

The bad news is this: Although the collapse of the Soviet Union has meant an end to state-sponsored terrorism from the USSR, it has removed the restraints from age-old ethnic rivalries that have broken out. Ethnic rivalries in the former Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavia have introduced particularly odious actions against the civilian population under the rubric of "ethnic cleansing."

Terrorism sponsored by the fundamentalist Islamic states, particularly Iran, remains a major problem. Right-wing terrorism is on the rise in Africa, Germany, the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Luckily, right-wing terrorism tends to be state-specific and is not yet spilling over geographic or political boundaries to become international.

Issue-specific terrorist groups, such as anti-abortionists and animal rights activists, are on the rise and becoming increasingly militant, violent and sophisticated. State-sponsored terrorism by Iran, Iraq, Syria, Sudan and Libya remain a serious problem, with the Iranian regime leading the pack in terms of ferocity and dedication. Iraq has muted its support in order to avoid spoiling its efforts to remove UN sanctions. Syria has also reduced its support for terrorist groups as part of that country's tentative move to rapprochement with the West. As long as the U.S. remains a superpower, and the only one, it will continue to attract state-sponsored terrorism.

The "nut fringe," comprised mainly of Islamic cells such as the one that detonated the bomb in the World Trade Centre in New York, are cause for considerable concern. Because they are very small and fragmented, and have no particular state or other organized ties, and because of their fervour, they are difficult for security intelligence agencies to watch, but are indeed very dangerous.

Anti-Israeli terrorism from breakaway, mainly Marxist, Palestinian groups is on the rise in response to the PLO-Israel Accord.

CSIS predicts that terrorist attacks will focus increasingly on high profile private sector targets such as the World Trade Centre. CSIS forecasts that over 50 per cent of terrorist incidents in the future will relate to business or industrial premises, 10 per cent to diplomatic premises, and 5 per cent to other government and military premises.

CSIS foresees a continuing trend toward massive car and truck bombings in crowded cities and spectacular attacks on symbols: airports, diplomatic facilities, et cetera, designed to capture maximum media attention.

The Hon. the Speaker: I must inform you, Senator Kelly, that your time has expired.

Honourable senators, is it your wish that Senator Kelly be allowed to conclude his statement?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

Senator Kelly: The growing sophistication of computers and terrorism data are becoming increasingly important in the fight against terrorism. To contain terrorism, democratic states must

not lose their resolve to fight terrorism, but continue to cooperate and collaborate on anti-terrorist actions, follow a "no surrender/no deals" policy with respect to terrorists, penalize state sponsors of terrorism, and bring terrorists to justice.

Honourable senators, I found it peculiar that this assessment did not refer at all to narco-terrorism, which must still be a major threat, or to what I understand to be increasing cooperation between traditional terrorist organizations and organized crime.

I wanted to make these remarks at this time because we are just completing an examination of CSIS with regard to what may or may not have been done and what secrets may or may not have been kept. In the work of intelligence gathering, there will always be a point at which some secrets must be kept.

I support the position of Mr. Derek Lee that some oversight should exist with regard to CSE, but I urge that we be very careful not to erode the confidence of the Canadian people in our intelligence-gathering activities or the confidence of the intelligence gatherers themselves that they can carry out their job efficiently and safely on behalf of all Canadian citizens.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

PICTOU LANDING INDIAN BAND AGREEMENT BILL

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Hon. Raynell Andreychuk, Chair of the Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples, presented the following report:

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

The Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples has the honour to present its

EIGHTH REPORT

Your Committee, to which was referred Bill C-60, An Act respecting an agreement between Her Majesty in right of Canada and the Pictou Landing Indian Band, has, in obedience to the Order of Reference of February 28, 1995, examined the said Bill and now reports the same without amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

A. RAYNELL ANDREYCHUK
Chair

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall this bill be read the third time?

On motion of Senator Graham, bill placed on the Orders of the Day for third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE BILL

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Hon. John B. Stewart, Chairman of the Standing Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented the following report: