

You will remember a committee of three wise men was appointed a number of years ago—and included in this group was our present Prime Minister—and one of their purposes was to see whether or not something could be made of Article 2; but the fact is that Article 2 has not really been implemented. That is what I said. I regret this, and the Government regrets it. Whatever economic collaboration has developed has developed outside NATO in the O.E.C.D.

I am not so sure that the formation of a European common market, in any event, should be regarded as something that would be contrary to what was hoped would be the consequences of Article 2. The fact that countries agree to co-operate to the maximum does not preclude their entering into arrangements with specific countries to their mutual advantage. The fact we would insist on the co-operation envisaged by Article 2 would not prevent us from signing, for example, an agreement with the United States to provide for the increased production of Canadian automobiles or to share more widely in the North American market. I do not think these are necessarily inconsistent things.

Could I turn now to one other matter?

Senator O'LEARY (*Carleton*): Yes.

Hon. Mr. MARTIN: I read your speech with considerable interest, and you asked why NATO could not undertake the role that the United Nations force was undertaking in Cyprus. Senator Brooks dealt with this problem, I noticed, when he spoke after you.

I would like to point out that while the situation in Cyprus is a matter of the greatest concern to the eastern flank of NATO, it would not have been possible in any way for NATO to undertake any operation in Cyprus without causing the greatest difficulty between Turkey and Greece, without involving the Soviet Union, without involving the government of Cyprus itself. At one time, you remember when the trouble broke out in Cyprus there was a proposal that a group of NATO countries might assume the responsibility of peace-keeping, and the government of Cyprus, the government of Greece and the government of Turkey made it clear at once, of course, that this would be unacceptable.

We had difficulty even getting concurrence for the participation in the United Nations force of the British forces, so that the jurisdiction between NATO and the United Nations in Cyprus is a clear one. NATO's only interest is that two of its members have an indirect involvement, and I want to make it clear that the Canadian Government, or any NATO government, has no intention of involving NATO directly in this situation.

I am sure that the only way in which it could be done was through the United Nations Force, and I think that that force has contributed very materially to the stabilization of a situation which is often very serious indeed.

Senator O'LEARY (*Carleton*): Are you prepared to tell the committee how much longer you think our forces will remain in Cyprus?

Hon. Mr. MARTIN: No, I wish I were able to do that. We have been there now for almost three years. The total cost of the Canadian operation, apart from our normal expenditure in respect of pay and that sort of thing in the armed forces, is a little under \$11 million to date. We are the only country, apart from Britain, that is essentially paying its own way. The other participants—the Irish, the Danes and the Finns—are contributing forces partly as a result of assistance given to them from a voluntary fund to which some 40 nations subscribe.

The talks between Greece and Turkey have been suspended, but I think that there are indications that after the elections these talks may be resumed. I would hope that as a result of agreement reached by Greece and Turkey, and the acceptance of whatever arrangements are made by the government of Cyprus, which is the final authority on the Island, that we might anticipate that the situation will greatly improve.