

visible at the Olympics and damaging to the Soviet Government's prestige, and that the message will reach the Soviet people. Of course, we regret that several West European teams will be attending. In at least four cases — the U.K., Portugal, Italy and the Netherlands — this will be in defiance of the wishes of their governments. Of those teams which do go, some will not be represented for certain sports and many will refuse to accept national flags and anthems.

Détente and arms control

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has undermined the efforts of Western governments and East European governments to develop a more open and stable relationship and to control the character of their competition. In other words, the Soviet Union's aggressive use of force in Afghanistan has clearly damaged *détente*. The review meeting of the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe, scheduled for Madrid this November, risks being confrontational and unproductive unless the Soviet Union seeks to improve the international climate. Canada will go to this meeting and it will try to ensure that discussion focuses on reviewing compliance with the Helsinki Final Act and making progress at least on those questions, such as military confidence-measures, where there is a clear mutual interest.

Canada believes that attempts at arms control or disarmament should be continued despite present tensions. We hope that the United States will soon be able to ratify Strategic Arms Limitation Talks II. We regret the Warsaw Pact's refusal to date to accept NATO's offer to negotiate on long-range theatre nuclear forces. Canada continues to participate in a number of multilateral forums discussing arms control, including the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Talks (MBFR), the UN Disarmament Commission, the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference (NPTRC), and the review conference of the Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons Convention. The Government showed its commitment in this area by announcing in the Speech from the Throne our intention to name an Ambassador-at-large for Disarmament. I hope to announce the appointment to this important position very soon.

Canada deplores the detention, since November 4, 1979, of 53 members of the United States embassy staff in Teheran. All Canadians were pleased that our officials were able to aid six of the U.S. embassy personnel to leave Iran safely. Since that time, Canada has maintained no diplomatic staff in Iran. On April 22, the Government announced a number of measures against Iran similar to measures taken by EEC countries, Australia and Japan. On May 22, I announced a full embargo on exports to Iran and introduced enabling legislation into Parliament. This legislation, whose urgency should be recognized by all parties, will permit the enactment of other measures in the draft Security Council Resolution of January 10, dealing with sanctions. Again, this action will reinforce the decisions of EEC countries, Australia and Japan.

Canada has supported these actions against Iran because we believe that such violations of the basic conditions of peaceful intercourse between states cannot be sanctioned. At the same time, we recognize the complexity of the internal situation in Iran in which the embassy personnel are as much the hostages of internal factions manoeuvring for power as they are hostages of the Government. This situation calls for patience. The American Government and people, but more especially the