

*Government Orders*

huge armies for security but understands that security is a matter of fundamental acceptance that we are a family and that our security depends upon our family's security. We must begin to understand that we can no longer rely, at least in European terms, on the military for providing our security. It is in Canada's interest to further this process, and I would urge the House to endorse the motion.

**Mr. Bill Attewell (Markham—Whitchurch—Stouffville):** Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak on the upcoming summit in Paris on the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

In 1975, when the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, CSCE, came into agreement on its first set of principles and undertakings, we were in the midst of an era dominated by fear and filled with tension. The CSCE was born out of the desire to move beyond fear and tension, to agree on common principles and rights, and to begin the process of moving toward a new Europe.

Now, 15 years later, we emerge from the year of revolution and begin upon an era of reconstruction. Change was so sudden and sweeping it has become easy to get caught up in the celebration of change rather than to stop and reflect upon the enormity of the change.

I think Vaclav Havel, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, best described the enormous changes in Europe when he stated:

Obviously they had no idea what they were setting in motion or how rapidly events would unfold. We knew a lot about the enormous number of growing problems that slumbered beneath the honeyed, unchanging mask of socialism. But I do not think that any of us knew how little it would take for those problems to manifest themselves in all their enormity and for the longing of these nations to emerge with all their strength. The mask fell away so rapidly that, in the flood of work, we have literally no time to be astonished.

A primary catalyst of the changes of which Mr. Havel speaks was the CSCE process that achieved and enlarged commitments to rights by nations that previously had not acknowledged them, then provided constant and inescapable pressure to respect those commitments, and finally created a habit and example of nations working together to advance basic common values.

A new Europe has emerged and, in step with this new world, the CSCE must expand upon its initial principles to ensure the new order strengthens.

• (1320 )

Canada's commitment to Europe is both pragmatic and profound. We are tied to Europe in spirit and in substance. NATO, the CSCE, and the European Community form three essential pillars of our vision of the new Europe.

We in Canada applaud the new Europe and see the role of the CSCE as helping to build a Europe which is engaged in the wide world and not apart from it. The new Europe must be an example for others, an example of common purpose which will then allow the world to turn seriously to other pressing problems this planet is facing.

In order to complement the new Europe, a new CSCE must emerge. The CSCE must be a flexible organization capable of growth and adaptation, and a structure which change strengthens and does not weaken.

The CSCE summit in Paris on November 19, 1990 will provide an opportunity to build upon the shared ideals, values, interests, and aspirations of the new Europe. The CSCE process must be institutionalized, regularized, and politicized. The CSCE must be responsive to the changing needs of its membership, change which was no more evident than during this past year of European revolution.

There are five specific areas which are vital parts of this new, adaptive CSCE.

The first is the requirement for the CSCE structure to have a strong element of political direction and leadership. The peoples of our countries must see their leaders controlling and guiding the CSCE process if that process is to retain and build legitimacy.

The second is to give the CSCE a truly democratic and representative face. The principles of the CSCE are principles of democracy. Canada considers it important that the Paris summit move toward an Assembly of Europe with appropriate parliamentary representation from all states, which would gather to discuss and exchange views on those issues that fall under the CSCE mandate.

Third is the formation of a CSCE Centre for the Prevention and Resolution of Conflict. Such a multilateral centre can play a crucial role in assisting verification