

contain the Soviet threat toward new architectures designed to manage risk and unpredictability.

We must thus consider the future of multilateral organizations such as NATO and the CSCE. We must also redefine the role of the United Nations and regional organizations such as the OAS.

We must also nip possible new sources of conflict in the bud by continuing our assistance to programs aimed at dismantling nuclear weapons, by broadening and enforcing non-proliferation treaties, especially in North Korea, South Asia and the Middle East.

Chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction raise new fears. Recent treaties to halt and reverse their proliferation are steps in the right direction, but improved verification and universal accession are essential. International action is also needed to arrest and reverse an excessive stockpiling of conventional armaments.

Large-scale movements of peoples, whether refugees displaced by persecution or persons seeking improved economic conditions, will continue. The scenes of displacement and despair we see every day on our television screens are graphic reminders of how much remains to be done. Countries will have to work together to address the root causes of migratory pressures; stop-gap measures to ease the pressure or stem the tide will fail.

The rise of nationalism as a political ideology puts progress toward democracy at the mercy of intolerance. We must act internationally to respond to problems related to the treatment of ethnic, religious and cultural minorities. Canada has much to offer the international community in this regard.

The political, social and economic components of various environmental issues must be studied as parts of a whole. The solutions we must find to new environmental threats will not always be easy to accept. Sustainable development is the only way for both developing and industrialized countries.

Economically, we are faced with explosive change. Dramatic developments in technology are driving changes in the organization of production, in investment patterns, and in financial transfers that defy traditional frames of analysis and forms of control. My colleague, the Minister for International Trade, will discuss these changes and their implications for Canada in greater depth. I would like to note that economic, political and social changes cannot be separated; as we can see in Eastern Europe they intersect, they overlap, and occasionally they conflict.