

cooperation and the reduction of security threats should be distinctive Canadian priorities for bilateral and circumpolar action. The potential actions on purely military security issues in the Arctic have up to now been linked by the Government to the wider negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact but there ought to be the possibility for proceeding with at least some of the ideas that have recently been widely canvassed.

■ With respect to Canadian defence policy, needs and commitments, it is important to recognize that we have been drawn into a number of demanding and expensive new tasks by the evolution of competing military technologies between East and West. The North Warning System, the emphasis on Forward Operating Locations, Forward Dispersal Bases, low-level flying exercises, and aerospace and submarine surveillance requirements are all developments with major implications for Canadian defence and for the protection of basic Canadian interests in our relations with the United States. Wherever possible, Canada has a legitimate and pressing concern with seeking the reduction or control of technological developments which could increase these demands. Where they cannot be reduced, they will now have to be carefully weighed against competing defence requirements for the allocation of scarce resources.

■ For certain kinds of traditional and new international challenges to Canadian security, the appropriate response may not lie in military defence capability, and such new arenas may not be appropriate for Canada-US cooperation. Such challenges include: the assertion and maintenance of Canadian sovereignty; enforcement of Canadian fisheries zones and regulations; environmental surveillance and protection (for example, against oil discharges and spills); coastal surveillance and enforcement capability against drug trafficking or illegal entry; marine regulation, and services such as ice-breaking, search and rescue operations. These other "security" services, particularly in the maritime environment along Canada's vast coastlines, may or may not prove possible to handle in tandem, or "multi-tasked" with more traditionally-defined naval operations. What is certain is that all of these requirements are intensifying while the available resources are not expanding. The public (as various opinion surveys attest) is primarily concerned with seeing these needs met and will have to be convinced that any limits placed on coordination are in fact justified.

■ Peacekeeping, which has now involved more than 80,000 Canadian service men and women, has been a substantial part of Canadian defence activity for decades, and an unparalleled Canadian contribution