

*Income Tax*

states in order to make resorting to force an unattractive option.

The Government accepts its responsibilities to see that Canada bears an appropriate share of the collective defence and deterrence burden. But the Government knows that arms alone will not provide certainty that a military balance will remain stable and reliable in the long term. Lasting security and simple common sense require that the attempt be made to create a stable military equilibrium at the lowest possible level by means of balanced limitations of military potential. We have seen that such agreements, if they are to be of any value, must take into account the military efforts of the other side. They must also provide for unreduced security by maintaining a balance of deterrent and defence capabilities at every stage of moving toward lower levels of military effort. As has been said many times, the Government sees arms' control, disarmament measures and deterrence by military means as mutually reinforcing elements of a policy having security and stability as its basic objectives.

I am sure Members of the House will have heard how, in pursuit of security and stability at lower levels of military effort, Canada plays a full role in the work of the United Nations and the Committee on Disarmament. The pursuit of an easing of tension between East and West is an important objective of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, CSCE, in which Canada also participates. As a Member of NATO we also take part in alliance consultations on the bilateral Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, START, and the Intermediate-range Nuclear Force Treaty, INF, nuclear arms negotiations. We participate directly in the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction, MBFR, negotiations. In short, we continue to believe that our current approach of attempting to maintain a stable military balance, coupled with active pursuit of negotiations to reduce the levels of both nuclear and conventional forces, offers the best possible prospects for peace now and for the foreseeable future. This is the policy for peace which the Government has long pursued and will continue to pursue.

There is another aspect of the peacemaking process in which Canada as a country and the Canadian Forces as instruments of Canadian policy have been particularly active for many years and to which I would draw the attention of Hon. Members. Among the more significant achievements of the international community since the Second World War has been the development of the concept of peacekeeping—the use of truce supervisory bodies, military observers or larger military forces to prevent or control conflict among nations. The concept evolved in a pragmatic and ad hoc fashion. Soon after the

establishment of the United Nations, it became clear that fundamental political differences among great powers would preclude close co-operation among them to maintain international peace and security.

Peacekeeping techniques were developed as a means of enabling the international community, with full consent of the Governments directly concerned, to take positive action in disputes threatening international peace and security. Since 1945 Canada has participated in ten United Nations peacekeeping operations. It has also been a member of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indo-China, which were established outside the framework of the United Nations.

Our service personnel continue to serve in the following significant United Nations missions: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, where 20 Canadian military officers are deployed with other nationals in Israel and surrounding countries; United Nations Disengagement Force, where approximately 220 logistics, signals and observer personnel serve in a multinational contingent, and this contingent is supported by regular CF strategic airlifts; and United Nations Force in Cyprus, where an infantry unit of approximately 550 personnel serves as part of a multinational contingent which maintains the security of the border area between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The Canadian contingent is rotated every six months and resupplied weekly by Canadian Forces strategic airlift. Also, Canadian Forces continue to maintain one infantry battalion and supporting elements on standby for these such other peacekeeping operations as may be undertaken by the Government.

In conclusion, it is the Government's view that Canada has made and will continue to make a significant contribution to peace through the implementation of its defence policy. Canada's national security and the security of our allies require action on many fronts. We must make it clear that an attack on us would be a venture too costly to be justified, no matter what the aggressor might hope to achieve. We must pursue means of reducing the risks of devastation through deliberate or inadvertent action by arms' control and disarmament arrangements.

*[Translation]*

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Corbin):** Order, please. It being six o'clock, this House stands adjourned until eleven o'clock tomorrow morning, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 2(1).

At 6 p.m., the House adjourned, without question put, pursuant to Standing Order.