

Government Orders

and data exchange arising from the negotiations on confidence and security building measures. This centre can be used as a mechanism for the prevention and resolution of conflict, an enhanced instrument related to fact finding, conciliation, mediation, and the arbitration of conflicts.

Fourth, within the new CSCE is the question of force reduction talks. The summit in Paris requires a Conventional Forces in Europe agreement or CFE. This agreement, already several years in the making, once signed will dramatically reduce conventional arms. A new Europe cannot be constructed when the symptoms of the old are allowed to persist and we cannot agree on the means to remove those symptoms.

Fifth, the trans-Atlantic and pan-European role of the CSCE must be reinforced: a Europe which bridges the Atlantic, a Europe which is a concept rather than just a continent, a Europe which encompasses the outward reaching spirit in which the CSCE was founded.

Summarized, the CSCE provides for the essential element of an open Europe. It involves both the Soviet Union and North America. The new Europe must be a strong Europe, a hemispheric fabric of common achievement, common principles, and shared engagement. The CSCE can be an instrument of this wider Europe, a Europe whose very breadth will enhance prosperity and strengthen our peace.

As the nature of European security grows beyond military balances to political stability and economic prosperity, CSCE must in turn expand on its initial mandate so that the new Europe can reach its full potential. We must contribute constructively to the growth of the new Europe and CSCE and in turn we will contribute to the growth of a new world order. I believe the five initiatives outlined earlier will do just that.

Mrs. Beryl Gaffney (Nepean): Mr. Speaker, in view of the upcoming summit of heads of state and heads of government of the participating parties in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to be held in Paris, France on November 19, 1990, I am delighted to be able to stand here this afternoon and speak on this topic.

The face of Europe has been irreversibly changed. In the last five years there has been a monumental transformation. Mikhail Gorbachev's *perestroika* and *glasnost*

have given Soviets the confidence to demand still further changes.

The status of eastern Europe has undergone an even more dramatic and momentous metamorphosis in the last year. It is difficult to overstate the effect of this change not only on Europe but the entire international milieu.

As the world order has been driven by east-west conflict for the last 40 years, this order will necessarily change as a result. Canada, as a stakeholder, must be aware of the nature and extent of the changes and be prepared at least to react and at best anticipate accordingly.

The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe gives Canada an effective forum to participate in the forging of a new, sustainable, and peaceful Europe.

Let me first speak to the enormity of changes that have taken place in Europe, changes that have resulted in the CSCE process taking on added historical significance: the ratification of the reunification of Germany and, by extension, the symbolic reunification of Europe and virtual declaration that the cold war is officially over. We have all marvelled at the speed and extent of change. The dominance of totalitarian communist governments in eastern Europe has been virtually wiped out.

The pace, severity, and consequence of the upheavals have varied, but the theme has been the same throughout most of eastern Europe: democratization and a basic disavowal of Marxism-Leninism as the controlling principle of economics and government. The role of the world's newest Nobel Peace Prize winner, Mikhail Gorbachev, cannot be overlooked as impetus for these revolutionary changes.

New policies and several seminal speeches that he gave, starting in 1985, made it increasingly clear that there had been a fundamental change in philosophy at the very top in the Kremlin.

One long-time analyst said that Mr. Gorbachev had lit a burning fuse that would set off a rapid series of political explosions throughout eastern Europe.

The Soviet reforms meant that, first, citizens in the other countries would expect or seek similar changes because of the historical Soviet leadership in policy in the East Bloc and, second, that the U.S.S.R. no longer had the legitimacy to stop reforms from occurring outside its borders.