

with threats to world order and security. Thus in 1988 Canada again led the Commonwealth in pressing for international action against apartheid and responded quickly to UN requests for peacekeeping help in South-west Asia. Our easy election to the Security Council for a two-year term was a tribute to these kinds of constructive internationalism (no longer disparaged as "helpful fixing"), but it also implied that other states expected Canada not only to share "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security," in the words of the UN Charter, but to take a prominent part in so doing. This responsibility will be severely tested in the Middle East, Southern Africa and perhaps in Central America, but it offers as well a rare opportunity both to contribute to the authority of the United Nations and to increase respect for Canadian diplomacy.

Canadians have understood since 1945 that their security cannot be preserved in isolation, and they have come to identify the meaning of "security" with an allied military capacity to deter or to respond to attack. The notion of military deterrence will not suddenly be abandoned, but Canada is in a good position to press the view that future security is more likely to be found in co-operative measures to deal with global problems.