

us back to an older situation. Are we doomed to perpetuate ancient hatreds?

We know now that the great threat to European security in the 1990s is not the danger of a large-scale Soviet aggression; but rather the dangers inherent in a chaotic breakdown of the social and political structures due in part to a resurgence of ethnic hostility and tensions. Peaceful and democratic structural change is one thing -- violent upheaval is something else.

We have seen that dramatically illustrated right here in the city in which we meet in recent weeks. We are encouraged by, and sympathetic to, efforts under way to construct a new federation in the Soviet Union. But events here over the last weeks have not allayed our fears. Would democracy prevail? Where did the Soviet military stand? Who controlled the nuclear arsenal? We have been more than assured on the first -- indeed the dedication to democracy displayed here in August will be remembered as one of the significant moments of this century. But we must seek from the Soviet Union an equally firm commitment regarding control over its still massive military capability. And we seek undertakings concerning the implementation of conventional force reductions and START.

Last February, as the Gulf war raged around us, my Prime Minister called, in the strongest possible terms, for a renewed world commitment to arms control. In the nuclear field, surely we have waited long enough for decisive action. We knew that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms in the Third World was a mounting threat to global security. Yet it took SCUD missiles falling on Riyadh and Tel Aviv to remind us in the most profound way. Will concern about the actual control of nuclear in the U.S.S.R. warheads drive home more clearly the point that there are far too many nuclear weapons in the world? On what is called the vertical side of proliferation, the START Treaty is that -- a good start. But that is not the end of the story -- we must find a way to continue the work now so well begun. This in turn will enable us to address even more effectively nuclear proliferation to more countries -- the so-called horizontal side. In a phrase -- this insanity must end permanently!

The end of the so-called Cold War, which so occupied these CSCE councils, permitted the United Nations to react strongly against Iraq. This success provides an opportunity for us to build upon and to advance the cause of world security by strengthening the United Nations. And it provides the tangible evidence and incentive necessary to arrest the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms in unstable regions of the world.

Canada believes that the CSCE can be a forum for taking collective action against proliferation of weapons. We shall