

When the seminar reconvened on February 9, the Minister set out for all participants its aim: to contribute to the development of a national discussion concerning the foreign policy aspects of the complete peacekeeping spectrum. Mrs. McDougall recalled and emphasized the Canadian invention of peacekeeping and the pride shared by all Canadians in that accomplishment.

CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE STAFF

The Chief of the Defence Staff began his presentation by remarking that the end of the Cold War had not brought about a more peaceful and stable world. Rather, there was now emerging a very unsettled international climate.

Turning to peacekeeping operations, Admiral Anderson emphasized: "In addition to the expected military element, today's missions also include police, electoral officials, human rights experts and civilian observers. Their participation, and the concurrent activities of the non-governmental relief organizations, make it necessary for military commanders to take a holistic approach, involving all the stakeholders in mission planning and operations to ensure co-ordination from beginning to end."

Noting it is the army that "bears the largest burden of peacekeeping operations," he observed that the strength of the Regular Force is decreasing but at the same time the Reserves are undergoing an expansion. Indeed, approximately 10 per cent of Canadian military personnel serving on peacekeeping missions worldwide are drawn from the Reserves.

Canada wishes to continue to make a significant contribution to international peacekeeping but, in these times of shrinking personnel and financial resources, it is imperative to ensure that planning and co-ordination are carried out in a more all-inclusive manner.

Declaring that "peacekeeping must continue to evolve to remain relevant to the challenges," Admiral Anderson suggested that the future may well find Canadian Forces personnel engaged in new types of peacekeeping operations, some of which will be environmental in nature, while others will be concerned with anti-crime and terrorist operations, maritime issues, and what he called "protective peacekeeping" (where an enforcement action is related to a humanitarian mission).

Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking, Peacekeeping and Enforcement Action

Professor Albert Legault of Laval University opened the first session by describing the current international situation as a juxtaposition of multiple disorders with no absolutes. The price of peace must be paid, and it will be paid either by the international community acting together or by one or more countries acting unilaterally. It is clear that in present circumstances the United Nations cannot deal with all the threats it faces, such as those posed by terrorism, environmental degradation, crime and Chernobyl-type accidents.