

Look at Thailand. In the 1950s, Canada was an active aid donor to Thailand, then poor and torn by war in Indochina. And in 1979, we led the world in helping the boat-people. Those actions built a strong trading relationship. Canadian trade with Thailand went from \$150 million nine years ago to \$765 million last year.

And Alberta companies have developed markets in Asia through CIDA. Ask Novacorp, who credits CIDA for opening the door for its \$41 million Malaysian natural gas contract. Ask Willowglen who found its Singapore contract for data systems as part of a CIDA mission to Asia.

That's how foreign policy can help. Foreign policy can also help when it seeks a cleaner environment. We need a cleaner environment for our health and that of our children. But we also need it for our prosperity. For example, the forest industry is a \$42 billion industry for Canada. The world's forests are threatened. And those forests provide the oxygen we need to breathe. Canada can take action at home to preserve our forests. But that will not address the rain forests of Asia and elsewhere. And if we impose standards on ourselves in forestry, Canadian industry will suffer if those standards do not come to be shared by others. So Canadian diplomats are seeking a World Forest Convention by 1992 which will start the world on the road to sustainable development for our forests. That's good for the environment; that's good for Canadian industry; that's foreign policy.

I have chosen Asia as my main example, but there are many others -- in Latin America, in Africa and elsewhere. The point is that foreign policy is no longer just about Europe. It is no longer just about armies and arguments. It is about a global village which like other villages can be a place of conflict or of co-operation. It is about national problems which have to be addressed globally and have to be addressed together if peace and prosperity are to endure. It is about securing Canada's interests abroad.

Foreign policy is about finding fault-lines -- finding them, facing them and fixing them. It is about the fault-line of trade, the fault-line of development, the fault-line of regional conflict, the fault-line of the environment. It is about fixing fault-lines in a world we cannot escape or ignore.

The world today is preoccupied with the Persian Gulf. That conflict has its own characteristics, its own immediate causes and consequences. But the Persian Gulf shows those fault-lines too, fault-lines we have not faced and fault-lines we must fix.