

brought in from that sort of non-political realm, to be accused of not proving his political worth. He has been brought in over the top of everyone else; he is scorned. But if someone is appointed after long service in a legislature in the provinces, or in Canada in the lower house, he is just an old warhorse getting his reward.

All I can say to you, honourable senators, is that in all my years of thinking about the Senate—sometimes longing for it and serving in it—there is one thing that it is not: It is not a place to come to if you want to be loved. We will never be creatures of affection in the country. But I think we have earned it—

Senator Frith: If ego food is your thing, this is not your restaurant!

Senator Macquarrie: We have earned less respect than we deserved. Yet no matter how many inquiries, committees or commissions we have, long after I and the younger ones here are gone, there will still be a second chamber, and in time it may be a good deal more like the existing one than some people may think.

● (1740)

Senator Frith: Is that not part 1 of other parts?

Senator Macquarrie: I have heard about the American constitution, which is against double jeopardy, so I have only one volley. I did not say “folly.”

The Hon. the Speaker *pro tempore*: Honourable senators, if no other senator wishes to speak, this inquiry is considered debated.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

EIGHTY-THIRD INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE, NICOSIA
CYPRUS—DEBATE CONCLUDED

On the Order:

Resuming the debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Nurgitz calling the attention of the Senate to the Eighty-Third Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in Nicosia, Cyprus, from April 2 to 7, 1990.—(*Honourable Senator Bosa*).

Hon. Peter Bosa: Honourable senators, I am very pleased to participate in the debate on the report of the Eighty-third Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in Nicosia from April 2 to 7, 1990. As our chairman, Senator Nurgitz, stated, Cyprus is a former British colony that received its independence in 1960. Under its constitution, each Cypriot has to declare himself or herself a member of either the Greek-speaking or Turkish-speaking communities. Power was shared along a fixed formula: The President of the Republic was to be a Greek Cypriot and the Vice-President a Turkish Cypriot, each of whom was to be elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage and was to have veto powers over decisions of the cabinet or legislature in key areas.

A Council of Ministers, the cabinet, was to be composed of seven Greek members and three Turkish members, one of

whom was to hold the post of either defence, finance or foreign affairs. The House of Representatives was to be composed of 35 Greek members and 15 Turkish members, while the judiciary, civil service and police would be staffed by a ratio of seven to three and the army by a ratio of six to four.

Separate Greek and Turkish Communal Chambers were to be established to deal with religion, education and cultural affairs. Municipal authorities were created to administer the five main towns in Cyprus. Perhaps the key provision was that which recognized the right of Britain, Greece or Turkey to intervene in Cyprus to uphold the Constitution.

This attempt to balance artificially the problems of Cyprus proved unworkable, and fighting broke out between the two communities in late 1963. British forces deployed from their two bases on the island established a ceasefire or Green Line between the two communities which ran through the capital city of Nicosia. A United Nations Emergency Force in Cyprus was quickly created. Canada participated in that peacekeeping force and has continued to do so ever since March 1964.

We have some 700 troops in Cyprus. They are fulfilling the traditional military role that Canada does so well, peacekeeping—a role that Canadian troops play in other regions of the world, such as the Middle East. Canada has no enemies. We do not have a colonial past and everyone knows that Canada has no territorial ambitions. Canada's population is a microcosm of the people of the world. Because of our policies of bilingualism and multiculturalism, practically every country in the world identifies with us. Canada also plays a significant role in the international community by being active in the United Nations and in providing material assistance to Third World countries.

It was a terrific and also frightening experience to visit the Canadian contingent in Nicosia. We were taken through the Green Line—the area that separates Greek and Turkish Cypriots. I said “frightening” because, in that stretch which is supervised by Canadian troops, in some areas the two factions are just a few metres apart. We see similar episodes on television, but it is much more dramatic when one sees them in person.

It is unfortunate that little progress has been made toward a lasting solution in Cyprus. In 1974 the Turkish Cypriots denounced the House of Representatives and refused to attend its meetings, while the Greek Cypriots continued to meet and take decisions without the Turkish members. Archbishop Makarios was overthrown the same year in a coup. Turkish Cypriots appealed to Turkey to exercise its right to intervene and protect them from a hostile, new government, and in mid-1974 Turkish troops occupied Northern Cyprus. A large amount of property was overrun and approximately 200,000 Greek Cypriots were forced to flee to the south of the island where the Greek community was still in control.

By the time the United Nations peacekeeping forces redeployed along new ceasefire lines and expanded their duties in the face of the regular armed forces now confronting each