

multi-dimensional, at once political, economic, ecological and cultural. Canada must adapt itself to this new reality and, in so doing, help to adapt the world.

We would end these introductory remarks by describing an experience that expresses our hopes for the future.

On May 1st, Members of the Committee had the rare privilege of witnessing and participating in an event that symbolized the coming together of East and West. On that beautiful sunny and warm day, we strolled with hundreds of thousands of Berliners from East Berlin to West Berlin, through an opening in the Berlin Wall near the Brandenburg Gate. After attending a rally in West Berlin, we then strolled back to the eastern side of the city, encountering nothing more than smiles or nods from the border guards. It was an extraordinary and unique celebration of May Day, and perhaps the most remarkable thing of all was the casualness and naturalness of this coming together of long-divided people.

During the course of the visit, we found ourselves concentrating on three major areas of change which are clearly interrelated: economic reform, the role of a free press, and the role of the environment. We will briefly describe our findings and recommend a number of Canadian policy options in each area.

Economic Reform: Halfheartedly towards the Market

Mr. Gorbachev began as leader of the Soviet Union with the hope of revitalizing and reforming its economic system, not transforming or destroying it. Eventually, however, he concluded that radical change was necessary, but he has acted halfheartedly and hesitantly on for reasons that will be familiar to any politician in the west - fear of vested interests and fear of the peoples' reaction.

Nedra Popoff, a young economist with the Institute for the United States and Canada, told us that the USSR had a chance to make the transition to a market economy a few years ago but the change was not made. Now the risk has disappeared - all influences are negative - and the age of reform has been surely