

the in-place 4 CMBG, plus the divisional headquarters in Kingston, will be joined to form the combined forces which has already been agreed to with NATO.<sup>24</sup>

Negotiations are currently underway to provide Canadian forces with a small logistics base in Europe. Canada is also consulting with the Federal Republic of Germany to expand facilities used by Canadian forces, and to assure their adequate support in wartime.<sup>25</sup>

In April and May 1989, Canada played an active role in resolving the Alliance dispute over SNF. In the weeks leading up to the NATO Summit, Canadian officials pressed their US, British, and West German counterparts to accept a compromise supporting the principle of negotiations on the one hand, and modernization of a follow-on to the Lance missile on the other. Canada worked for acceptance of the concept of "partial" reductions, so as to foreclose a de-nuclearization of Europe--a major concern in Washington and elsewhere. According to one press report, the Canadian proposal called for negotiated reductions that would not exceed the minimum number of missiles required to offset the superiority of Warsaw Pact conventional forces.<sup>26</sup>

Canadian efforts to help effect a compromise continued during the Summit itself. Speaking at a news conference on 31 May 1989, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney credited External Affairs Minister Clark with having played a "key role" in the negotiations leading to the agreed NATO reference to the "partial" reduction of short-range nuclear forces. He observed that although the drafting of the final document had proven difficult, the terms of the compromise "came from Mr. Clark's pen."<sup>27</sup>

#### PARLIAMENTARY COMMENT

On 4 April 1989, the fortieth anniversary of NATO, External Affairs Minister Clark paid tribute to the Alliance in a speech to the House. Mr. Clark acknowledged NATO as a "cornerstone of Canadian foreign policy" and praised it for providing forty years of uninterrupted peace.<sup>28</sup> That peace, he continued, was made possible through the Alliance's persistent commitment to the pursuit of adequate defences to deter aggression, the control and limitation of armaments, carefully negotiated and verifiable agreements, and the constant promotion of dialogue with the countries of Eastern Europe.<sup>29</sup>

24 Special Senate Committee on National Defence, *Proceedings*, 16 May 1989, p. 10.

25 Department of National Defence, *Defence Update: 1988-89*, March 1988, p. 15.

26 Paul Koring, "Clark Offers Compromise To End NATO Missile Stalemate." *Globe and Mail*, 3 May 1989, pp. A1, A11.

27 Patrick Doyle, "Clark Credited with NATO Breakthrough." *Toronto Star*, 31 May 1989, p. A1.

28 *Commons Debates*, 4 April 1989, p. 7.

29 *Ibid.*