

which in turn lend themselves most clearly to neutral third-party intervention. In both cases, Canada is in a position to make constructive contributions.

a) In the first instance, increased competition for resources and energy supplies and markets promises that in the 1980s, northern powers will increasingly see direct threats to their interests in regional conflicts in the Third World, and the temptation to intervene directly will increase. The need for effective third-party intervention to monitor cease-fires and arms flows and to permit local interests the breathing space to deal with their conflicts without the threat of intervention from the outside will have to be met if these conflicts are to be kept from escalating dangerously.

Canada has already made significant contributions to international peacekeeping operations and should make this a priority for the Canadian armed forces and ensure that this priority is reflected in Canadian military procurement and training.

b) The second type of international conflict in need of third party intervention is, of course, the nuclear arms race. Nuclear stability and hopes for halting and then reversing the nuclear arms race depend upon, among other things, a secure system of satellite surveillance and other means of verifying disarmament agreements.

Canada has already distinguished itself through contribution to the pursuit of technical means of verification and it should continue and extend this activity by supporting the development