

some of the main elements of an agenda for the 90s, matters which will continue to attract the attention of the Committee.

The next 3–5 years will be a transitional period of East and West adjusting themselves to the revolution in their relationship. Priority in this period must be given to the careful management of change, recognizing that paradise (complete agreement) is not just around the corner. Canada should continue to play an active and responsible role in the western community while reaching out energetically and imaginatively to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The transition years should have, as an underlying objective, the uniting of Europe, with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe occupying one end of the European home and Canada and the United States the other. We see a special opportunity for Canada to participate in the design and building of new pan-European institutions. In reaffirming its own relationship with Europe, Canada should shift its centre of attention from military security to mutual economic and political development.

An important potential benefit of reduced East–West tensions is the opportunity to direct world attention to the rapidly emerging threats to global security, such as those posed by world poverty and a rapidly deteriorating environment. There are growing concerns that preoccupation with Europe could induce amnesia where the rest of the world is concerned, Africa in particular. The troubles of that deeply troubled continent would not benefit from a decade of neglect. On the contrary, the end of the cold war should release energy and resources for addressing such global problems. To that end, Canada should seek new and imaginative ways of engaging the Soviet Union in the international community. We should shed the habit of viewing the USSR solely through the European lens. Instead, we need to build on the Soviet Union's new-found desire to become a constructive player in the multilateral arena. In particular, Canada should actively encourage Soviet participation in existing international institutions and their involvement in the creation of multilateral cooperative regimes to deal with such issues as environment and security in the North and development and conflict resolution in the South.

We take to heart the comment of a German historian who remarked in one of our meetings: "You Canadians are respected but you should be a bit more aggressive". To be more successfully aggressive, we have to be imaginative in defining Canada's new security goals and skilful in mobilizing the resources necessary for their achievement. If any single lesson has been learned in the past year, it is that power *does not* come out of the barrel of a gun. It comes increasingly from the ability to satisfy people's basic needs, a job that the world does very indifferently. The challenge of international security we now face is