

work and even greater commitment will be needed to ensure that the UN is provided with the capacity and the resources to mount varied, speedy and successful peacekeeping operations be they in Cambodia, Central America, the Western Sahara or in the Persian Gulf.

In particular, Canada would support a United Nations effort to secure a clear indication from all member countries of the forces and equipment they could make available in future UN peacekeeping operations. We believe that effort could include an inventory of civilian resources. This might include police forces, communications and logistics personnel and elections experts and observers which could be utilized not only to keep the peace but to prepare for peace...

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 cooperative security.

Guideline 1. Cooperative security is multi-dimensional. 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. Cooperative 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. Cooperative security is functional. It seeks to avoid blueprints and grand schemes and focuses on institutions and approaches which work and produce results.

Guideline 4. Cooperative 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. Cooperative 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. Cooperative 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.

Guideline 7. Cooperative security rejects stale rhetoric and sterile ideology. It sees no advantage in stereotypes and much damage in the prejudice perpetuated by them. It rejects, as does Canada, such blemishes on this organization as the odious resolution

equating Zionism with racism, passed 15 years ago by this Assembly.

Guideline 8. Cooperative security recognizes that true security is impossible without justice. It accepts that democracy within states is a force for stability and prosperity, and that justice between states — whether through development assistance, debt relief or fairer and more open terms of trade — is a necessary component of a secure world.

Mr. President, today in Ottawa on Parliament Hill, a statue was unveiled to Lester B. Pearson... There was no cause to which he was more committed than the construction of an effective United Nations system.

Out of the ashes of World War II and World War I before it, he sought to build a structure of cooperative security which would prevent Armageddon and build a world which was prosperous, free and just for all. Lester Pearson never saw the UN fulfil its intended purpose. His dream was dashed by yet another war — the Cold War.

That war is now over. The promise is renewed, and the dream is re-kindled. Yet the challenges remain more acute, more demanding than ever.

Let us do now what we have been unable to do before. Let us shake off our past failings, confront our present and in so doing build a new future. Let us behave as United Nations. ■

Disarmament Fund Update

Grants and Contributions from the Disarmament Fund, April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Peace Education Centre of British Columbia - 1990 "Youth for Global Awareness Conference"	\$3,000
2. John Guy, University of Calgary - Participation in Ninth European Nuclear Disarmament Convention	300
3. Science for Peace, Toronto Chapter - University College Lectures in Peace Studies	1,000
4. Parliamentary Centre for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Ottawa - Conference on "The Changing Soviet Union: Implications for Canada and the World"	10,000
TOTAL OF CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,300

GRANTS

1. Stornoway Productions, Inc., Toronto - Production of documentary on UN peacekeeping	\$10,000
TOTAL OF GRANTS	\$10,000
TOTAL OF GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	\$24,300 ■