

had to confront the need for new attitudes and new approaches to our own problems, including the situation of our aboriginal people.

Although we failed this year in finding a new constitutional accommodation for our country, I can promise the Assembly that Canada will succeed in renewing our Confederation. And we will do so with that same flexibility, imagination, tolerance and compromise which have made Canada, a nation of so many cultures, into what Barbara Ward once called "the first international country".

Mr. President, it is those same values which speak to the needs of this Organization and this world. In this new era, compromise must cease to be seen as second-best. It must become the instrument of our common cause.

In the years between the two World Wars and in the depths of the Cold War, there were debates about whether a state's interests were best pursued through unilateral action or through co-operation and compromise. That debate is now over. It is over not because one side won. It is over because the world has changed. The choice today is not between realism or idealism, unilateralism or co-operation; it is between success and failure. Co-operation is now the new realism and pragmatism is the only path to progress.

We either work together and succeed or we work separately and fail.

We need new action. But we also need new attitudes. Ideas that animate. Ideas that indicate what is no longer feasible and what is now necessary.

I believe our first challenge is to re-define the concept of security.

Security has ceased to be something to be achieved unilaterally. Security has ceased to be something to be attained through military means alone. Security has become multidimensional and it has become co-operative.

In a world where poverty and underdevelopment plague most of the planet, the developed world cannot pretend to be secure simply because it alone is prosperous. In an era of nuclear and chemical weapons, of ballistic missiles, of terrorism, of interdependent markets and economies, of diseases, the development of prosperity throughout the world is not a question of charity but of security.

That mandates continued emphasis on Official Development Assistance, on more open and freer markets, on innovative debt strategies. Those are not only economic or humanitarian actions; they are security imperatives.

In a world where the frontiers of States may be secure but the air, land and water is being poisoned, environmental action is also a fundamental security question. And in a period of burgeoning