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supporting terrorist activities. That seems to have been acknowledged by all Members of the House tonight. These measures supplemented earlier steps which we took to limit our bilateral relations with Libya. The new measures about which we have heard tonight included a ban on the export of oil drilling equipment containing western technology. Canadians were advised not to take the jobs vacated by Americans leaving Libya. We cautioned Canadians in Libya then, and again last week, about the potential risks to their personal security. Other measures were mentioned by the Deputy Prime Minister (Mr. Nielsen).

Following the recent terrorist attacks against the West Berlin discotheque, the only criticism of what I have heard tonight is that that terrorist bombing was not a surgical act either. It was an indiscriminate act. We have accepted President Reagan's assertion that there is substantial evidence linking Libya directly to terrorist acts and plans for further measures against American targets in Europe. How much do we have to let happen before we reply? There can be no doubt, as the Prime Minister said, that terrorism is reprehensible, an evil which all responsible members of the world community must strive to eliminate. All this is clear. Nonetheless, it is a matter for regret that the situation should have become so serious in that part of the world as to lead the United States to feel obliged to take military action. The Government and I hope that this reply will be sufficient and that restraint on both sides will be the future pattern.

The eradication of terrorism will require a concerted effort by us and what we do in the House and by the entire international community, which we consider must address not only the manifestations of terrorism but also its causes that lie in large part in tensions and instability in the Middle East, and which can only be resolved on a lasting basis by political solutions and negotiated settlements. We have heard a great deal about this in committee, in the House and in past parliamentary committees. Canada has long supported an approach of political solutions and negotiated settlements. The Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Clark) reiterated that last week during his visit to that region.

Clearly the most serious and destabilizing conflict in the Middle East is the Arab-Israeli dispute. That was clearly outlined by the Minister for External Relations (Mrs. Vézina) earlier tonight. Canada's long-standing position has been in support of a just, lasting and global settlement of this dispute. We are clear that this settlement must be based on resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 of the Security Council.

The House also knows our support for the well-being of Israel as a secure and independent state. This is a fundamental principle of Canadian foreign policy. Israel must be secure and it must be an independent state. However, we also recognize—and the Secretary of State for External Affairs has recently reaffirmed this—that there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East which does not take into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This includes their right to participate fully in negotiations concerning their future and

their right, as was said by the Secretary of State for External Affairs a few days ago, to a homeland within the territory of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Consistent with our belief in the necessity of a negotiated settlement, Canada welcomed the efforts of King Hussein to initiate such a process, seeking to find a common position with the PLO which could open the way to negotiations with Israel. Canada's commitment to promoting and encouraging peaceful solutions to the conflicts and tensions in the Middle East is also at the heart of our position on another seemingly impossible regional conflict. I refer here to the awful war between Iran and Iraq about which we do not hear much in the House. It is now well into its sixth year. It is a war which has caused hideous loss of life and human suffering and to which there is sadly no end in sight. Like other Middle Eastern conflicts, this war has its roots in old historic grievances aggravated by a more modern clash between two neighbours with radically opposed religious loyalties as well as by a conflict between political and cultural values. In this case it is Iraq's secularism versus Iran's commitment to the Islamic fundamentalism propounded by the Ayatollah Khomeini. Like other Middle Eastern conflicts, this war is particularly alarming to any civilized observer because of its potential to draw in against their will other moderate neighbours such as the countries of the Gulf.

Our priority as the Government of Canada in this instance, in conjunction with like-minded members of the international community, has been to support strongly all mediation efforts. I refer particularly to the efforts of the Secretary General of the United Nations who is trying to reach a political rather than a military solution to the Gulf conflict.

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In keeping with established policy, Canada has banned the exports of armaments to both parties in that conflict. Likewise, consistent with our desire to promote and strengthen respect for international conventions, Canada has been an active player in efforts to proscribe the use of chemical weapons in this war. This was made clear in the Canadian delegation's statement last month to the UN Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. In addition, Canada has co-operated with other western states to prevent the export, to both belligerents, of chemicals used to manufacture such weapons.

Canada particularly welcomed the Security Council's resolution on the Iran-Iraq war, passed unanimously on February 24. This resolution called for an immediate ceasefire first, a return to internationally recognized boundaries second, and the initiation of negotiations toward a peaceful settlement. We have since conveyed Canada's position and support of these proposed measures to the Governments of Iran and Iraq, and we have urged them to comply.

While recognizing that the resolution of these political conflicts and tensions would not necessarily and of itself eradicate international terrorism, we believe that peaceful settlements could eliminate much of the political motivation