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EXTÉRIEURES.

STATEMENT BY THE  
HONOURABLE ALLAN J. MACEachEN,  
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, ON THE  
OCCASION OF DISARMAMENT WEEK,  
OCTOBER 24-30, 1983

OCTOBER 20, 1983

When United Nations Disarmament Week was conceived in 1978, the objectives were to "increase public awareness of the dangers of the arms race, mobilize public opinion, and create an atmosphere conducive to progress in disarmament negotiations". The first two of these objectives to a considerable extent have been realized. While the public has become more aware, and indeed deeply conscious about the largely unfettered pursuit of arms, it has also come to realize the complexity of arms control and disarmament issues. Public opinion without doubt has become engaged on this most vital of subjects. The Government, through the Disarmament Fund of the Department of External Affairs, has expended over one-third of a million dollars this year to assist a wide variety of research, public information activities and teaching facilities in Canada and will increase this amount in the next fiscal year. One major recipient has been the University of Guelph which will be hosting an international conference from October 27-30 entitled "Strategies for Peace and Security in a Nuclear Age".

As the increasing tensions between the two super-powers have made clear, however, we have a long way to go yet before we reach the third and perhaps most important objective of Disarmament Week. An atmosphere conducive to progress in disarmament requires confidence. But there can be no confidence without understanding and no understanding without dialogue. What is needed today is cool-headed dialogue and that is what Disarmament Week is meant to promote. This applies not only to the superpowers but to everyone who would make a contribution to an improved atmosphere and progress. A further requirement is constructive flexibility of the kind that must be demonstrated by both sides if the important Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) talks in Geneva are to move forward.

At the Williamsburg Summit Conference, Western leaders pledged to devote their "full political resources to reducing the threat of war". Canada, for its part, is prepared to carry out this pledge and to redouble its efforts toward that goal. Canada is already playing a full and active role in various arms control and disarmament negotiations including the MBFR (Force Reduction) talks in Vienna; the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva and at the

General Assembly in New York. Progress has been made in some fields including that of chemical weapons where, through Canadian efforts, consensus was reached in Geneva this past summer - for the first time - on a complete document which outlines the elements of a possible comprehensive chemical weapons convention. Canada also intends to play an active part in the forthcoming Conference on Confidence- and Security- Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which is to begin in Stockholm and which will address concrete measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe or conflict through miscalculation.

The time has come when each of us must decide what special contribution we can make to create an atmosphere conducive to progress in disarmament. One way Canada can help is by creating the means whereby confidence can be restored and parties assured that promises undertaken in negotiations will be adhered to; that is, by ensuring they can be fully verified. In this regard I am pleased to announce the establishment of an arms control and disarmament verification programme based in the Department of External Affairs. This follows Prime Minister Trudeau's announcement at the second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament that Canada would substantially increase research in verification and devote more attention to utilizing expertise available inside and outside the Government.

An initial amount of \$500,000 has been allocated for this programme. This amount will increase to \$1 million by next April. As well, the Arms Control and Disarmament Division of the Department of External Affairs will be allocated additional staff members to develop its verification research capability and to administer this new programme.

The expanding Canadian role in verification will build upon the greatly increased attention we have been devoting to verification during the past three years, particularly the promotion of research and development by the private sector, including universities and companies. The focus of the verification programme is primarily on technical aspects. Canada has expertise in seismology, remote sensing, toxicology, communication satellites and chemical weapons detection, destruction and defence. We intend to marshal this expertise more fully as our special contribution in support of the negotiation of agreements on nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons systems.

The programme will focus on certain Canadian arms control and disarmament priorities. Projects would include:

(i) research studies for application to problems in international negotiations; (ii) specialized technical training programmes; (iii) hosting of international symposia of experts on specific subjects; (iv) liaison with national and international bodies outside of Canada engaged in verification issues; and (v) public presentation of verification issues.

In sharing the results of our work with the international community, we hope to contribute to easing the political and security concerns and overcoming the lack of confidence that have kept nations divided.