

the Commonwealth, to democratic dialogue and preparations for constitutional talks in South Africa. That is also why Canada applauds the OAS decision in July to endorse a new charter dealing with democracy and development, financially the Conference which produced that document. And that is why we also provided election assistance this year to Haiti, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Namibia and Nicaragua.

Canada believes that there is a further role for this Organization in encouraging democratic development. Through supporting the co-operation of the various regional organizations in exchanging information and improving co-ordination, and through encouraging member states in their many recent efforts to strengthen democracy, this Assembly can act as a catalyst in re-enforcing both democracy and security.

Mr. President, as we move forward I believe there are several guidelines we can usefully adopt as we seek together to build a structure of co-operative security.

Guideline 1. Co-operative security is multidimensional. It is based on the recognition that there are many significant threats to our livelihood, our health, our development and our very existence.

Guideline 2. Co-operative security accepts that links exist between threats. It recognizes that few threats can be managed satisfactorily without also addressing others. That peace requires prosperity, that stability requires justice within and between states, that democracy development and disarmament are all related.

Guideline 3. Co-operative security is functional. It seeks to avoid blueprints and grand schemes and focuses on institutions and approaches which work and produce results.

Guideline 4. Co-operative security requires dialogue and compromise. It accepts the fundamental truth that conversation is almost always better than conflict and that conversation leading to compromise is the best way to solve problems.

Guideline 5. Co-operative security builds on the link between stability and change. It demands that we accept that order and predictability are not an alternative to change but rather its foundation, and that order in turn requires growth and flexibility if it is to endure.

Guideline 6. Co-operative security rejects blocs. Blocs perpetuate distrust. They build a tension between regions and groups which is no better than tension between states. They perpetuate a "them versus us" psychology, which may satisfy sentiment but does little to solve problems.