

Fifth, a combination of vision and modesty. In looking at the drama of a final, successful result, we often lose sight of the many small steps that conditioned and prepared the ground for a breakthrough. In South Africa, for example, Canada and other countries assisted opposition groups in a variety of ways for years, undoubtedly helping to bring about the transition to majority rule. In Eastern Europe, we are similarly engaged in technical projects that will help the countries of the region make their own historic transitions to liberal democracies.

Last, follow-up. It is in all of our interests to ensure that this tireless work achieves laudable objectives not only in the short run, but also over the long term. We cannot turn our backs at the first signs of success. In South Africa, or in the Haiti of the future, it will be essential that we work to ensure that the transition to democracy takes root and prospers. We must be there for the long haul.

Let me leave you with two further thoughts which I would argue have, and will continue to be, important Canadian foreign policy goals. The first is a long-standing emphasis in Canadian policy on an integrated approach to security, and especially on an old Canadian idea that has returned to fashion: the link between economics and security. Almost 40 years ago Lester Pearson, in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, said it succinctly: "we cannot have one world at peace without international social and economic progress in the same direction."

The second is our view in Canada of the need for frameworks, policies and institutions which limit the scope for unilateralism and tie the world into rules-based regimes. Next year is the 50th anniversary of the birth of the United Nations. We must seize the opportunity provided by this milestone to reflect on what has worked in the world to secure peace, and build on it. We must consider the complementarity of globalism and regionalism through which co-operative security can function in a range of institutions and organizations. And we must measure how best to harness the constructive energies of national economic and political interests towards framing the international structures by which the world community will be governed into the next millennium. I look forward to hearing your views in this regard over the course of the next two days.

Thank you.