GOAR

National Affairs

activists and academics. But now, for the first time, it is beginning to show up in defence circles.

The breakthrough came last summer when U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff (the heads of the army, navy, air force and marine corps) advised the Reagan Administration, in a classified military document, that NATO has sufficient conventional strength in Europe to deter a Soviet attack. Their assessment was leaked to the press in Washington last week.

It was the first clear public signal that, even within the military establishment, informed commentators are questioning the long-held tenet that the western alliance would be overwhelmed by the vastly superior East Bloc forces in a surprise attack.

"All of a sudden, the cries of gloom and doom that we'd been hearing for years didn't seem so credible any more," said John Barrett, deputy director of Ottawa's Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament.

Although it is difficult for a layman to penetrate the conflicting claims emanating from Moscow

and Washington, there are two generally acknowledged facts about global military strength:

The first is that the Warsaw Pact has a considerable numerical advantage over NATO in manpower and conventional weapons. The International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, one of the most credible research agencies in the field, estimates in its latest study that the Warsaw Pact has a 200,000-man advantage in ground forces and 5,300 more battle tanks than NATO.

The second is that NATO's troops are, for the most part, more professional, more flexible and better equipped than those of the East Bloc.

Until this fall, it was an article of faith among NATO members that the West had to beef up its conventional forces in Europe, particularly if the superpowers decided to reduce their nuclear arsenals.

Officially, this is still the line being taken by most western governments. U.S. Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci told reporters at last week's NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels that the alliance remains as determined as ever to upgrade and modernize its conventional forces in Europe. And Canada's Defence Minister Perrin Beatty affirmed that

Ottawa intends do its part to reduce the imbalance.

But behind the scenes, an alternate view is emerging. A growing number of experts is demanding that NATO adopt a more sophisticated means of comparing the capabilities of the two opposing alliances.

"It makes no sense to compare gross numbers, as so many journalists and politicians do," said a report released last week by a group of arms control experts in Washington. Its authors included Johnathan Dean, former head of the U.S. negotiating team at the conventional force reduction talks and retired Vice-Admiral John Lee, a former high-ranking NATO official.

"The widely accepted notion that the Warsaw Pact enjoys overwhelming superiority in Europe is wrong," the study concluded.

In Ottawa, the Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament is about to launch an investigation of its own. "Getting at this question requires Canadian planners to go beyond the orthodoxies that come out of NATO," said Barrett. "We should be doing our own studies to assess the level of our conventional deterrence.

"The military rule of thumb is that an attacker needs a 3-1 advantage," he explained. "But if

we see ourselves as the defender (NATO has always said that it would not strike first in conventional war), we may not be as badly off as we think."

Canada's role in the post-summit arms control debate, Barrett suggested, should be to project more confidence in NATO's strength and demand more critical analysis from its western allies.

Roche welcomed this proposal. "Conventional weapons have been used in 150 regional wars since 1945, killing more than 20 million people," he noted. "Gorbachev has said he is ready to move on conventional forces. He should be pushed."

This kind of thinking is by no means widespread in Canada. And it is being resisted vigorously by the federal defence department, which looks on the post-summit era as the new golden age for Canada's conventional forces.

But ideas, once planted, are hard to kill.

There was a time — not long ago — when the idea that the leaders of the two superpowers might get together to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons seemed unthinkable. But somehow the dreamers prevailed.

The next unlikely idea is already germinating.

NEWS DIGEST

Ambassador for disarmament in city

CANADA'S AMBASSADOR for disarmament will talk about the future of disarmament on Dec. 8.

Douglas Roche, a former Conservative MP who was appointed to his post by the federal government three years ago, will lead a discussion on the Intermediate Nuclear Force. He will be accompanied by Dr. Firdaus Kharas, executive director of the United Nations Associations in Canada, and others from the Department of External Affairs.

The event will be held at the MacNab Street YWCA. Admission is free.

THE SPECTATOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1987 A13

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AMBASSADOR DOUGLAS ROCHE
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TORONTO STAR
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9/87

Envoy says peace groups now professional



Roche: Movement a growing force, says disarmament envoy.

By Gordon Barthos Toronto Star

Canada's peace movement has taken on a sharp new "professional look" that goes far beyond the days of peace protests and ban-the-bomb placards, says Doug Roche, Ottawa's ambassador for disarmament.

Once confined largely to student, labor and left-wing groups, Canada's peace lobby is now far more broadly based, with more than 2,000 national, regional and local organizations across the country, Roche noted in remarks prepared for a Hamilton audience last night.

While Roche did not use the term "yuppie" in reference to Canada's fast-growing peace movement, its membership is clearly on his mind as he launches a cross-Canada speaking tour on disarmament issues.

Physicians, lawyers, scientists,

educators and psychologists are just a few of the influential mainstream professional groups now speaking out on peace issues and lobbying actively for change, the ambassador noted. Other influential groups include the churches and women's groups.

For the first time, politicians in Canada and elsewhere have to reckon with a popular, stable and broadly based yearning for action on disarmament that effectively cuts across political boundaries, Roche told The Star's editorial board earlier yesterday.

The political impact of the "peace lobby" can no longer be measured only in terms of the number of demonstrators that turn out for a given protest or rally, he said.

In an interview in the current issue of Peace magazine, Roche agreed that

"some people are concerned that because the peace movement is not protesting in the streets, the politicians and the media think it doesn't exist.

"I can tell you that the peace movement exists in great depth and is going to be more and more influential," Roche said. "The politicians had better take note of it."

(Peace rallies aren't entirely a thing of the past. Rallies in Toronto this year attracted between 2,000 and 4,000 people. In Edmonton in November, 1986, 4,000 people turned out for a national conference on peace and security issues. And in June, 100,000 West Germans turned out for an anti-nuclear rally in Bonn.)

"The peace movement... has both widened its activity and deepened its grasp of the terrible complexities of the disarmament subject!"

Too early to refuse cruise, disarmament envoy claims

By Vern Greenshields
of the Star-Phoenix

It is "a little bit premature" to call for an end to cruise missile testing on the basis of this week's historic nuclear weapons reduction treaty, according to Canada's ambassador for disarmament.

Doug Roche said in an interview Thursday that elimination of cruise missiles "should be factored into negotiations for nuclear disarmament, and that will then ease the testing question."

The missiles are launched over the Arctic and land in the Primrose Lake Air Weapons range that straddles the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. Opposition politicians pointed out Wednesday that the Conservative government has always linked continued approval of the tests to progress in arms talks, but Prime Minister Brian Mulroney rebuffed their statements, citing the need for unity within the NATO alliance.

Roche said in Saskatoon that the pact signed in Washington calls for the elimination of ground-launched missiles, not air-launched units like the cruise.

He also noted both American President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev hope to hold another meeting in Moscow next year to sign an agreement to cut their arsenals in half.

"That would set a course for disarmament that would lead to subsequent steps, and down the line we'd get to cruise missiles."

Those steps to nuclear disarmament are dear to Roche's heart, and none more so than this first one. While it's a small step numerically — representing only about three per cent of each coun-

confidence will last, "than simply to have a piece of paper or a vision or declaration or something. In my political experience, I don't know how to get to a large goal outside of a series of steps."

In a speech prepared for delivery Thursday night to the United Nations Association in Saskatoon, Roche said the real key to disarmament is re-

moving the cause for arming nations initially threats to security.

Ironically, he noted, the inflated arms race itself became a threat to security and now the huge suffering caused by under-development has become a growing threat to security.



Doug Roche

"Working constructively on all aspects of security — military, political, economic, social, humanitarian, human rights — creates conditions conducive to disarmament. It also provides the environment conducive to the pursuit of successful development."

"Thus, our purpose must be to increase real security — for individual nations and for the world — by finding politically possible ways to spend less money on arms and more on development."

Besides giving credit to the United States and the Soviet Union for signing this week's pact, he said some credit also should go to NATO allies which hung together in the early 1980s when the Pershing missiles were deployed in Europe, to Canada for its promotion of peace, and to peace groups whose constant attention to the issue kept it in the public consciousness.

try's arsenal — it is an enormous political step, he said. It means the two superpower leaders have committed themselves to a course of disarmament that is gaining momentum.

"Disarmament is now on the front pages of all the newspapers in the world because it is at the centre of the political stage. It used to be way off on the back burner but now it is absolutely central to international relations."

To those who argue the agreement is minimal in numerical terms, he said that "nobody wants to go to zero nuclear weapons more than I do."

However, it is better to do it by secure steps that both sides have

TIMES-COLONIST Tuesday, December 15, 1987



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TIMES-COLONIST Wednesday, December 16, 1987

Ecological holocaust 'threatens billion'

By Nancy Brown
Times-Colonist staff

The threat of nuclear annihilation and the destruction of the global environment are only two of the major problems that threaten world peace, the visiting Canadian ambassador for disarmament at the United Nations told a Victoria audience.

"In many ways the cutting, burning and bulldozing of tropical rainforests reflect a calamity that has already arrived: it threatens the lives of a billion people, as their water resources dry up and their land turns to dust," Douglas Roche told a gathering at the University of Victoria Tuesday night.

"The issues that claim humanity's full attention are evident: the threat of nuclear annihilation, regional wars using conventional weapons, the gap between developing and industrial worlds, the danger of over-population, and the despoilation of the global environment," said Roche.

He listed the evidence of global crisis:

- Global military spending of \$1 trillion a year, five times greater than spending on the Second World War.

- Enough nuclear weapons scattered over the globe to kill everyone on earth at least 12 times.

- Regional wars in which more than 20 million have been killed since 1945.

- Poverty which leaves 780 million people, undernourished every year, and 1.5 billion without access to medical facilities.

- Fourteen million children under five killed each year by dehydration, diarrhea and malnutrition.

- Each week, 280,000 children killed by frequent infection and malnutrition—more than twice the number of casualties from the Hiroshima atomic bomb.

- Destruction of 11-million hectares of forest and transformation of six-million hectares of productive

land into desert every year.

"Any outbreak of euphoria over nuclear arms reduction is premature, he said. But changes in attitude are in the air, even though global problems of war, poverty, environmental destruction and population explosion are immense, he said.



■ ROCHE

In a University of Victoria lecture sponsored by the United Nations Association of Canada, Roche said the recent United States-U.S.S.R. agreement to eliminate all medium- and shorter-range missiles is a breakthrough in building East-West relations.

"The bilateral negotiating process has, in fact, achieved a concrete result."

The agreement, coupled with the hope of a 1988 agreement to eliminate half of the existing strategic nuclear weapons stockpiles are a success for countries like Canada that have been pressing both superpowers for arms reductions.

An historical process of disarmament is actually underway.

Roche said economic reforms and foreign policy initiatives from the U.S.S.R. go well beyond what

Times-Colonist

★ Wednesday, December 16, 1987

No-nuke world a matter of hope

By Patrick Murphy
Times-Colonist staff

They were the experts with the military haircuts who came to tell the children that in the world of nuclear disarmament there is no Santa Claus.

She was the clear-voiced teenager who said that if she and enough

others believed, there would be a Santa Claus.

And the experts allowed that, yes, with people like her, there may indeed be a Santa Claus.

Retired Lieutenant-General Reg Lane, former deputy commander of NORAD, and Lt.-Col. Alex Morrison, counsellor and adviser to the Canadian mission at the United Nations, told the students of Spectrum community school Tuesday that hopes of a nuclear-free world were "a pipe-dream."



LANE: never is a long time

The latest U.S.-U.S.S.R. arms-reduction pact removed only four per cent of nuclear weapons in the world, they said.



MORRISON: take it step by step

Even a Moscow summit next summer, which could cut weapons even more, would still leave plenty of death-dealing weapons in the arsenals of the super-powers.

"It's not likely there will be a world without nuclear weapons," said Lane, who was born into a nuclear-free world.

Never was too strong a word for 17-year-old Rona MacLeod.

"If people stood together," the red-haired student told the military men, "it could be a world without nuclear weapons."

She said she refused to accept that people of the world would never trust one another enough to remove the threat of mutual annihilation.

That rebuke prompted Morrison to, if not rethink, then at least adjust his position.

"That is a good attitude," he told MacLeod.

"You have a hope, but I think you are realistic enough to realize the hope will not be realized today and are prepared to take it step by step."

Lane admitted, "Never is a long, long time."

The men were at the school to speak on the topic *A World without Nuclear Weapons*.

Morrison said the Russians are "intellectually ignorant" and suspicious of the rest of the world. Having been

victims in wars from Napoleon to Hitler, they have a hard time trusting the West.

He said the latest Reagan-Gorbachev treaty was signed because:

- The West stood firm on earlier calls for disarmament;

- First Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has brought a new age to the Soviet Union, where they want to spend money on consumer goods rather than bombs;

- Negotiations leading to last week's treaty have been going on for six years; and;

- The influence of many ordinary people on world leaders prodded them to this pact.

"Canada is a burr under the American and Soviet saddle," he said.

"Canadians should become a bit more immodest... to recognize we play a vital and significant part in trying to advance disarmament."

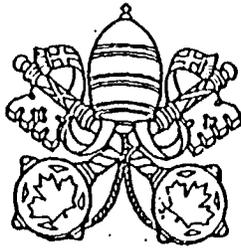
Lane said the biggest stumbling block is trust through verifiable confirmation that the other side is keeping up its side of the bargain.

"One hiccup on either side and we will be right back to Square 1," he said.

However, he warned the problem could also be Gorbachev, who he called "a breath of fresh air."

"He has problems at home. If he moves too quickly he could unseat himself. I fear he could move too quickly and be removed from power."

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER



50 CENTS

DECEMBER 12-18, 1987

Missile deal 'unprecedented'

BY JOANNE SISTO
The Catholic Register

As Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan sat across the table from one another moments from signing a treaty that will completely eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons from the world's arsenal, Douglas Roche, Canada's federally-appointed Ambassador for Disarmament could find only one word to describe the historic day — "unprecedented."

The Dec. 8 signing will begin a process which, for first time in history, will destroy an entire class of nuclear weapons. It is the first time the process to verify that destruction will be so thorough — 40 Soviet technicians will live in the southwest-ern United States to perform on-site inspections of nuclear production plants. Once signed, the treaty could lead to a 1988



Doug Roche.

agreement where 50 per cent of long-range missiles (12,000 warheads) would be eliminated.

Mr. Roche says if long-range missiles go, "it will be the most significant turning point in East-West relations since the Second World War."

When questioned, Mr. Roche avoids predicting the future of Star Wars, Reagan's space-based defence program which the Kremlin has described as a major impediment to any se-

rious arms agreement.

Instead, he describes the summit as "enormously important" for it "focuses world attention on what global peace is really about. Security isn't just eliminating nuclear arms," he says. "Lasting peace means addressing poverty, environmental damage, racial discrimination, and human rights violations.

"Ethics is at the root of peace, and the Church is perfectly placed to address the issue," he added.

A former Member of Parliament and founder of Edmonton's *Western Catholic Reporter* newspaper, Mr. Roche urged Catholics to tune into "the insightful Vatican II doctrines available on the global crisis.

"The tremendous teachings of the Church must be applied

See Peace page 2

Peace ambassador praises Church

Continued from page 1

by Catholics themselves," he told *The Register*. "It is only then that politicians will tune into ethical issues."

Mr. Roche commended the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops (CCCCB) in Ottawa for their astute response to a defence white paper which has yet to be released to the public, and described the 1983 ecumenical brief on the arms race submitted

to then Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau as an "important document."

But said that bishops, lay Catholics and priests must "make the voice of religion heard" in society by being "outward oriented instead of inward."

"How we treat one another in a global community on a planet where we are all equally vulnerable, is very much a theological concern," he added.

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