

anti-government activity anti-revolutionary. Given what has happened in Afghanistan, intervention would be an inadequate word to describe what the Soviet Union has done; it has quite literally moved in. In such circumstances, the Canadian Government has already announced that it will not accord recognition to the regime which has assumed power in Afghanistan with the aid of Soviet arms. But the consequences of this military action reach beyond the fate of the Afghan people to threaten the very fabric of the international community.

Half a century ago, it was a Soviet foreign minister who wisely warned the world that peace was indivisible. To our sorrow, we have learned that his warning was well founded. Has the world changed? Indeed, it has become much smaller to the extent that it is even less possible today than before for any responsible nation to act according to one set of standards in one situation and a different set of standards when that seems expedient.

Détente questioned

The building of confidence is a continuous process: it permits no interruptions. And *détente* is indivisible: it cannot be made to flourish in one area of the globe while it is being flouted in another.

It is with profound regret that we must acknowledge that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has contributed to an erosion of a sense of international confidence and to calling into question the whole concept of *détente* which depends on confidence for its effective pursuit.

As long as present circumstances exist, the Canadian Government cannot but be deeply concerned about the way in which the international climate is being affected.

Levels of concern

Our concerns exist on a number of levels.

In the first place, the Soviet invasion has had a deeply corrosive effect on the interests of the entire international community. Prospects for the early implementation of important measures of arms limitation which all members of the United Nations were eagerly awaiting have dimmed. The invasion has also cast in doubt the Soviet commitment to manifestations of *détente* as a meaningful policy rather than a high sounding word.

Secondly, the Soviet invasion has exacerbated an already complex and difficult regional security situation, and apart

Afghanistan situation affects Canada's relations with the Soviet Union

In a news conference in Ottawa January 11, Prime Minister Joe Clark voiced his concern over the situation in Afghanistan by announcing the following measures which Canada will take regarding relations with the Soviet Union:

First, concerning grains — Canada supports the decision announced by President Carter last Friday to restrict grain sales to the Soviet Union. There must be concerted action by the major grain-exporting countries and we will be seeking the support of these countries for this approach. ...Canada will not take advantage of the U.S.A. action by seeking to replace the unshipped quantities of U.S.A. grain originally intended for the U.S.S.R. In these circumstances, Canada will refrain from grain sales to the U.S.S.R. in excess of normal and traditional levels.

...The Canadian producers will be compensated for losses in income which can be legitimately attributed to actions taken by the Governments of Canada or the U.S.A. The adequacy of existing support programs in the grain and oilseeds sectors will be monitored closely and regular reports made to ministers.

Secondly, concerning high technology exports — Canada will work with other major industrial exporters to tighten up the export of strategic and high technology goods to the U.S.S.R.

Concerning export credits — Canada has stopped its line of credit to the Soviet Union and is not negotiating its renewal. Canada will consult other exporting nations about measures that could be taken to tighten further official export credits to the Soviet Union.

Concerning visits — All forthcoming visits at the level of ministers and senior officials will be postponed or cancelled.

Concerning scientific and cultural exchanges — Scientific and technical exchanges will be cancelled or restricted. There will be no sponsorship of cultural exchanges beyond existing commitments.

Concerning the Olympic Games — The Government questions the appropriateness of holding the Olympic Games in Moscow and will take a lead in discussing alternatives with other nations.

Concerning consular relations — The Government is cancelling negotiations with the U.S.S.R. towards a consular agreement.

Concerning air relations — The Government has decided to deny Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, the increase of one scheduled flight a week to Canada normally requested by the Soviets for the summer peak season. The Soviet airline will be limited to its current two flights a week to Montreal. Consideration is also being given to further reduction in the frequency of Aeroflot flights. Controls on Soviet flights will be strictly applied.

And finally, concerning refugees in Pakistan — The Government will be prepared to contribute to humanitarian relief programs for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

from doing a grave disservice to the interests of world peace, this surely constitutes a major threat to the nations and the people of the region. Tensions have mounted, uncertainties have increased. Above all, the path of economic development will be interrupted and the human consequences of this are hard to measure. It is not so difficult, however, to forecast the tragedy that is being played out and undoubtedly will continue in terms of the refugee outflow. Again, as in Vietnam and Kampuchea, it is a story of lives lost, families separated and hardship endured. We can only ask: in whose interests?

Finally, and all things considered, the whole system of relations between the Soviet Union and other nations will inevitably be strained and diminished.

The Canadian Government will be keeping the situation in Afghanistan and its consequences for the international community under close review. As a first response to the present situation, we urge that this Council condemn the Soviet Union's role in Afghanistan and demand the withdrawal of all Soviet forces now in Afghanistan so that the people of that country can determine their own future without the interference of any foreign power. The achievement of this objective, we believe, is in the supreme interest of all concerned with our world's peace and security and with the observance of generally accepted norms of civilized international conduct.